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HISTORY

OF

ADAMS COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA.

Originally published as
History of Cumberland and Adams
Counties

With Complete Index

CONTAINING HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES, THEIR TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & CO.,
1886.

REPRINTED 1977 BY THE BOOKMARK
P.O. BOX 74, KNIGHTSTOWN, IND. 46148

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PREFACE.

IN presenting the History of Cumberland and Adams Counties to its patrons, the publishers have to acknowledge, with gratitude, the encouragement and support their enterprise has received, and the willing assistance rendered in enabling them to surmount the many unforeseen obstacles to be met with in the production of a work of such magnitude. To procure the materials for its compilation, official records have been carefully examined; newspaper files searched; manuscripts, letters and memoranda have been sought; those longest in the locality were interviewed; and the whole material has been so collated and systematized as to render it easy of reference.

He who expects to find the work entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind, and should indulgently bear in mind that "it is much easier to be critical than to be correct." It is, therefore, trusted that the History will be received by the public in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious effort.

The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of a staff of efficient and painstaking historians, who have been materially assisted by the gentlemen of the press and of the various professions, by the public officials and many other citizens of both counties, of whom personal mention would gladly here be made, did space permit.

The book has been divided into three parts. The outline history of the State, contained in Part I, is from the pen of Prof. Samuel P. Bates, of Meadville, Penn. The general history of Cumberland County, in Part II, was written, for the most part, by P. A. Durant and J. Fraise Richard. Chapter VIII ("Bench and Bar") and the sketches of the several Townships and Boroughs of Cumberland County, in the same part, being prepared by Bennett Bellman. Part III contains the History of Adams County, the general chronicles of which were written by H. C. Bradsby, excepting Chapter X ("Natural History of Adams County") and Chapter XX ("Education"), which are from the pen of Aaron Sheely, of Gettysburg; while the Townships and Boroughs of Adams County, also in Part III, have been treated of by M. A. Leeson. The Biographical Department of each county is of special interest, and those of whom portraits have been inserted are found among the representative families of the two counties.

The volume, which is one of generous amplitude, is placed in the hands of the public with the belief that it will be found to be a valuable contribution to local literature.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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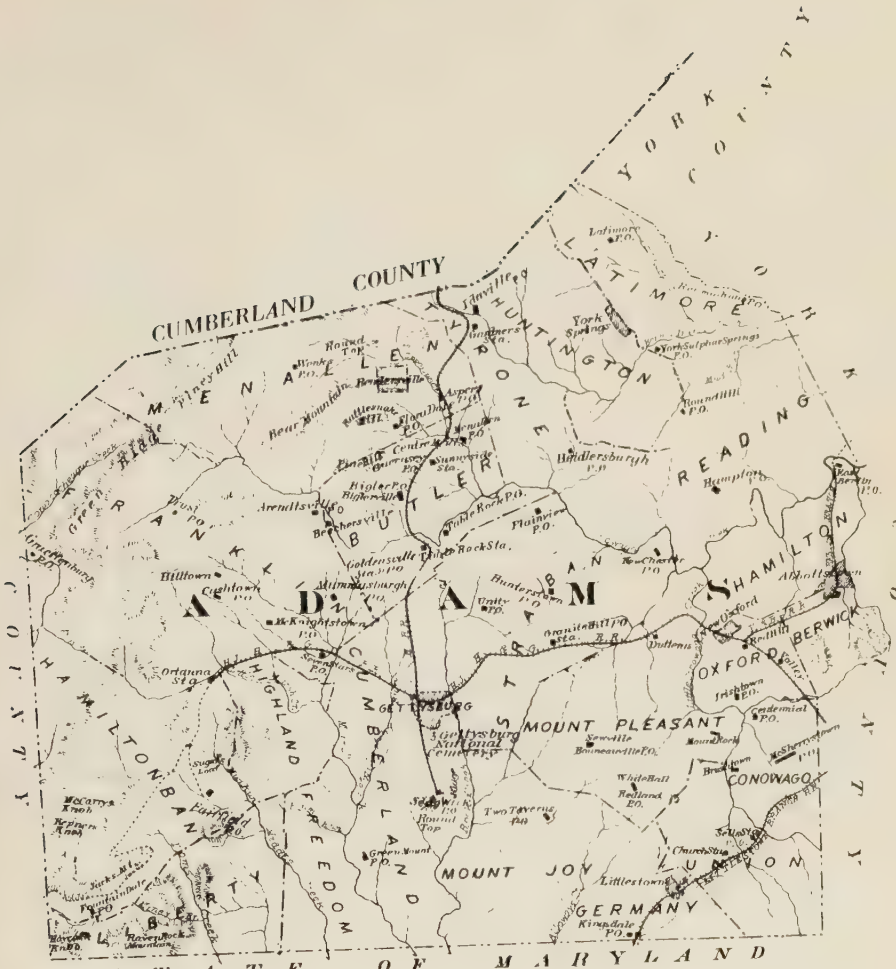


Map of Adams Co.

PART III.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I.

THE interest excited among the good people of Adams County in the year of the Nation's Centennial, by the action of Congress and the President of the United States, was most timely fortunate in arousing the attention of those citizens who could rescue from a fast coming total oblivion many of the important facts and dates of the early settlement and times of this portion of the State. The history harvest had grown over-ripe, and already the golden grains had begun to fall to the ground and waste, before the Centennial reaper and gleaner came. Nearly a century and a half had been reeled off into Time's swift flying shuttle. Generations had been born, grew to lusty, struggling life, and then joined the silent multitude. The busy, ceaseless loom of the universe had beaten and interlaced as one the webb and woof of history, the record of living man, that strange eventful story that historians are always telling and that is never told.

But for this action of the Centennial year, the best efforts now of the historians would have been but shreds and patches of history of the eventful times of the earliest settlers; an incoherent story, mostly, "without form, and void," so swiftly does Time cover with impenetrable oblivion the flitting ages.

Innumerable details of the first half century had already been irretrievably lost; details that the annalist of a hundred years ago would have deemed tedious or trifling, and probably passed by in silence; but the very abundance of these details now would be the richest materials to the hands of the historian, of absorbing interest, and laden with instruction to the people of this generation. Among others the Hon. Edward McPherson, H. J. Stahle, D. S. Buehler, John A. Renshaw (of Pittsburgh), Hon. John K. Longwell, of Westminster, Md., Rev. J. K. Demarest, Rev. W. S. Van Cleve and J. S. Gitt have gathered and at times have had published in the *Gettysburg Compiler*, and in the *Star and Sentinel*, many valuable facts, from ancient family papers, documents and the oldest records in this county, and in York County, and the recollections of themselves and the many descendants of the early pioneers, now

growing to be tremulous, venerable and white haired men. Their publications in the local papers created a wide-spread interest among all classes of people, and ancient Bibles, old account books and yellowed manuscripts, that had lain in darkness and untouched for generations, were eagerly overhauled, and valuable facts brought to light; old grave-yards were visited and the fast fading inscriptions upon the crumbling stones above the dead were closly scanned and many dates and facts here secured for the historian, that the rust of a decade more of years would have blotted out forever. There are many others than those named above to whose intelligent researches and recollections of the olden times these pages are deeply indebted, and to whom we here return generous thanks; many of these the reader will find in the credits given to them on the pages where facts furnished are given. To the leading citizens of the county everywhere are due lasting obligations for the valuable and willing aid and the cordial reception given the corps of laborers engaged in the preparation of the work.

II.

We have attempted in this work to do more than to merely give in the order the annals of the people, commencing with the earliest settlers and bringing the account to the present time—we present the varied pictures of that panorama of the generations, and then assign events and their results, and draw truthful deductions, and trace actions to that large and broad field that adds something to real history, the molding and influencing the human mind, that subtle power that has slowly but surely laid the foundations and built thereon the present and the coming civilization that is sun-lit with man's best future hopes and aspirations, and whose distant murmurs are music to the true philosopher's soul, like unto the "multitudinous laughter of the sea waves."

The difficulties in the pathway of the annalist, or the historian, are great and varied. He should be a stranger to all the prejudices, passions, loves and hates, idols and the despised of those of whom he writes. He must accept no conclusions of the greatness or meanness of the contemporaries, as the interested and prejudiced judgments of men of the times of which he writes. He must hear all sides patiently and then form his conclusions without a trace of the bias of those who bring him the account. He must keenly distinguish between real greatness and noisy notoriety, and, hence, he must not be a man-worshiper. He must absorb all the facts and reject the coloring that comes of preconceived prejudices.

To these he must add the power to picture to his readers the people as they actually lived, dressed, worked, played, loved and hated, moved and acted, publicly and privately, and this picture should be like the impression of the picture upon your mind of the friend from whom you have just parted on the street.

When this has been done, there then comes the most difficult part of all; namely, to apply effects to causes, and trace these subtle and far-reaching influences and correctly join them together, interpret them to demonstrations about which there can be no more future field for argument and disputation than there is about a demonstration in a problem in mathematics.

The historian cannot stop with the relation of the mere facts as he finds them in tradition and in the annals as written by eye witnesses of occurring events. He must interpret all afresh, and properly divine causes and tenden-

cies. So immeasurably large is the field before him that he cannot institute new inquiries as to facts, but must accept these as they come to him, though he may well know how uncertain the most of them are. He sits in the high court of last appeal, recasting the characters of the men and women who lived and acted in the periods of which he investigates, condemning and praising, and telling why they acted as they did, and what has come to their fellow-man as the results of their existence here upon the earth.

III.

It is impossible to form a just judgment of these men if we confine our investigations and circumscribe our view to the day they are found in this new, wild country. Such a study would fill us with error, and we would rise from the perusal of such a history with grotesque and irrelevant conclusions, and that would be unjust to the memories of our forefathers and a wrong to ourselves and future generations.

There must be some general comprehension of that age—the bent of the world's controlling peoples, and the mighty religious struggles that were at that time culminating in drama, tragedy, blood and revolutions, and in the end liberty for all mankind. When William Penn was traveling through the Old World hunting for recruits for his province, it must be remembered that the "flaming sword" was uplifted high; a religious frenzy had seized the people; the soldiers marched the public streets and drove the people to attendance upon divine worship; turmoil and frenzy reigned supreme, and the wildest insanity was turned loose. There was no separation between theory and practice, between private and public life, between the spiritual and temporal. Inspired corporals in the army clambered into the pulpits and launched the thunders of God's wrath at the heads of their superior officers. The historian Neal, in speaking of England, says: "They wished to apply Scripture to establish the kingdom of heaven upon earth; to institute not only a Christian Church, but a Christian society; to change the law into a guardian of morals, to compel men to piety and virtue; and for a while they succeeded in it." * * Then the discipline of the church was at an end. There was nevertheless an uncommon spirit of devotion among all people; the Lord's Day was observed with remarkable strictness; the churches were crowded three and four times a day; there was no traveling on the roads or walking in the fields.

Religious exercises were set up in private families; family prayers, repeating sermons, reading the Scriptures and singing psalms were so universal that these were the only sounds you could hear in the city on the Lord's Day. Theaters were razed and actors whipped at the cart's tail. Parliament set apart one day of each week to the consideration of the progress of religion, and the species of speeches delivered the moment this subject was entered upon were wild, incoherent, ranting and savage denunciations of real and imaginary sins against subtle and curious dogmas; and bills of attainder and the penalties of the stocks, whipping post, burning holes in the tongue with hot irons, slitting the ear and nose, throwing into dungeons, and banishment and death for the most trivial offenses of speech or acts were the daily and hourly transactions everywhere. In order to reach crime more surely they punished pleasure. Human ingenuity was exhausted in the hunt for victims to consign to the most shocking punishments.

But they were unlike all other religious fanatics who had yet appeared, for

while they were austere against others, they were equally so against themselves, and they practiced the virtues they exacted. Two thousand ministers, after the Restoration, resigned their cures and faced certain starvation for themselves and families rather than conform to the new liturgy. In turn the persecutions heaped upon them were shocking and cruel. And from here came the people to this country, of whom Taine, the historian of "English Literature" says: "But others, exiles in America, pushed to the extreme this great religious and stoic spirit, with its weakness and its power, with its vices and its virtues. Their determination, intensified by a fervent faith, employed in political and practical pursuits, *invented the science of emigration*, made exile tolerable, drove back the Indians, fertilized the desert, raised a rigid morality into a civil law, founded and armed a church, and on the Bible as a basis built up a new State."

The English, the Dutch, the Scotch-Irish, the Germans, the Welsh, Swiss, Danes and French came together here to be welded by the logic of fate into one people. The Anglo-Saxon, most fortunately, dominated all and shaped the ideas that controlled and influenced this heterogeneous mixture of opposites. All brought with them their variety of religious sects, their hates and jealousies of each, their intense prejudices of races and religions, their gloomy fanaticism and severe morals. But the supreme force in welding into one this mass was the love of liberty among all, and the vivid recollection of the persecutions that had exiled them to this new world.

Here were some of the controling conditions antecedent that have resulted in the glories of this great age. This was the alembic which distilled the new spiritual life, the new race, the new civilization, the epoch and age that, like the genial rays of the spring sun, has circled the globe and made vocal with joy where all was icy despair and dreariness. Bearing these great anteceden facts in mind, we can proceed with the story.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—MARY JAMISON, THE INDIAN QUEEN—HANCE HAMILTON—MCCORD'S FORT—ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN YORK COUNTY IN 1756.

THE discoverers of America found the Indians in possession, in the Indian's way, of this Continent, or to that portion of it that was known to them. Their ideas of possession of the land, personally, were nearly as vague as that of the wild animals that would use certain districts, when unmolested, for breeding purposes, and other portions as feeding grounds, to which they would migrate with the seasons. In their natures they were wild and roving, and their round of life was simply one of ignorant savages breeding ignorant savages. Hunt for something to eat and war for fun and glory was the measure of his type and race. They seemed to possess nothing that could advance them even toward the light of civilized beings. They were lazy, cowardly, filthy and densely ignorant, and every evidence we now possess of them leaves the inevitable conclusion that, had this country remained unknown and unoccupied by the white man through all ages, the Indians would have continued stationary, and persistently non-progressive.

The French and Indian war upon the English settlements commenced in 1755. The particulars of that bloody struggle and much of the story of the terrible sufferings of the border settlements are given in the preceding part of this work, in the history of Cumberland County. The people of what is now the territory of Adams County were fortunately spared the terrible experiences of all the other border settlements. The invaders came from the north, and the South Mountains seemed to have placed bounds to a great extent to their savage visitations, and there were but few of the roving bands, in small squads, that made stealthy raids upon the helpless people. We, therefore, content ourselves with a short account of what transpired here, so far as can now be gleaned from the different historians of those days.

Hazzard, in *Vol. V, Penn. Reg.* says: "In 1775, the country, west of the Susquehanna, possessed three thousand men fit to bear arms, and in 1756, exclusive of the provincial forces, there were not one hundred; fear having driven the greater part into the interior." This plainly indicates how the terror-stricken people were compelled to abandon their homes and everything, and flee for their lives.

Louden's Narrative, after reciting a long list of captures and massacres, says: "May 29, 1759, one Dunwiddie and Crawford, shot by two Indians, in Carroll's tract, York County." These were Adams County men, whose names figure prominently in the records of the first settlers here. How briefly is the murderous story told! There is something blood curdling in its very brevity. From that we can judge that such reports were flying over the country in appalling iteration. On the same page in the same paragraph is this entry: "April 5, 1758, one man killed and ten taken, near Black's Gap on the South Mountain. April 13, (same year) one man killed and nine taken near Archibald Bard's, South Mountain." The chronicler, it seems, was making a futile endeavor to enumerate the killed and captured and scalped, and names of

the victims were lost in the multitude, something like the glory of a soldier whose grave is marked "unknown."

Again, "July 27, 1757, one McKisson was wounded, and his son taken from the South Mountain."

"August 17, 1757, William Waugh's barn burnt in the Tract (the Manor), York (Adams) County, by the Indians."

April 13, 1758, the house of Richard Baird (Bard), who owned a farm and resided on the southeast side of South Mountain, near the mill now known as Myer's mill, on Middle Creek, about one and one half miles from Fairfield, was surrounded by nineteen Delaware Indians, and the occupants of the house made prisoners, as follows: Richard Bard, his wife and babe six months old; a bound boy; a little girl named Hannah McBride; Thomas Potter, nephew of Bard's; together with Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManimy, who were at the time working in a field; and also a lad, William White, who was coming to the mill. Having secured their prisoners the savages plundered the house and fired it and the mill.

July 3, 1754, a battle was fought at Ft. Necessity, or Great Meadows, about fifty miles west of Camberton, Md. The French and Indians won a signal victory over the English.

Immediately after this battle the situation became very alarming to the settlers. The borderers in what is now Adams County erected a block-house near the present village of Arendtsville.

Mary Jamison—The Indian Queen.— The strange story of Mary Jamison is a tragedy and romance in strong colors and remarkable contrasts. It could only have happened upon the borders in the early times.

One of the earliest settlers in the southwest of Adams County, near the source of Marsh Creek, was Thomas Jamison (his wife was Jane Erwin). The first of the Scotch-Irish in that part of the county came in 1735–36, while Jamison and wife came in 1742 or 1743. When they sailed from Ireland they had three children—two sons and a daughter. During the voyage on the ship another daughter, whom they named Mary, was born, and whose birth upon the storm-tossed ocean foreshadowed the terrible and sad experiences of her life.

Thomas Jamison was a thrifty, industrious man and an excellent and greatly respected citizen, and he soon had a fine large farm and was comfortable in this world's goods. Two more sons were born to the family after reaching this country. In 1751 he moved his residence upon another part of his land and this brought him into the Buchanan Valley. One of his closest neighbors was James Bleakney, who survived and lived until 1821, and died at the age of ninety-eight years. And it was Bleakney's granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Bleakney, who lived to a great age, from whom was learned by the present generation the important facts of the Jamison family. She gave the facts to Mr. H. J. Stahle and informed him that she had heard her grandfather often tell all the details, and the year the terrible tragedy was visited upon them. She pointed out the farm and the place where the Jamisons had lived, and the two trees under which the man murdered by the Indians had been buried.

Of her capture Mary Jamison said: "Our family as usual, was busily employed about their common business. Father was shaving an axe-helve at the side of the house; mother was making preparations for breakfast; my two eldest brothers were at work near the barn; the little ones, with myself, and the woman with her three children, were in the house. Breakfast was not yet ready when we were alarmed by the discharge of a number of guns that seemed to be near. Mother and the woman before mentioned almost fainted

Ed. McGrath.
Clerk H.O.R.M.L.I.

at the report, and every one trembled with fear. On opening the door the man and horse lay dead near the house, having just been shot by the Indians. They first secured my father, then rushed into the house and made prisoners of my mother, my two younger brothers, my sister, the woman and her three children, and myself, and then commenced plundering the house. The party that took us consisted of four Frenchmen and six Shawanee Indians. They took what they considered most valuable, consisting principaliy of bread, meal and meat. Having taken as much provision as they could carry, they set out with their prisoners in great haste, for fear of detection, and soon entered the woods." The two eldest boys, Thomas and John, fortunately escaped. They were at the barn when the band attacked, and hid in a hollow log and were not discovered. Eventually they went to Virginia, to their maternal grandfather.

The captors with their ten captives rapidly traveled westward. They would lash the children cruelly to make them keep up, and all day and all night they gave them no water or food. Toward noon of the next day they passed a fort, now Chambersburg, and the evening of the second day reached the border of a "dark and dismal swamp," into which they were conducted a short distance to camp.

In some way the savages ascertained that they were pursued. A determined band of Jamison's neighbors, headed by a Mr. Fields, had started in pursuit and were gaining on the fugitives. Fearing to be overtaken if they continued to encumber themselves with so many prisoners, the savages (white and red) massacred and scalped eight of them, viz.: Thomas Jamison, his wife, their daughter Betsey, their two sons, Robert and Matthew, Mrs. Buck and two of her children. Mary Jamison and the little son of Mrs. Buck were spared. The naked and mangled bodies of the slaughtered victims were found in that dismal swamp by the parties that had gone in pursuit.

Mary was taken by the two Indian squaws in a small canoe down the Ohio River to a small Seneca Indian town called "She-nan-jee." There she was arrayed in a suit of Indian clothing, was formally adopted as a member of the family, and received the name of "Dick-e-wa-mis," which, being interpreted, means "a pretty girl."

The Six Nations gave to Mary Jamison a large tract of land, known as the Garden Tract, and this grant was confirmed afterward by the Legislature of New York.

On the 19th day of September, 1833, life's long nightmare dream was over, and Mary Jamison peacefully sank into that dreamless and eternal sleep. She was buried in the grave-yard of the Seneca Mission Church, and a marble slab erected over her grave.

While these acts were being perpetrated by the Indians, the white men of now Adams County were not mere idle spectators, or terror-stricken fugitives from their homes. During this French and Indian war Capt. Hance Hamilton raised and commanded in person 200 men, who were his neighbors, and many of whose descendants are now here.

On the 4th of March, 1756, McCord's fort, on the Conococheague, was burned by the Indians, and twenty-seven persons were killed and captured. Pursuit was made and the enemy overtaken at Sideling Hill where a stubborn battle was fought. The losses in Capt. Hamilton's command were—killed Daniel McCoy, James Robinson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty, John Kelly and James Lowder, and five others (names not given) were wounded.

In the *Penn. Archives* is given by Richard Peters, then Secretary of the colony, a "list of the associated companies in York County in 1756." In all

there were at that time eight companies, and four of these were Adams County men, certainly commanded by Adams County men who had recruited the companies, and at that time men were cautious to enlist, only under men they personally knew. The following were the companies: One, Hugh Dunwoody, captain; Charles McMullen, Lieutenant; James Smith, ensign; 66 privates. Two, James Agnew, captain; John Miller, lieutenant; Sam Withrow, ensign; 60 privates. Three, David Hunter, captain; John Correy, lieutenant; John Barnes, ensign; 100 privates. Four, Samuel Gordon, captain; William Smiley, lieutenant; John Little, ensign; 100 privates. Thus there were at that early time 326 men from what was this sparsely settled territory.

In a list of officers published in the Province, say in 1756, with date of commissions, we find the following in the Second Battalion: "Capt. Hance Hamilton, commission dated January 16, 1756, Lieut. James Hays, commission, May 22, 1756, ensign John Prentice, commission, May 22, 1756."

CHAPTER III.

THE MASON AND DIXON LINE—GERMAN, SCOTCH-IRISH AND JESUIT IMMIGRATION IN 1734 LORD BALTIMORE AND WILLIAM PENN—BORDER TROUBLES—TEMPORARY DIVIDING LINE—MASON AND DIXON—THEIR SURVEY—THOMAS CRESAP—"DIGGES' CHOICE"—ZACHARY BUTCHER.

AS stated elsewhere the proprietary of the province was compelled to send settlers west of the Susquehanna, at an earlier period than was intended, in order to head off the encroachments that began to be made by those claiming from Lord Baltimore. The Germans came into what is now Adams County, in 1734, led by Andrew Shriver. The Scotch-Irish came about the same time under the lead of Hance Hamilton. The Catholics (Jesuits) simultaneously (possibly before) came into the southern portion of the country from Maryland. They were (that is their priests, when traveling over the country of south Pennsylvania and portions of Virginia and Maryland, over a century and a half ago) subjected to many persecutions and often outrageous assaults, more than once mobbed and beaten, and the writer has an account of one who, pursued by a mob, mounted his horse and swam the river as the bullets were flying thick about him. Two hundred years ago it seems nearly all men were illiberal in their religion, and believed in ghosts and witches. They would persecute all of opposing sects, and then persecute themselves with the fantastic antics of imaginary witches. They had active imaginations. They wrangled, argued, discussed and fought savagely about the wildest and silliest mysticisms. The most of them had been driven to the wilderness, by the cruelest persecutions, to a land of liberty - to enforce with an iron hand their own incomprehensible dogmas.

Fortunately, beyond all else, Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, and William Penn, a Quaker, became the proprietors of the adjoining provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the history of many centuries of the world, here were two of the finest types of great and humanitarian statesmen—two men of peace, guided in their religious and temporal affairs by the lofty conceptions of that higher religion of the common brotherhood of man that is so incomparably superior to those impassable lines of divisions of sects into mere names and church formulas.

Under the control of the average ruler or statesman of that day, the dispute in regard to the true line dividing the two provinces would have rushed swiftly to a bloody issue. So indefinite were the grants to Penn and Calvert from the English king that each was honest in claiming ground that the other believed to be his own. Then on each side of the line of contention were peoples of different religious denominations, and the difference was the serious and highly inflammable one of Catholic and Protestant, each of which could point to their martyrs, horrid persecutions, long, implacable and bloody wars of faith against faith. Here was every element, every circumstance to lead to a terrible calamity to the people of the two young provinces, to the country and to mankind. Sectional lines and hates first arose among the people in reference to the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Long before States were formed, long before our Union was dreamed of, here was the little cloud no larger than your hand that was the true type of sectional contention that eventually culminated in the bloodiest civil war of history.

The border troubles commenced in 1683 and raged with stubborn obstinacy for nearly a century—the Catholics of Maryland with the battle cry "Hey for Ste. Marie!" and the Puritan shouting as he fought, "In the name of God, fall on!"

In 1739 Thomas and Richard Penn, grandsons of William Penn, and Frederick, Lord Baltimore (great-grandson of Cecelius Calvert), jointly organized the first commission to run a temporary dividing line between the provinces. The commission never completed its labors. Consultations and negotiations between the proprietaries continued at intervals. Partial surveys would be made, but these were unsatisfactory to each party, and then steps would be taken for an additional survey.

On the 4th day of August, 1763, the Penns and Lord Baltimore employed, in England, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent mathematicians and surveyors, to take charge of the work. They arrived in Philadelphia and received their instructions in December, 1763. Early in 1764 they commenced their labors, and the work in the field was completed in 1767, and finally marked in 1768.

In the autumn of 1764 they had completed the preliminary surveys necessary to get their proper point, and ran the parallel of latitude line west to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name and which is now the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The actual work of Mason & Dixon extended 244 miles from the Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the whole distance to be run. At this point, in the bottom of a valley marked on their map "Dunkard's Creek," they came to an Indian war-path, and here their Indian escort informed them that the Six Nations said they must stop. The remainder of the line was run by other surveyors in 1782, and marked in 1784.

A stone, marked on one side with the arms of the Penns and on the other side with those of Baltimore, was set every five miles. The stones had all been prepared and sent from England. The amount paid by the Penns alone under these proceedings, from 1760 to 1768, was £34,200, Pennsylvania currency.

The border troubles at first were solely between the peoples of the Penns and Baltimore. The noted champion of Maryland was the famous Capt. Thomas Cresap, a squatter at Wright's Ferry, on the west bank of the Susquehanna. A serious fight of himself and son (afterward Capt. Michael Cresap, the slayer of Logan, the Mingo chief) with the Pennsylvanians in 1739, in which Thomas Cresap was captured and led, a fettered but defiant captive, in triumphal procession to Lancaster, where he was held a prisoner, and indicted

and threatened with trial for murder, and this finally led to a settlement between the provinces and arbitration of all questions in dispute, and the release of Capt. Cresap. The troubles among the people changed about this somewhat in form. Cresap had told the Dutch not to pay taxes to the Penns, and Maryland felt too doubtful of her title to be very exact in collecting her taxes. In time there became a fixed belief among the people that they occupied a neutral and independent strip of land, and they began to feel that they owed allegiance to no one. They trespassed on "Digges' Choice," who held his grant from Baltimore, and they resisted Penn's authority on the Manor of Maske.

In 1757, at a place on "Digges' Choice" near what is now Jacob Ballinger's Mills, in Conowago Township, in a dispute about the land titles, in which there were warlike demonstrations on both sides, Dudley Digges was fatally wounded by Martin Kitzmiller. Fortunately for Kitzmiller the Pennsylvania authorities first secured possession of him as prisoner, and the Maryland authorities were thwarted in their efforts to secure him as their prisoner, and he was taken to York and tried. He was acquitted, as it was claimed by the prisoner and believed by the jury, that the killing was accidental. Such were the sectional prejudices a century and a half ago, that Kitzmiller's friends would have been loth to have trusted his fate to a Maryland jury.

In 1741 Zachary Butcher, deputy surveyor of Conowago, was ordered by the governor to do some surveying on the "Manor of Maske." This "manor" had been established by Penn in 1740. The land title disputes are well portrayed by a quaint letter to the governor from the surveyor, from which the following extracts show the temper of the people: * * * "the Inhabitants are got into such Terms, That it is as much as a man's Life is worth to go amongst them, for they gathered together in Conferences, and go in Arms every Time they Expect I am anywhere near there about, with full resolution to kill or cripple me, or any other person, who shall attempt to Lay out a Mannor there."

The settlers threatened personal violence to Penn's surveyors, and would break the surveyor's chain and drive him off. These manor disputes were all settled by compromises in 1765, the boundaries of the different manors marked off, and the names of the settlers on these tracts of land designated, and the long continued border troubles were happily ended.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST SETTLER, ANDREW SHRIVER—EXTRACTS FROM HON. ABRAHAM SHRIVER'S MEMOIR—EARLY SETTLERS—FRENCH HUGUENOTS—THEIR SETTLEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE border troubles about the dividing line between Penn and Lord Baltimore were the real cause of the first adventurous pioneers coming into what is now Adams County. Lord Baltimore, as he construed his grant from the crown, extended his possessions several miles north of what is now the dividing line between the two States, and Penn claimed that his grant extended to the south, and covered even a fraction more territory than is now within the State limits to the south. This rivalry of contention was the real stimulating cause of the first settlers coming at the time they did. The particulars of these proprietary grants are given in detail in preceding chapters, and in this

chapter we will only inquire as to who it was that first opened the way here to his fellow white men.

Mr. John A. Renshaw, of Pittsburgh, in a communication to the *Star and Sentinel*, dated March, 1876, makes the claim upon what seems to be documentary testimony, which, so far, bears the best evidence yet found on this question, that Andrew Shriver (ancient spelling, Schreiber), was the first actual settler in the county. Mr. Renshaw says:

"The memoir from which these facts are gathered was prepared by Hon. Abraham Shriver, now deceased, for many years resident judge of the County Court of Frederick City, Md., being the result of his researches from various sources within his reach, and covers a period from the year 1673 to the year 1829, the latter being the date of the original manuscript."

The memoir states that Andrew Schreiber (Schriver or Shriver) and family were natives of Alstenbarn in the Electorate Palatine, Germany, and immigrated to this country in the year 1721, landing at Philadelphia, afterward removed into the country in the neighborhood of Gashehoppen, near the Trappe, on the Schuylkill, where they made their home for some years.

The father, Andrew Schreiber, died here, and one of his sons, "Andrew, then learned the trades of tanner and shoe-maker, and, having completed his apprenticeship in the year 1732, continued to work at his trade for one year, in which time he earned £18. In the spring of 1733, being then twenty-one years of age, he married Ann Maria Keiser, and the following spring (1734) moved with his wife to Conowago, then in Lancaster, now Adams County, where, after paying for sundry articles wherewith to begin the world, he had ten shillings left.

"In moving to Conewago, Andrew Schreiber's step-brother, David Jung (Young), came with him and helped to clear three acres of land which they planted in corn, and Young then returned home. During this clearing (about three weeks), they lived under Young's wagon cover, after which Andrew Shriver pealed elm bark, and made a temporary hut to keep off the weather, and by fall prepared a cabin. The wagon that brought him to this place passed through what is now called Will's bottom, and in the grass, which was as high as the wagon, left marks of its passage which were visible for several years. There was no opportunity of obtaining supplies for the first year short of Steamer's mill, near the town of Lancaster."

He purchased 100 acres of land, where he stopped, of John Digges, and the agreed price for this land was "one hundred pairs of negro shoes." And this debt was paid according to contract to Digges, and afterward Shriver bought more land of the same party and paid the money therefor. The nearest neighbor at the time he settled here was a family of the name of Farney, living where the town of Hanover now stands. The public road coming from the south was made and passed by Shriver's improvement.

The memoir says: "At the time of his settlement here the Indians lived near him in every direction." And then follows this historical item: "At this period (1731-35), and for several years thereafter, the Delawares and Catawba tribes were at war, and each spring many warriors passed by, when they would display in triumph the scalps hooped, painted and suspended from a pole, which they had been able to obtain from their enemy, and they would require the accommodation of free quarters, to which, as there could be no resistance, of course none was attempted. The consequence was they were very social, and smoked around the pipe of peace and friendship, without any attempt at wanton injury."

The land first occupied by Andrew Shriver became the homestead of George

Basehoar. It lies about three miles east of Littlestown, and five miles north west of Hanover, near Christ Reformed Church. In the ancient grave-yard of this old church rests the dust of many of the early pioneers of this county.

Unfortunately the paper does not give the dates of the coming of those who followed Andrew Shriver. The first to come were Ludwig Shriver, a brother, David Young, mentioned above, Middlekauf, Wills and a few others that, in the words of the memoir, "followed in a few years," and made settlements near him.

Among the early settlers in this region, who followed the Shrivers, and with whose families they intermarried, were the Ferrees and Le Fevres, of the Huguenots, who had been driven from the towers of Linden, France, in the year 1685, by the cruel persecutions of Louis XIV, and took refuge in Germany, when hearing of the province of Pennsylvania, then under the great and good William Penn, they made their way to London, and there embarked for America and settled in Pequea, Lancaster County, and afterwards came to Conowago, where their descendants still occupy some of the farms in this rich valley.

Here then was the first little fringe of civilization planted deep in the dark old forests of Adams County, sheltered under the wagon cover of Shriver's and Young's wagon, the *avant couriers* of the increasing sweep of that grand race of men who created the greatest empire in the tide of time; fertilizing its seed with the spirit of independence and liberty that was to leven the human race all over the world and yield the rich blessings of mental and physical freedom that we now enjoy. Shriver was a typical representative of the American pioneer, the most admirable, the greatest race of men and women that have appeared upon the earth in nineteen hundred years. The just judgment of the great men of the world is the full measure of the results that flow out from their actions. This is the sole criterion by which the last final and irrevocable judgments are to be made, and, by this standard, there is nothing to raise a question when intelligent men come to hunt out their real heroes—their truly great—in awarding the world's meed of praise to the pioneer. These lowly, silent, obscure men of the wilderness and the solitudes—full of gloomy religion, quaking with superstitious fears, stern, inflexible and often grotesque in their ideas of moral tenets, illiterate generally, illiberal, nearly always, reading only their old family Bibles, and laboriously spelling out from this good book, precepts upon precepts, that to them and their families were literally "the law and the gospel," that were administered upon those in their care and themselves with rods of iron; rude in dress and manners, crude in thought and practice, with coarse, scanty fare, generally wretchedly served in brush and pole tents and cabins on dirt floors, unwashed, unkempt, without books, without papers, without a polite literature, without information and without culture mostly; they had been long yet willing sufferers of cruel persecutions for conscience sake; they had been beaten with many stripes, imprisoned, starved, branded with hot irons—naked fugitives from their native land, in sorest poverty, seeking a refuge in the unknown world, among the red savages and the wild beasts of the forests.

What a school! What a grand race of men it bred! Men of iron and action. No braver men ever lived. They were brave physically and morally. They absolutely knew no fear of anything mortal. Their hard school had superbly developed their minds and bodies for the great work they had sought out to do. They were men of large bone and muscle and brain, and knew nothing of the enervating influences of wealth and idleness. The spirit of religious persecutions pervaded the old world, and no class of men in civilized or semi civilized people are so pitilessly cruel as the religious fanatic and bigot; and their scourged and banished victims were the seed of that civilization that has overthrown the bloody tyrants and liberated a long suffering world.

Behold the magnitude of the results, and the paucity of means. In the world's history of great social or political movements, there is nothing at all comparable to that of the fruits and labor of the pioneers as we have the results to-day. Their only school was the world's saddest travail, and, in their direst suffering, no murmur escaped their tongues, in the darkest hour of their long gloomy night, no cry for succor found breath in their lips. They walked with God. They knew no anger, because they knew no fear.

CHAPTER V.

SECOND ARRIVALS—PENN'S PURCHASE—"MANOR OF MASKE"—SURVEY—OBSTRUCTIONS—COMPROMISE—"CARROLL'S DELIGHT"—LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS ON THE MANOR, AND WARRANTEES—"OLD HILL" CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION IN CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.

IN the year 1736 William Penn purchased all the region lying west of the Lower Susquehanna from the Indians. There is strong evidence that as soon as the purchase became known to the borderers east of the river, they began to move across to these rich and beautiful lands. Prior to that time, doubtless, some of them had, in friendly visits to the Indians here in their hunting and trapping expeditions, looked from many of those elevations about us over the enchanting sweep of valleys, the gently rolling hills, and drank of the cool crystal waters that went rippling down nearly every hill side. They had described what they saw to their friends and a few of the most adventurous came across.

There is no record or tradition now to tell exactly who they were or when they first came.

In 1739–40, as the Dutch then were rapidly coming, Penn laid out, in what is now Adams county, a reservation for himself and family, and called it the "Manor of Masque," after the title of an old English estate belonging to some of his distant relatives. He had laid out "manors" before this in the eastern part of the State.

*He, Penn, sent surveyors to run out the "Manor of Masque" and the order for the survey, bearing date June 18, 1741, is as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA S.

{ SEAL. } BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

These are to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed a tract of land on the Branches of Marsh Creek on the West side of the River Susquehannah in the County of Lancaster containing about thirty thousand acres for our own proper use and Behoof and the same to return under the name and style of our Manor of Maske in the County of Lancaster aforesaid into our Secretary's office, and for so doing this shall be thy sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of our Land office at Philadelphia this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-one. THOS. PENN.

To BENJ. A. EASTBURN,
Surveyor-General.

But the matter must have been determined upon at an earlier date than the issue of the order, for in the archives of Pennsylvania is a letter dated June 17, 1741, from Zachary Butcher, a deputy surveyor, in which he alludes to his effort, two weeks prior to that, to make the survey. The whole letter has

*Extracts from notes by Hon. Edward McPherson, who has a collection of old records and family papers which is now largely the only insight into the history of the early settlers, extant.

interest for the descendants and the successors of the "unreasonable Creatures" who then inhabited this region, and it is as follows:

SIR:—I was designed about two weeks ago to have Laid out the Mannor at Marsh Creek, but the Inhabitants are got into such Terms, That it is as much as man's Life is worth to go amongst them, for they gathered together in Conferences, and go in Arms every Time they Expect I am anywhere near there about, with full resolution to kill or cripple me, or any other person, who shall attempt to Lay out a Mannor there.

Yet, if the Honble Proprietor shall think fit to order such assistance as shall withstand such unreasonable Creatures, I shall be ready and willing to prosecute the same with my utmost Endeavor, as soon as I come back from Virginia. I am going there on an urgent occasion. I am yours to serve,

CONEWAGO, *June* 17, 1741. ZACH. BUTCHER, *Dpt.*

Below is a list, as printed at the time, of the settlers on Marsh Creek, who obstructed the survey, 1743:

1 Wm. McLelan,
Jos. Farris,
Hugh McCain,
2 Matw. Black,
3 Jam. McMichill,
4 Robt. McFarson,
Wm. Black,
John Fletcher, Jr.,
5 Jas. Agnew (cooper),
Henry McDonath,
John Alexander,
6 Moses Jenkins,
7 Rich'd Hall,
Richard Fossett,
Adam Hall,
John Eddy,
8 John Eddy, Jr.,
9 Edw'd Hall,
10 Wm. Eddy,
11 James Wilson,
12 James Agnew,
John Steen,
John Johnson,
John Hamilton,
13 Hugh Logan,
John McWharten (says he shall move soon),
Hugh Swainey,
Titus Darby,
Thomas Hooswick.

Declares yt if ye chain be spread again he would stop it, and then took ye Compass from ye Surveyor-Gen.

"The first thing which strikes me," says Mr. McPherson, "is the number of persons in this list of 'settlers,' whose names do not appear on the only authentic records yet found of the settlement. Of the twenty-nine persons named, nearly one-third represent families of whose settlement there is now no trace; and there are some mistakes in names. 'McLelan' stands for McClellan; 'McCain' for McKean; 'McFarson' for McPherson; 'Swainey' for Sweeney; 'Hooswick' for Hosack; 'Eddy' for Eddie."

No further steps were taken in the direction of a survey of the manor until 1765. A compromise was effected early in that year through the agency of James Agnew and Robert McPherson, who acted as a committee for the settlers, and who secured the concession that the lands taken up prior to 1741 should be subject to the "common terms," and that the others should be liberally treated. The boundaries of the manor were thereupon marked in 1766, and were made to include 43,500 acres instead of 30,000 as originally ordered.

A list of names of the first settlers, with the date of their settlement, was returned to the land office, to prove the incipiency of their title. After the resistance of 1741 and 1743 no warrants whatever for land in the manor were granted by Penn's agents. But in April, 1765, thirty-seven were granted; in May, nine; in June, three, and in other months of that year twelve, making seventy-one warrants in all.

The manor is separated by a narrow strip from Carroll's tract, or "Carroll's Delight," as it was named. This was surveyed under Maryland April 3, 1732, and patented August 8, 1735, to Charles, Mary and Elinor Carroll. It was sold to some extent and warrants given by Carroll's agents, they supposing it lay in Frederick County, Maryland, and to be a part of Lord Baltimore's grant from the King. The Carroll tract contained about 5,000 acres.

David Mills

The early settlers upon the Manor of Maske located on Marsh Creek. A paper published in the *Compiler*, January 16, 1876, gives an interesting account of an old record paper found in the possession of the county surveyor. It is a report to Penn's agent of a list of settlers on the manor who had filed their claims upon lands, and included those who had taken out warrants as well as those who had not. To this valuable list of early settlers are added the names of those who took out warrants between 1765 and 1775, as appears on the records of the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg.

Agnew, James and Thomas Douglas, in trust for Presbyterian meeting-house in forks of Plum Run, 5 acres, April 17, 1765.
Agnew, James, September, 1739.
Agnew, James, 500 acres, April 15, 1765.
Agnew, James, Jr., 250 acres, April 16, 1765.
Agnew, Samuel, May, 1741.
Agnew, Samuel, 125 acres, April 16, 1765.
Anan, Rev. Robt., May, 1741.
Armstrong, John, April, 1740.
Armstrong, Quintin, April, 1740.
Armstrong, Q. (Mount Airy), 300 acres, October 7, 1765.
Baird, W. (surveyed to Robert McPherson, 200 acres), October 7, 1765.
Beard, John, heirs of, September, 1740.
Biddle, James, May, 1740.
Bigham, Robert, 50 acres, October 8, 1774.
Block, Robt., heirs of, March, 1738.
Block, Robt., May, 1740.
Block, Robt., 400 acres, June 22, 1773.
Block, Robt., heirs, 300 acres, May 18, 1765.
Boyd, John, March, 1740.
Boyd, John, 120 acres, October 7, 1765.
Boyd, Thomas, heirs, March, 1741.
Boyd, William, 200 acres, May 15, 1765.
Brown, John, May, 1741.
Brown, Samuel, May, 1741.
Brunfield, Robert, September, 1739.
Buchanan, John, 400 acres, May 15, 1765.
Buchanan, John, May, 1740.
Buchanan, Margaret (widow), May, 1740.
Buchanan, Walter, September, 1739.
Carson, John, April, 1741.
Catecart, William, 300 acres, April 20, 1773.
Catton, Henry, April, 1741.
Catton, Henry, 200 acres, October 2, 1765.
Cishinger, John, April, 1741.
Clugston, Joseph, April, 1741.
Craig, James, May, 1741.
Craig, John, heirs, April, 1739.
Creighton, Robert, June, 1739.
Darby, John, heirs of, April, 1739.
Davis, Hugh, April, 1739.
Davis, Hugh, 60 acres, October 7, 1765.
Dean, Mathew, May, 1740.
Douglas, Thomas, 200 acres, April 17, 1765.
Douglas, Thomas, May, 1740.
Douglas, Thomas, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Dunwoody, David, April, 1741.
Dunwoody, David, 400 acres, April 16, 1765.
Dunwoody, Hugh, April, 1741.
Dunwoody, Hugh, 400 acres, April 16, 1765.
Edie, Samuel, May, 1741.
Erwin, James, September, 1739.
Erwin, William, September, 1739.
Evans, Duncan, October, 1736.
Ferguson, James, September, 1741.
Ferguson, Hugh, September, 1741.
Fletcher, John, June, 1739.
Fletcher, John, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
Fletcher, Robert, May, 1741.
Frazier, David, March, 1738.
Gettys, Samuel, May, 1740.
Gettys, Saml., on Middle Creek, May, 1741.
Gettys, Saml., 250 acres, June 17, 1765.
Gibson, Jean, May, 1741.
Gibson, Jane, 100 acres, April 16, 1765.
Gibson, Robt. and William, October, 1736.
Gibson, Samuel, October, 1736.
Gilmore, Jennett, 200 acres, August 27, 1765.
Hall, Edward, March, 1741.
Hall, James, April, 1741.
Hamilton, Hance, April, 1741.
Herron, Andrew, April, 1740.
Hosack, John, March, 1740.
Hosack, John, March, 1740.
Hosack, John, 150 acres, April 22, 1765.
Hosack, Thomas, 300 acres, April 22, 1765.
Innis, James, May, 1740.
Jenkins, Moses, May, 1740.
Jenkins, Moses, 200 acres, October 7, 1765.
Johnston, Ephraim and Isaac Robinson, William McClean, James Stevenson, Stephen McCorkle, Samuel Knox, 150 acres, April 22, 1765.
Johnston, Robert, April, 1741.
Johnston, Robt., 150 acres, April 16, 1765.
Karr, George, 350 acres, April 16, 1765.
Kerr, George, October, 1740.
Kerr, John, April, 1741.
Leard, John, September, 1739.
Latta, Thomas, May, 1740.
Latta, Thomas, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Latta, Thomas, 350 acres, October 7, 1774.
Latta, Thomas (called Rapho), April 16, 1765.
Levenston, Andrew, May, 1740.
Livingston, Andrew, 100 acres, September 16, 1765.
Linn, Adam, May, 1741.
Linn, John, April, 1740.
Linn, Robt., April, 1740.
Linn, Robt., 150 acres, April 13, 1767.
Little, John, May, 1741.
Long, Robt., September, 1739.
Long, Robert, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Lesley, Hannah, April, 1741.
Martin, Thomas, May, 1741.
Miller, John, April, 1741.
Moore, David, March, 1741.
Moore, Joseph, March, 1740.
Morrow, John, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Murphy, James, 200 acres, May 21, 1765.
Morrison, Archibald, May, 1740.

Morrison, Archibald, heirs, 200 acres, April 19, 1775.
Morrison, John, 300 acres, Sept. 11, 1765.
Morrison, Joseph, 200 acres June 27, 1765.
Morrison, Robert, 200 acres, June 4, 1765.
Murphy, John, April, 1741.
Murphy, John, 160 acres, August 13, 1767.
McAdams, Quintin, April, 1741.
McAllister, Gabriel, April, 1741.
McCarley, Moses, April, 1739.
McCarley, Moses, 200 acres, May 15, 1765.
McCleary, Thomas, May, 1740.
McClelland, David, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
McClelland, Jacob, May, 1740.
McClelland, William, May, 1740.
McClelland, William, 300 acres, August 30, 1767.
McCluer, James, in right of William Davison, September 26, 1740.
McColcock, Samuel, May, 1741.
McConaughy, David, Hans Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, John Buchanan, in trust for Presbyterian Church, in Cumberland Township, 100 acres, May 25, 1765.
McCormick, Benjamin, October, 1736.
McCracken, Thomas, September, 1740.
McCracken, Thomas, 300 acres, Oct. 7, 1765.
McCreary, William, April, 1740.
McCreary, William, 300 acres, April 29, 1774.
McCulloch, Samuel, 160 acres, April 16, 1765.
McDonald, Duncan, April, 1740.
McDonald, Duncan, assignee, 120 acres, September 15, 1766.
McDonogh, heirs, April, 1739.
McDowell, John, April, 1741.
McFarlan, John, October, 1738.
McFerran, John, May, 1741.
McFerran, William, May, 1741.
McGalvey, John, 450 acres, April 16, 1765.
McGaughy, John, April, 1741.
McGaughy, James, April, 1740.
McKean, James, 12 acres, April 23, 1775.
McKean, Alexander, March, 1738.
McKean, John, heirs of, March, 1738.
McKeeman——, September, 1740.
McKinley, William, April, 1741.
McKinney, Robert, May, 1740.
McMullen, Charles, May, 1740.
McMullen, Mary, May, 1741.
McNair, Alex., April, 1741.
McNair, Alex., 150 acres, October30, 1772.
McNair, Alex., 250 acres, October30, 1772.
McNaught, James, May, 1740.
McNaught, James, 100 acres, Jan. 16, 1767.
McNea, John, April, 1741.
McNeil, Robert, April, 1740
McNiel, John, March, 1740.
McNutt, John, fifty acres, May 18, 1765.
McPherson, Robert, 222 acres, Oct. 9, 1738.
McPherson, Robert, 300 acres, Oct. 17, 1765.
McPherson, Robert and Samuel Edie, in trust for heirs of Thomas Boyd, 150 acres, January 16, 1767.
McPherson, Robert and David Grier, 217 acres, October 17, 1767.
Nealson, Thomas, March, 1741.
Orr, James, May, 1739.
Parke, David, March, 1741.
Parke, John, March, 1741.
Paxton, John, March, 1741.
Paxton, John, 140 acres, May 28, 1765.
Paxton, Samuel, Sr., March, 1741.
Paxton, Samuel, Jr., March, 1741.
Paxton, Thomas, March, 1741.
Pearson, Henry, April, 1741.
Peden, Samuel, May, 1741.
Poe, Alexander, May, 1741.
Poe, Alexander, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Quiel, William, Sr., April, 1741.
Quiel, William, Jr., April, 1741.
Ramsey, William, May, 1740.
Reed, James, August, 1738.
Reed, John, November, 1740.
Reed, John, 200 acres, September 16, 1766.
Reed, Mary, September, 1740.
Riddle, James, 300 acres, January 16, 1767.
Rowan, Henry, June, 1739.
Rowan, Henry, 200 acres, April 17, 1765.
Russell, James, May, 1740.
Russell, John, May, 1740.
Scott, Hugh, September, 1740.
Scott, Hugh, 180 acres, April 16, 1765.
Scott, John, May, 1740.
Scott, John, 125 acres, April 16, 1765.
Scott, William, April, 1741.
Scott, William, 300 acres, April 17, 1765.
Shannon, Thomas, September, 1740.
Shannon, Thomas, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
Sipes, George, 130 acres, April 16, 1765.
Simple, John, May, 1740.
Slemons, Rev. John, Hugh Ferguson, Amos McGinley and John Alexander, in trust for use of Middle Presbyterian Church, in Hamiltonban Township, joining lands of said Slemons and James Kimberlin, 10 acres, August 13, 1767.
Slemons, Rev. John (choice) 214 acres, August 13, 1767.
Slemons, Thomas, 165 acres, Aug. 12, 1765.
Smith, Robert, April, 1741.
Smith, William, April, 1739.
Smith, William Boyd B., March, 1740.
Spear, Robert, 192 acres (part in manor).
Steele, John (part in manor), Sept., 1740.
Steel, John (part in manor), 240 acres, April 16, 1765.
Stevenson, Samuel, May, 1741.
Stevenson, William, May, 1741.
Stewart, Robert, 100 acres, May 30, 1765.
Stuart, Alexander, April, 1741.
Stuart, John, April, 1741.
Stuart, John, 250 acres, April 16, 1765.
Stuart, John (Marsh Creek), March, 1741.
Sweeny, Myles, March, 1741.
Sypes, George, April, 1741.
Tedford, James, May, 1740.
Thompson, Andrew, May, 1741,
Thompson, Andrew, 125 acres, April 16, 1765.
Thompson, James, May, 1741.
Thompson, James, 260 acres, Oct. 7, 1765.
Vance, Charles, 300 acres, April 16, 1765.
Walker, Alexander, April, 1740.
Walker, James, May, 1740.

Watt, George, 186 acres, December 3, 1773.
White, James, 150 acres (part in manor), April 16, 1765.
Wilson, James, 600 acres, April 16, 1765.
Wilson, James, 538 acres, Feb. 23, 1767.
Wilson, Joseph, March, 1738.
Wilson, Thomas, 418 acres, June, 1764, and October, 1765.
Wilson, Joseph, 200 acres, Jan. 16, 1767.
Wilson, Thomas, 200 acres, June 21, 1768.
Winchester, Wiloughby, November 28, 1740.
Woods, Hugh, March, 1741.
Work, Robert, 400 acres, April 15, 1773.
Young, James, 200 acres, April 16, 1765.
Young, Margaret, April, 1741.

The church referred to as in the "forks of Plum Run," is now the "Old Hill" Church, in Freedom Township, which, to this day, has its "five acres." The Manor line, when finally run out, passed through these five acres.

The tract given to the "Presbyterian Congregation in Cumberland Township" in 1775, became, in 1785, the "Upper Presbyterian Congregation of Marsh Creek," as is fully told in the chapter concerning that church.

CHAPTER VI.

THE "LITTLE CONEWAGO" SETTLEMENT—"DIGGES' CHOICE"—LAND PURCHASES IN 1734, 1738 AND 1742—RECORDS OF 1752.

THE settlement made by Andrew Shriver was in the proprietary tract, "Digges' Choice." John Digges, an Englishman, had received a grant from Lord Baltimore, whose conflicting claim with Penn's claims under his grant was the "disputed lands." Digges took out his warrant in 1727 and had it surveyed in 1732. It was the oldest land title and the earliest survey in the strip of disputed lands. The tract as surveyed contained 6,822 acres and was described as lying on "Little Conewago." It principally lay in what is now Adams County, but passed into York County. In this county it comprised the present limits of Germany and Conowago Townships. Littlestown is on the southwestern extremity of this tract.

As stated in a preceding chapter, the earliest settlement in this county was made by purchasers under Digges. Soon there came others who had purchased rights from Penn, and thus the conflict between Penn and Baltimore soon passed to the settlers, and turmoils and lawlessness, and at times violent acts with bloodshed, were for years continued, with many circumstances to make the lives of the settlers miserable. Digges commenced selling to settlers as early as 1731. In public documents relating to affairs of the earliest land transactions here are found as purchasers in 1734—the year Andrew Shriver came—the names of Martin Kitzmiller, William Logstone, Martin Ungefar and Valentine Eyler.

We give these dates from the records, not as positively indicating the year the purchasers came; because we can readily understand that ordinarily the settlers would be in the country some time before purchasing land, and in other cases they purchased before they actually moved onto the ground.

In the order of dates are found, in 1738, purchasers Jacob Youngblood and (on a branch of Codorus Creek) Derrick Youngblood, Peter Rysher, Peter Shultz, John Martin Inyfoss, Martin Brin, Abraham Sellers and Henry Sellers. In the same year, Nicholas and his son Mathias Ullery, Mathias

Marker, George Shriver, Conrad Ulric and his son Mathias, Peter Ensminger; 1742, William Oler, Jacob Banker, Herman Updegraffe.

In 1752 the records show there were forty persons living on tracts sold under Maryland rights, in York County, the majority of whom were in what is now Adams County, as follows: Martin Buyers, Michael Behler, Casper Berkhamer, John Counts, Adam Cook, George Coffman, John Digges, Conrad Eckron, Nicholas Farney, George Frush, Peter Gerson, Andrew Hainer, Phillip Kinspoor, Henry Cone, Cornelius McGean, Peter Middlecauf, John Morningstar, Joseph Moor, Henry Null, Robert Owings, Jacob Ports, Jacob Pinkhart, Anthony Sill, Andrew Shriver, George Shriver, Frederick Sheets, Philip Lower, Ludwic Shriver, Christian Stoner, Peter Shults, John Shreder, Mathias Ullery, Martin Ungefar, Stephen Ullery, William Wapplesplace, Robert Whitehead, Michael Will, David Young.

The next point of settlement made was on the "Manor of Maske," as related in the chapter on that subject elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY MARRIAGES—REV. ALEXANDER DOBBIN—HIS SON, JAMES—RECORD OF MARRIAGES DURING REV. ALEX. DOBBIN'S ENTIRE PASTORATE, 1774 TO 1808.

EXTENDED accounts of Rev. Alexander Dobbin are to be found in other chapters. He was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, born February 27, 1742 (O. S.), corresponding with March 7, 1743, and died at his home near Gettysburg, June 1, 1809. He was educated in Glasgow, and ordained by the Reformed Presbytery of Ireland and sent as a missionary to this country, coming direct to what is now Adams County, and took charge of the "Rock Creek" congregation that had "called" for him. He first preached in the old log church, a mile north of Gettysburg, near what became the site of Blocher's iron and wood works. The church stood on what is Mr. Hollinger's farm; in that day was owned by Minor Reed, as Blocher's was then owned by John Patterson. The exact date of the building of the "log church" cannot be now known, but it was prior to 1773. The road passing by this place to Gettysburg had not then been laid out, but there was a connecting road between the old Carlisle and the Mummasburg road, which struck the latter at a point just west of the Gate house, now occupied by S. Kitzmiller. The old church did good service for over thirty years, when it was torn down and the materials carried away, but the foundation marks were visible for many years. As related elsewhere the congregation moved to town and built a brick church, the first of the kind in Gettysburg.

Mr. Dobbin was a most exemplary and excellent man. He took an active part in the union of the Associate and Reformed Churches, which was effected in 1782. The United Church was known as the Associate Reformed Church of North America.

When Rev. John Murray, pastor of the "Old Hill" Church, near the border of Carroll's tract left, Mr. Dobbin became the pastor of that church also, dividing his time between the two congregations.

Mr. Dobbin was a man of superior mind and education. He was deeply interested in the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people. He opened

a school in his own house—the Dobbin property—the large old stone house standing near the forks of the Taneytown and Emmittsburg road in Gettysburg. This was the first classical school west of the Susquehanna. Among the children of this pioneer *alma mater* are well remembered Rev. H. R. Wilson and John Boreland, formerly professor of Dickinson College; Rev. M. Hays, author of a poem entitled "The Seasons;" Rev. Dr. McCanaughy, for many years president of Washington College; and the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, many years professor of languages in Union College; Judge Reed, of Carlisle, professor in Dickinson Law School; Judge Blythe, who became Secretary of the Commonwealth; J. H. Miller, M. D., professor in the Medical College in Baltimore. These and others who became eminent in the world and who had been so happily started along life's pathway by their loved and venerated teacher, Rev. Mr. Dobbin, were natives of this county. A large proportion of his pupils became eminent in the varied walks of life—a greater number in proportion to the whole than have ever come from any other high school perhaps in the State.

The remains of Rev. Dobbin lie buried in Lower Marsh Creek burying ground, where he, his two wives and several of his children are buried.

The above facts were chiefly furnished by Rev. Jameson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church.

The second son of Mr. Dobbin, James, was a member of the bar of Adams County, and is well remembered for his many eccentricities of character. He was born January 14, 1777; died October 6, 1852. During the latter part of his life he had desk room in the office of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., who, from this circumstance, came into the possession of Rev. Mr. Dobbin's record of marriages during his entire pastorate; a most valuable paper, indeed, as it is a recovery of valuable information that otherwise could never have been gathered. There are 216 marriages recorded of the generation that has passed away. The large number shows, conclusively, that for this sacred office there was no one so sought after, far and wide, as the Rev. Mr. Dobbin.

We give them as they were transcribed from his record, preserving the spelling and the order of the entry; giving the names, dates of the ceremonies and the residences of the parties:

Balt. Kilpatrick and Agnis Patterson, March 24, 1774, Drummore.... John Wade and Jennett Brownlie, April 19, 1774, Anti-item (this is Antietam, evidently).... James Finney and Martha Crunely, April 20, 1774, Canigagig.... Ephraim Wallace and Jennet McCullough, April 25, 1774, Canigagig.... John McBride and Eliz. Gillmore, May 12, 1774, Cumberland Township.... Samuel Wilson and Eliz. Morrow, June 2, 1774, Hamilton's Bann. .... James Wilson and Isabel Mitchel, August 30, 1774, Rocky Spring.... Ebenezer Mitchel and Jene Richey, December 12, 1774, Canniwago.... James McCormick and Mary Ridic, December 14, 1774, Cumberland.

Alexander Blackburn and Sarah McNaughton, March 1, 1775, Canniwago. .... Joseph Anderson and Agnes McMurry, March 16, 1775, Cumberland.... Joseph Clark and Margaret Finly, April 13, 1775, Cumberland.... John Drenan and Mary Robertson, August 8, 1775, Cumberland.... Robert Walker and Mary Marshal, October 16, 1775, Westmoreland.... Alexander Ewing and Jene Anderson, November 28, 1775, Hamilton.... William Fulton and Mary Ker, December 14, 1775, Mountpleasant.... Hugh Bond and Ann Anderson, December 26, 1775, Hamilton.

John Celler and Susanna Cruncleton, January 2, 1776, Antrim.... Samuel Scot and Elizabeth Wilson, February 14, 1776, Antrim.... Samuel Scat and Elizabeth Wilson, February 14, 1776, Cove.... Joshua Morlin and Agnis McCullough, March 25, 1876, Canigagig.... John Mitchell and Jene Wilson,

March 27, 1776, Marsh Creek....William Robison and Margery McNought, March 28, 1776, Canniwago....John Cochran and Sarah Mitchel, April 9, 1776, Rocky Spring....James Clark and Jene Cochren, April 10, 1776, Anti-item. ....Alexander McCibben and Sarah Peden, April 16, 1776, Philadelphia.... James Dinsmore and Rebecca Walker, September 4, 1776, Tom's Creek.... John Johnson and Elizabeth Citheart, September 17, 1776, Cumberland Township....William Marshal and Sarah Marshal, October 21, 1776, Toghland Township....John Renken and Mary Muaray, November 15, 1776, Hamilton's Bann.

Robt. Jamison and Jene Wilson, February 25, 1777, Cove....Samuel Moore and Annie McFerran, March 31, 1777, Cumberland....Hugh Bockley and Sarah McCullough, June 19, 1777, Cannigagig....James McFerran and Susanna McFerran, September 16, 1777, Cumberland....John Ewing and Elizabeth Gray, November 25, 1777, Berwick.

David Dunwoody and Susannah Patterson, January 27, 1778, Mt. Pleasant. ....Thomas Porter and Mary Gibson, April 14, 1778, Cumberland Township. ....William McClelland and —— Anderson, June 16, 1778, Cumberland Township....James Blakely and Agnis McDowell, June 30, 1778, Cumberland Township....James Stewart and Mary Walker, September 14, 1778, Hamilton's Bann....William Moore and Jene McFerran, September 30, 1778, Cumberland....Mathew Richey and Rachel Wallace, October 13, 1778, Antrim. ....Alexander McFerson and Mary Brounfee, November 16, 1778, Maryland. ....Alexander Stewart and Mary Shannon, December 1, 1778, Cumberland. ....Hugh Murphy and Jennet Thompson, December 3, 1778, Cumberland. ....William Galbraith and Sarah Ker, December 29, 1778, Mountpleasant.

John Forest and Agnis Hurt, January 27, 1779, Antrim....Christopher McMichel and Martha Findly, March 1, 1779, Antrim....William Stewart and Elizabeth Leeper, March 7, 1779, Hamilton....Joseph Junkin and Elinor Cochren, May 24, 1779, Antrim....Isaac Walker and Mary Stewart, September 14, 1779, Marsh Creek....John Murphy and Ann Guthory, November 4, 1779, Hamilton's Bann....Archibald Findly and Mary Poe, November 9, 1779, Cumberland....John Renfrew and Sarah Ray, November 9, 1779, Cumberland....David Erwine and Susanna Wilson, December 7, 1779, Cove.

Moses Blackburn and Margaret McKnight, January 6, 1780, Canniwago. ....John McCaul and Jane Stewart, February 15, 1780, Cumberland....Josiah Ker and Sarah Reynolds, February 17, 1780, Cumberland....Samuel Findly and Mary Graham, February 22, 1780, Cumberland....William Reynolds and Sarah Wilson, March 28, 1780, Cumberland....James Nicol and Isabel Richey, March 30, 1780, Canniwago....William Thompson and Jene Mitchel, April 3, 1780, Letter Kenny....James Kilpatrick and Jene Findly, April 25, 1780, Cumberland....Robt. Love and Jean Gibson, May 22, 1780, Hamilton's Bann....Alex. McCutchen and Sarah Crunleton, June 27, 1780, Antrim....Charles Hart and Jennet Dale, July 6, 1780, Peters....James Burns and Jene Gebby, November 7, 1780, Maryland.

Robert Campbell and Martha Paxton, April 16, 1781, Letter Kenny.... Thomas Patterson and Elizabeth Brown, May 1, 1781, Midleton....James Dickson and Margaret Robinson, May 14, 1781, Cumberland....William Finny and Anne Morton, November 2, 1781, Westmoreland....James McClelland and Agnis Sinclair, November 13, 1781, Cove.

James Kirkland and Anne Colter, March 28, 1782, Cumberland....Robert Crunkleton and Anne Morhead, June 25, 1782, Washington....David Danton and Jene McEwen, August 20, 1782, Menellan....Samuel Cross and Sarah Dunwoody, August 20, 1782, Cumberland.

William Hall and Miriam Brandon, May 6, 1783, Huntington....John Monteith and Jennet Leat, June 24, 1783, Cumberland....Thos. Oveond and Margaret Po, July 15, 1783, Cumberland....Benjamin Fowler and Deborah Fowler, July 28, 1783, Cumberland....Thomas McCleland and Agnis Fergus, August 19, 1783, Cumberland....John Bell and Isabel Russel, September 9, 1783, Rastrover....David Dunwoddy and Elizabeth Ker, November 2, 1783, Hamilton's Bann....Thomas Dunlap and Martha Ramsey, November 25, 1783, Cumberland....Hugh Lind and Margret Kane, December 18, 1783, Cumberland....Arthur Chamberlain and Margret Hodge, December 23, 1783, Reading....James Moore and Margaret Young, November 11, 1783, Hamilton's Bann.

Joseph Thompson and Jane Hunter, November 23, 1784, Cumberland.

James Douglas and Elinor Orr, January 20, 1785, Mountjoy....John Fergus and Elizabeth Douglass, February 1, 1785. Cumberland....Alexander Patterson and Jenney Porter, March 10, 1785, Mountjoy....Robert Taylor and Nancy Kerr, May 3, 1785, Hamilton's Bann....William Vance and Sarah Moore, September 20, 1785, Menallen.

Hugh Burns and Elinor Ramsy, January 22, 1786, Cumberland....Samuel Maxwell and Jennet Ramsy, March 7, 1786, Cumberland....Thomas Douglas and —— ——, March 28, 1786, Pipe Creek....John Krail and Elizabeth McCann, April 14, 1786, Menallen....William Donaldson and Isabel Gibson, July 4, 1786, Cumberland....Thomas Cochren and Margaret Knox, October 17, 1786, Hamilton's Bann.

Samuel Fergus and Mary Paxton, February 13, 1787, Mountpleasant....John Young and Rachel D. Fus, March 26, 1787, Mountpleasant....Robert Townsley and Nancy McCleland, August 7, 1787, Hamilton's Bann....William Bogle and Rebecca Peden, December 15, 1787, Hamilton's Bann....Samuel Smith and Jane Caldwell, October 16, 1787, Gettistown.

James Blakely and —— Branwood, August 28, 1788, Franklin....John Swock and Anney Vanausdale, October 22, 1788, Mountjoy.

Albert Demoro and Mary Vantind, February 24, 1784, Mountpleasant.

John Stewart and Jane Stewart, March 5, 1789, Cumberland....George Kirker and Jane Gilmore, June 23, 1789, Hamilton's Bann....William Speer and Catarine Blakely, July 9, 1789, Menallen....Thomas Patterson and Agnis Blakely, July 9, 1789, Menallen....Samuel Knox and Rebecca Hodge, August 13, 1789, Reading.

William McCreery and Agnis Speer, January 5, 1790, Hamilton's Bann.....Hugh Fergus and Sarah Gibson, January 4, 1790, Mountjoy....Joseph Walker and Elizabeth Stewart, January 14, 1790, Cumberland....James White and ——— Peden, May, 1790, Hamilton's Bann.....John Young and Margaret Clugston, December 7, 1790, Hamilton's Bann.

James Wilson and Mary Young, March 17, 1791, Mount Pleasant....John Reynolds and Hanna McWilliams, March 29, 1791, Mount Pleasant....David Breden and Jane Coulter, May 5, 1791, Mountjoy....William Butler and Mary Bann, December 20, 1791, Hamilton's Bann....John Watson and Jenny Torrens, December 22, 1791, Mountpleasant....Thomas Jorden and Mary Barnwood, December 27, 1791, Franklin.

John Fleming and Anna Agnew, January 23, 1792, Hamilton's Bann....Hugh Dunwooddy and Martha Findly, April 12, 1792, Hamilton's Bann....John Ewing and Jane Bogle, May 14, 1792, Strabane....Samuel Cross and Littice Brandon, July 12, 1792, Huntington....William Baldridge and Rebecca Agnew, July 17, 1792, Pipe Creek....Hugh Dunwoody and Margaret Morrow, November 22, 1792, Hamilton's Bann.

John Speer and Sally McCallan, March 1, 1794, Cumberland....Richard McLaglen and Elizabeth Hatch, July 15, 1794, Emmittsborough.

Alex Young and Jennet McCreary, January 20, 1795, ———— .... Alex Horner and Jenny McCalen, February 12, 1795, Cumberland....James Crooks and Anne Ambros, June 31, 1795, Cumberland.

David Brines and Elizabeth Stewart, March 29, 1796, Gettistown....William Stewart and Jennet White, April 19, 1796, Tyrone....Henry Ferguson and Susanna Coulter, May 19, 1796, Strabane.

Samuel Hays and Polly Yanst, June 29, 1797, Strabane....William Patterson and Elenor Porter, September 19, 1797, Hamilton's Bann....James Patterson and Betsey Withrow, October 26, 1797, Hamilton's Bann.

George Ker and Nelly Wilson, March 11, 1798, Gettistown....Robert Taylor and Ruth Hunter, March 29, 1798, Cumberland....James Crooks and Sarah Dunwoody, April 5, 1798, Cumberland....David Hart and Sally Paxton, April 12, 1798, Hamilton's Bann....Daniel Murphy and Margaret Livingston April 23, 1798, Cumberland....John Hetzer and Elizabeth Geyer, June 26, 1798, Gettistown....Charles Golden and Assina Filson, December 18, 1798, Cumberland.

Samuel McKnight and Ehster Logan, May 9, 1799, Strabane....Joseph Walker and Mary Ann McMaster, July 2, 1799, Strabane....James Stewart and Elizabeth McCarter, July 18, 1799, Cumberland....Samuel Cooper and Jene Campbel, November 5, 1799, Baltimore....Mathew Longwool and Elizabeth Thomson, November 14, 1799, Hamilton's Bann....Alexander Caldwell and Dolly Agnew, December 3, 1799, Hamilton's Bann....Robert Morrison and Jenne Findly, December 12, 1799, Hamilton's Bann.

Mathew Steen and Margret Campbell, February 11, 1800, Hamilton's Bann. ....John Crooks and Elizabeth Jenkins, February 13, 1800, Franklin....William McFarland and Margery Beatty, March 25, 1800, Mountpleasant....John Magoffin and Kitty Casset, March 25, 1800, Mountpleasant....Thomas Breden and Jane Neely, April 30, 1800, Conowago....John McCay and Polly Ackrey, June 12, 1800, Hamilton's Bann....Thomas Carson and Mary Wilson, October 16, 1800, Hamilton's Bann....Alexander McGaughy and Rebecca Torrence, October 21, 1800, Mountpleasant....James Young and Jenney Orr, December 25, 1800, Hamilton's Bann.

John Kelly and Lydia Teat, March 31, 1801, Strabane....Hugh Garvin and Sally Stewart, April 6, 1801, Hamilton's Bann....Samuel Holdsworth and Ruth Caldwell, September 15, 1801, Mountpleasant.

John Keys and Kitty Slasher, March 23, 1802, Cumberland....Robert Hays and Rebecca Agnew, June 21, 1802, Cumberland.

Samuel Cobean and Betsey Cuningham, June 9, 1803.

Eli Bradford and Mary McEn Nay, February 7, 1804, Liberty....James Wilson and Mary Wilson, February 6, 1804, Cumberland....Samuel Carter and Nancy Cowan, April 24, 1804, Franklin....John Quigly and Agnes Paton, September 6, 1804, Mountpleasant....William Johnson and Mary King, November 12, 1804, Chansford....John Adair and Libi Ewing, December 6, 1804, Cumberland.

William Withrow and Sarah Cooper, March 7, 1805, Maryland....David Cuningham and Polly Stuart, March 14, 1805, Cumberland....James Stewart and Susanna Peden, March 27, 1805, Liberty....John Deyernord and Jenny Gwin, April 4, 1805, Cumberland....Jacob Smith and Hanna Kip, May 23, 1805, Cumberland....William Cochren and Bekey Morrow, May 23, 1805, Liberty....William Wilson and Betty Dunwooddy, August 20, 1805, Cumberland....Samuel Reid and Mary Agnew, September 30, 1805, Cumberland.

Samuel H. Buckler.

Isaac Hulic and Sally Commongore, January 21, 1806, Mountpleasant.... John McCammon and Polly Proudfoot, March 25, 1806, Hopewell....John McClereghan and Rebecca McClereghan, March 25, 1806, Amtrim.

Thomas Reed and Sarah Peden, March 10, 1807, Strabane....John McAlister and Jene Work, April 7, 1807, Cumberland....Hugh Bingham and Esther Baily, October 13, 1807, Cumberland.

John Calter and Sally Heagy, February 23, 1808, Mountjoy....Alex McKeelop and Sarah Slents, March 29, 1808, Mountpleasant....Henry Ferguson and Rebecca White, April 12, 1808, Reading....John Gourdly and Martha Caldwell, April 28, 1808, Mountpleasant....William Hizlit and Elizabeth Steele, September 29, 1808, Cumberland....John Agnew and Jane Wilson, October 27, 1808, Cumberland.

Here is a wide range for tracing family ties and the social and marriage relations of a great many of the early settlers. If we only had a similarly complete record from the other early ministers, what an invaluable record it would be! The descendants of those named above form a large part of the present population of Adams County, as well as having representatives in many of the States of the Union, especially the States west of this. They were the children of pioneers, and many of them took up the western march where their fathers stopped, and aided greatly in bearing our empire to the Pacific shores.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REVOLUTION—ADAMS (YORK) COUNTY IN THE STRUGGLE—FIRST COMPANY FROM PENNSYLVANIA—THE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY—FLYING CAMP—ROSTER OF OFFICERS, ADAMS (YORK) COUNTY.

IN a preceding chapter, in giving some account of the Indians, there is told the story of the participation of what is now Adams County (then a part of York), in the French and Indian war of 1755. This was the first taste of real organized war of the American people; it was a fitting training school of the people, gathering together the varied and somewhat discordant elements of nationality and religious sects and local prejudices, and molding and cementing the whole into one common element—educating the people for the distant but coming Revolution, and to recast the history of all mankind.

It is now twenty-one years since the close of the late civil war. The longest lapse of time since the first war of no intervening struggles. Commencing with that of 1755, there has been a succeeding war on an average of every sixteen years. The French-Indian troubles, the Revolution, the war of 1812–15; the Blackhawk war; Mexican war and the late civil war, and at various times the Seminole and other Indian outbreaks of only minor importance.

These wars and raids and minor skirmishes were all waged in behalf of the final peaceable and permanent possession of the country—the unity of our government. In short, they were fought out in behalf of the first great principle of self-protection, and the perpetuation of a government by the people and for the people.

They have already tended to develop and more closely knit together the once somewhat discordant races of men who originally came here to harden the muscles and quicken the brains of a nation originally active, resolute, brave and jealous of the slightest invasion of their rights or liberties.

True, the histories of the world's bloody and cruel wars with their attendant sufferings, agony and woe is a hideous mental feast to set before the young minds of this enlightened age, and, save for the moral that they furnish—the key they give the mind strong enough to study out the obscure and otherwise undiscoverable secrets of the active influences in shaping and building the slow growths of our civilization—their glowing history had better never have been written.

Our two great wars were the Revolution and the late civil war. Each, it now seems, forever settled great principles of the profoundest interest to humanity—indeed, not only for all mankind, but for all coming time, at least, as we are now encouraged to hope.

The history of Adams County in these two great wars is but an inseparable portion of the history of our country during these eventful periods, and to give the county history in detail in either—the facts and results in the country's camps, hospitals, marches, sieges and battle-fields, would be nothing less, nor can it be detached from the voluminous general history of our common country. The heroic efforts, the failures, the defeats, the triumphs and the tremendous results of the great armies in wars of a nation, cannot be written in detached piece-meal. You had as well try to doctor small-pox by commencing to dig about and cure the innumerable separate pits. Hence, here we shall attempt nothing more than the briefest skeleton outline of what occurred locally within the limits of Adams County.

When the Revolution was fought out Adams was a part of York County. This was then the remote backwoods point where even the important news of the day could but slowly reach. But in the very first movements in 1772, when the people of the country were stirred with sympathy for the suffering Bostonian, the spirit of the freemen was manifested here as soon as in any other portion of the country, and soon spread abroad the names and fames of men who moved the people to war for "liberty or death"—names in the country that are honorably borne by the worthy descendants of these truly illustrious sires. We seriously question if there is a spot in any portion of our Union where there is an equal number of names of historic interest that is to be found among the people of Adams County to-day, that is, in proportion to the population.

The people here, as early as 1765, began to show unmistakable signs of distrust of the acts of the British Government. In fact, as early as 1760, discontent was openly spoken at public gatherings. April 13, 1775, the people of the county met and by resolutions in behalf of the troubles of the people of Boston felt "feelingly for them." A committee was appointed to receive donations for Bostonians, and Heidelberg Township sent £36 17s. 5d.; Germany Township, £16 2s.; Manheim, by the hands of Adam Eichelberger, £5 15s. 6d., and by the hands of Michael Karl £5 9s. 9d.; by the hands of David Newman £3 16s. 3d. The entire county sent £246 8s. 10d., and the committee sent an open letter of sympathy to the people of Boston. This letter was signed by James Smith, president; George Eichelberger, Michael Doudle, David Grier, Michael Swope, Peter Reel, Thomas Hartley, George Furvin, James Donaldson, Michael Smyser, Balzer Spangler, John Hay. June 21, 1774, a meeting was held of which Michael Swope was president. An election was held in the county July 4, 1774, to obtain the sense of the people on the state of affairs. December 16, of this year, an election for assemblymen was held, and a county committee was also elected. Of the committee elected were Henry Slagle, George Eichelberger, John Hay, Archibald McClean, David Greer, Baltzer Spangler, Nicholas Bittinger, William McClellan, Joseph Donaldson,

George Irwin, David Kenedy, Thomas Fisher, John Kean, John Houston, George Kuntz, Simon Kopenheffer, Joseph Jeffries, Robert McCosley, Michael Hahn, Daniel Mefferly, Michael Davis, Jacob Dahtel, Fredrick Fischel, James Dickson, all familiar names in Adams County. Then there were Patrick Scott, Michael Dautel, Michael Bard, Casper Reinaker, Henry Leibhard, John Maxwell, George Oge, John O'Blenes and Andrew Finley on this committee. They were not aware of it, but it was really organizing for war with the mother country.

July 1, 1775, the first company of soldiers marched from Pennsylvania to Boston. November 3, 1775, a county committee of correspondence was appointed. For all of York County there were elected twenty-six committee men. At the head of this committee stands the name of Michael Swope; then there is James Smith, Thomas Hartley, John Hay, David Grier, George Eichelberger, Baltzer Spangler, John Huston, Thomas Armor, Christopher Slagle, Peter Wolfe, Zachariah Shugart, John Herbach, John Spangler, Francis Crezart, George Brinkerhoff, John Semple, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, William McClellan, John Agnew, David Kenedy, George Kerr, Abraham Banta, John Mickle, Jr., Samuel McCanaughy, Richard McAllister, Christian Graef, Henry Slagle, John Hamilton, Thomas Lilley, Patrick McSherry, James Leeper, Baltzer Keurtzer and others.

The committee gave notice that parties purchasing sheep to kill or sell to butchers, or attempting to drive through the county sheep under four years old, would be arrested and treated as public enemies.

The Independent Light Infantry Company was formed in December, 1775. Officers: James Smith, colonel; Thomas Hartley, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph Donaldson, Michael Swope, majors; George Irwin, captain; John Hay, first lieutenant; William Bailey, second lieutenant; Christopher Lawman, ensign; Paul Metzgar, Henry Walter, Jacob Gardner and John Shultz, sergeants; William Scott, clerk. There were 100 privates.

Recruiting throughout the county now went on rapidly. Five companies had been formed by the early spring of 1776. Another was organized in May. The first and second companies had dissolved and joined other companies.

In 1776 York and Cumberland Counties were required to each raise four companies. The men made a regiment, of which William Irvine was first colonel. Moses McClean was captain of one of the companies of York County, and Archibald McAllister was captain of the Third Company. In May, 1776, Capt. William McPherson and Lieut. Jacob Stake marched with a rifle company to Philadelphia.

The celebrated Flying Camp was organized in July, 1776, and marched to New Jersey. To this command York County furnished two battalions; five battalions had been sent, two were accepted into the Flying Camp and the others returned home. It is said the reason why so many more were called for than were accepted, was that the authorities wanted to test the spirit of the people.

The history of the Flying Camp briefly is as follows: June 3, 1776, Congress resolved that a Flying Camp be established in the middle colonies, to consist of 10,000 men, Pennsylvania to furnish 6,000 men and Maryland and Delaware the remainder. They were to enlist for six months. York County was required to furnish as its quota 400 men. The State convention resolved to add four additional battalions to the Flying Camp, York to thus furnish 515 men. The quotas were promptly filled and consisted of three brigades; James Ewing was brigadier-general of the first brigade, consisting of three battalions, the first of which was commanded by Col. Michael Swope. There were eight companies in the last named battalion.

First Company.—Michael Smyser (Schmeiser), captain; Zachariah Shugart, first lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, second lieutenant; William Wayne, ensign.

Second Company.—Gerhart Græff, captain; Kauffman, lieutenant.

Third Company.—Jacob Dritt, captain; Baymiller, first lieutenant; Clayton, second lieutenant; Jacob Meyer, ensign.

Fourth Company.—Christian Stake, captain; Cornelius Sheriff, first lieutenant; Jacob Holzinger, second lieutenant; Jacob Barnitz, ensign.

Fifth Company.—John McDonald, captain; William Scott, first lieutenant; Robert Patton, second lieutenant; Howe, ensign.

Sixth Company.—John Ewing, captain; John Paysley, ensign.

Seventh Company.—William Nelson, captain; Todd, first lieutenant; Joseph Welsh, second lieutenant; Nesbit, ensign.

Eighth Company.—Williams, captain.

Nicholas Bittinger was captain in the second battalion.

Col. Swope's battalion suffered as severely as any during the war.

Capt. Gerhart Græff's company was captured at the battle of Long Island; only eighteen men ever returned to the regiment.

At Fort Washington, near New York, the soldiers from this section suffered severely. Nearly the entire command of Col. Swope was either killed or taken prisoners. In the list of prisoners were Col. Swope, Maj. William Bailey, Surg. Fullerton, Capt. Michael Smyser (spelled then Schmeiser), Capt. David Dritt, Capt. Christian Stake, Capt. John McDonald, Lieut. Zachariah Shugart, Lieut. John Hotzinger, Lieut. Andrew Robinson, Lieut. Robert Patten, Lieut. Joseph Welsh, Ensign Jacob Barnitz, Ensign-Adjt. Howe and Ensign Jacob Meyer. Of Capt. Stake's company, in addition to the officers named, we have the names of Serj. Peter Haak, Serj. John Dicks, Serj. Henry Counselman, Corp. John Adlum, David Parker, James Dobbins, Hugh Dobbins, Henry Miller (afterward removed to Virginia), John Strohman, Christian Strohman, James Berry, Joseph Bay, Henry Hof, Joseph Updegraffe, Daniel Miller, Henry Shultz and a mulatto, Bill Lukins. Capt. McCarter was shot through the breast, and died the fifth day after. Jacob Barnitz was wounded in both legs, and lay a prisoner for fifteen months. Years afterward one of his legs had to be amputated.

Congress fled from Philadelphia and met at Lancaster, September 27, 1777, the day Philadelphia was taken by the enemy, but Lancaster was deemed unsafe, and, September 30, Congress assembled at York, where it continued nine months.

The commander-in-chief's guard, organized by Gen. Washington in 1776, consisted of 180 men, and among these were John Dother, of Marsh Creek, and William Karnahan, of York. William McPherson was second lieutenant of Capt. Albright's company. McPherson was captured, August 27, 1776, at Long Island, and exchanged April 20, 1778. He died at Gettysburg, August 2, 1832, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

In the memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson is graphically described the gallantry of Col. Hand and Maj Miller in checking the pursuit of the enemy in our army's memorable retreat across New Jersey.

Capt. John McClelland was promoted from lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania October 1, 1779. His company left York, under Gen. Wayne, in 1781, for the Southern service. He retired from service January 1, 1783, and resided on Marsh Creek in 1791.

August 18, 1781, Brig.-Gen. Irvine represented to the Council that "a number of spirited inhabitants, west of the Susquehanna, signified their intention of equipping themselves to act as light horse and volunteers." A com-

pany was raised, half at Hanover and the rest at Marsh Creek. The officers were William McPherson, captain; Robert Morrison, lieutenant; James Gettys, cornet.

Capt. Joseph McClellan's journal of date May 26, 1781, says: "Marched from York at 9 A. M., under command of Gen. Wayne, and encamped eleven miles on the road to Fredricktown (with 800 effective men).

"May 27, the general beat at daylight and the troops took up the line of march at sunrise, and halted near Peter Little's Town, it being fourteen miles;" from there they continued their march through Taneytown, to the Monococy and "passed through Fredricktown about eight, where was a number of British officers, prisoners, who took a view of us as we passed through the town."

The Pennsylvania regiments, in January, 1781, were reduced to six, and reenlisted.

Robert McMordie (spelled in the list McMurdie), of Marsh Creek, became brigade-chaplain July, 1779. He is fully mentioned elsewhere in the church history.

Serg. John Knox was from this county, in the Sixth Pennsylvania, also Corp. James Lawson, of Berwick, and Felix McIlhenny, James Hamilton, taken prisoners June 8, 1776; captured at same time was Edward Hickenbottom, of Cumberland Township.

The following names are found in Capt. Joseph McClellan's journal, as men of his company: James Allison, Phillip Breulls, John Davis, John Farmer, Nicholas Howe, Samuel Lecount, Valentine Miller, Daniel Netherhouse, James Sedgwick, Mathew Turney. There are other names, but they were citizens of York County.

Mathew Farney (or Forney), of Marsh Creek, was in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania.

Capt. Moses McClean's first lieutenant was Barnet Eichelberger, who resigned, and John Edie succeeded; John Hoge, second lieutenant, and Robert Hopes, ensign. Lieut. Edie was taken prisoner June 8, 1776, and exchanged April 10, 1778. He afterward became Gen. Edie. Ensign Hopes was rapidly promoted. He was killed at the battle of Brandywine.

Peter O'Neal enlisted from Cumberland Township. Joseph Russell entered the army at the age of nineteen years. Joseph Wilson same age. Lieut. Irvine received seventeen bayonet wounds.

A night attack was made at Paoli by the enemy, the command of Capt. Moses McClean suffered terribly. Of it Maj. Hay wrote: "The annals of the age cannot produce such a scene of butchery. All was confusion. The enemy amongst us, and your regiment (the Seventh) the most exposed, as the enemy came on the left wing. The enemy rushed on with fixed bayonets, and made use of them as they intended. * * Our loss: Col. Grier, Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Irvine, and sixty-one non-commissioned officers and privates killed —just half the men we had. * * I went to see the wounded. The scene was shocking. The poor men groaning under their wounds, which were all by stabs of bayonets and cuts of light horsemen's swords."

In the First Battalion, the Seventh Company, were captain, Francis Bonar; first lieutenant, George Robinet; second, John Shroeder; ensign, William Beatty; 120 men. Eighth Company, Second Battalion, captain, Yost Harbaugh; first lieutenant, Peter Sholtz; second lieutenant, Jacob Rudisil; ensign, Micheal Ettinger; 56 men. First Company, Third Battalion, captain, Jacob Beaver; first lieutenant, Nicholas Baker; second, John Bare; ensign, George LeFevre. Fourth Company, captain, Chris Lauman; first lieutenant, Ephraim Pennington; second, John Fishel; ensign, Charles Barnitz. Fourth

Battalion, First Company, first lieutenant, William Hamilton; second, Joseph Pollock; ensign, Adam Heaver. Third Company, captain, William Gilliland; first lieutenant, Mathew Mitchell; second, William Helmery; ensign, Nicholas Glasgow. Fifth Company, captain, John McElvain; first lieutenant, John Range; second, Francis Claysaddle; ensign, James Geary. Seventh Company, captain, Samuel Erwin; first lieutenant, William Haughtelin; second, Henry Forney; ensign, William Reed. Eighth Company, captain, Thomas Stockton; first lieutenant, Jacob Cassat; second, Daniel Monteith; ensign, Andrew Patterson. Sixth Company, captain, William Miller; first lieutenant, James Porter; second, ————; ensign, Barabas McSherry. Seventh Company, captain, Thomas Orbison; first lieutenant, Robert McIlhenny; second, Joseph Hunter; ensign, Robert Wilson. Sixth Battalion, Fourth Company, captain, Fred Hurtz; first lieutenant, Mathew Baugher. Eighth Company, captain, Abraham Sell; first lieutenant, Jacob Kitzmiller. Seventh Battalion, James Agnew, lieutenant-colonel; John Weams, major. First Company, captain, Thomas Latta; first lieutenant, Robert Fletcher; second lieutenant, Samuel Cobean. Eighth Battalion, colonel, Henry Slagle; major, Joseph Lilly. Eighth Company, captain, Thomas McNery.

On the army returns of 1778, the whole number of men in the York County Militia was 4,621.

Of the three brigades in the Flying Camp, the First Brigade was commanded by Gen. James Ewing; it consisted of three battalions, Col. Swope commanding the first. The two battalions, formed out of the five York County battalions, they marched to New Jersey, and endured the severest fate of war. Michael Smyser (Schmeiser) was captain of the First Company, with Zachariah Shugart, first lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, second; William Wayne, ensign. Gerhart Græff, captain of the Second Company; Kauffman, lieutenant; Jacob Dritt, captain of Third; Baymiller, first lieutenant; Clayton, second; Jacob Mayer, ensign. Nicholas Bittinger was captain in the Second Battalion.

In 1775 York County was required to form five companies of minute men; the territory that is now Adams County, the companies of Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Strabane, Menallen, Mount Joy and Tyrone Townships to form the Second Battalion; and Heidelberg, Berwick, Mount Pleasant, Manheim and Germany, with other townships in what is now York County, to furnish the Third Battalion.

CHAPTER IX.

ERECTION OF COUNTY—DATE OF ITS CREATION—BOUNDARY LINE, AREA AND POPULATION JAMES GETTYS SELECTION OF COUNTY SEAT—TAXES LEVIED —COUNTY BUILDINGS.

WHEN a question of greatest importance locally to the people of what was then this portion of York County came up, namely, the erection of a new county, then again to a slight extent became visible the race prejudice that had not wholly been eradicated by long companionship of misery that visited all the people of this country during the Revolution. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, as early as 1790, it became evident that there must be a new county formed. A large and rapidly increasing population had already found prosperous and happy homes in this southwestern portion of

York County, and they were without mails, courts, or marts for traffic, except to go all the way to the town of York. The question was started for discussion, and while all could see the imperious necessity for a change in this respect, yet many did not desire to risk the plunge from the sphere of the known evils into the regions of the unknown. The movement to form a county originated with the Scotch-Irish, who largely held possession of the northern portion of the territory out of which the new county was to be formed, and the southern part of this territory was in the possession of the Dutch, with a very light sprinkling of Germans and a very few Scotch-Irish. The Dutch did not desire to be stricken off into a new county with the Scotch-Irish; they believed they would be outnumbered, outvoted, and in the end, from foretastes in elections in former times in York County, they were apparently justified in their apprehensions. The leaders of the Scotch-Irish were strong, active and aggressive men; at least they were never noted for great diffidence in laying claims to their plain and just rights. The leaders of the Dutch were slow, solid and, upon even slight pretexts, stubborn as the granite hills about them. But these incongruities were eventually overcome by the commanding necessities of the time, and a new county was created, called in honor of the then President of the United States—Adams County.

The act of the Legislature creating Adams County is of date January 22, 1800. And it goes without the saying that, with the division among the people, it was carried through the Legislature successfully by what in modern times has come to be called "log-rolling;" that is, by combinations among parties in the Legislature. In numerous other parts of the State where new counties were wanted, or other wants were pressing upon the constituents of members, all these parties would join and vote in turn for each other's measures. In this case, at least, "log-rolling" was a beneficent thing in the end for our people, and gave the great commonwealth one of her most prolific agricultural municipalities, almost literally a community of farmers with no great individual fortunes, and almost without a trace of extreme poverty and suffering. For, after all, the farm is the great *alma mater* of all – the factory, the railroads, commerce and the comforts and joys of our best civilization coming from that one common source.

The commissioners appointed to run the boundary line of the new county were Jacob Spangler, deputy surveyor of York County; Samuel Sloan, deputy surveyor of Adams County, and William Waugh, and they fixed upon the following boundary lines: "Beginning at the line of Cumberland County where the road from Carlisle to Baltimore leads through Trent's Gap; then following said road to Binders; thence on a straight line to Conowago Creek, opposite the mouth of Abbott's Run; thence along the line of Manheim and Berwick Townships westwardly, until it strikes the road leading from Oxford to Hanovertown; and from thence a due south course until it strikes the Maryland line; thence along the Maryland line to the line of Franklin County; thence along the line of Franklin and Cumberland Counties to the place of beginning." It contains 531 square miles in an area of twenty-four by twenty-seven miles. The total acreage is 339,133 acres, originally all timber land; in farms and other improvements, the timber area has been reduced to 50,000 acres. When the county was formed there was a population, as given by the United States census of that year, of 13,172, including, as the tax-books show, nine negro slaves. The owners of these slaves were James Gettys, two women; Widow McPherson, one man; William McClellan, one man; Alexander Russell, one woman; Reynolds Ramsey, one woman; James Scott, a man and a woman; William McPherson, two men. The highest assessed value of any

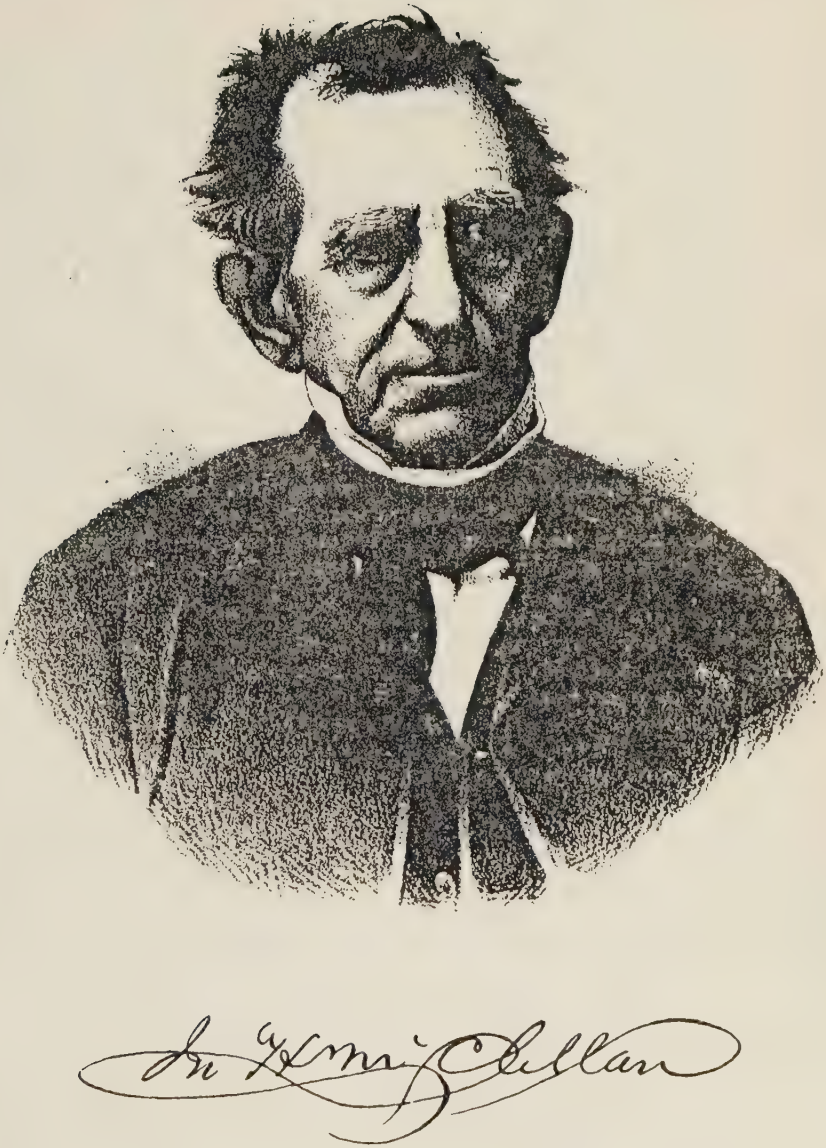
slave was $150. The assessor's books for 1801 show that this year there was added to the slave owners James Scott. "one negro man;" and the next year Alexander Cobean was assessed "one negro woman, $100," and Conrad Hoke "negro woman fifty years old," no value given. Slaves were now freely introduced and in considerable numbers, and some of the quaintest documents in the spelling and structure of sentences that we remember to have come across, are the few original bills of sale of slaves that have been preserved among old papers and documents.

The total number of "taxables" in Adams County in the year 1800 was 2,563, and the next year the total number of negro slaves was ninety-four.

In addition to the negro slaves (these people all then called their farms "plantations"), there were the indentured or bonded white men—men who had given so many years, as agreed upon where the capitalist made both sides of the bargain, of their labor, for money or sustenance, generally claimed to have been furnished to convey the servant to this country. These servants, or they and their time, were matters of transfer as any other property. There are no records by which the number of this class of people here can now be ascertained. But when a newspaper commenced to be published in Gettysburg it was a frequent occurrence to see advertisements offering rewards from 1 cent to $10 for the recapture of these runaways. They would grow tired of their cruel bargain and "go West to grow up with the country"—not even taking with them Greeley's historical half-dollar or perfected Hoe printing press.

The new county was about to be formed and its municipal machinery to be put in operation. The contention over the subject was of the deepest interest. The preponderance of population was along the east side of the county, with the Scotch-Irish in possession of the north and the Dutch of the south. Here were distinct interests, each determined to do the very best they could in securing an advantageous location of the county seat. It was a tempting morsel, and a field-day to sections of the county, contending communities, and even to nearly every individual who owned a tract of land, on which he had a shanty and a truck patch cleared, that did not lie on the extreme borders of the county. Many of these excited owners of "plantations" no doubt saw his shanty and small clearing blown in a night into embryo county capitals, and could almost see the future great city, with its teeming population, factories, grand avenues, palatial residences, baronial castles, its towers and minarets gleaming in the early morning sun, and chink in his pockets the fabulous prices per front foot the incoming rush of humanity would thrust upon him. Like other elections or selections all could not realize their fond dreams.

James Gettys, a man of brains, force of character and resources, had opened a farm, a very large farm for that time, where the borough of Gettysburg now stands. The improvement included nearly all of the present town limits. He had built a small shanty near a spring—of which there were many in the locality—on the north side of the hill, some distance north of where the McClellan house now stands, or a little northeast of the triangle. And as soon as he had fairly got his farm opened the talk commenced about forming a new county, to include substantially the present county boundaries, and thi early suggestion, or perhaps even earlier than this, the natural location of the place and the settlements north and south and around it suggested to Gettys to lay out a town on his land. It cannot now be ascertained what was the true date of the commencement to build a town here. He put up a spacious two story log house, the first real residence built here, which, with the kitchen and outbuildings standing upon the elevation, made quite a show. This house stood a short distance north of where the "Globe Inn" now is—northeast of the triangle.



He opened this as a hotel. The house stood as he built it until a few years ago (1880) when it was burned; a remarkable fact being that it stood for a century, the first house put up, and was the first residence in the place consumed by fire.

To return a little, by way of explanation, it is necessary here to say that in 1790 the subject of forming a new county progressed so far as to appoint three commissioners to select a county seat, and James Cunningham, Jonathan Hoge and James Johnston had been chosen commissioners to make the selection. They selected a tract belonging to Garret Van Orsdel, in Strabane Township, "between the two roads leading from Hunters and Gettystown to the brick house, including part of said road." Then in 1791 the subject was again put in motion, and Rev. Alexander Dobbin and David Moore were chosen to select the county seat location. The matter ran along with nothing further done until 1799, when Gettys, in order to be in apt time, deeded to Dobbin and Moore, for the use of the new county, 200 lots, with the quit rents, and also a lot for a "gaol" and a court house lot. James Gettys purchased the land now occupied by the borough in 1790, and it is probable, though no official or other evidence as to dates are now to be found, he soon after conceived the idea of making the future county seat, and so announced to the world, and offered inducements for people to come here and settle. One of the conditions in his deed to the trustees was the "enhanced value of the remainder of the property from the location of the town seat here." The ground rent upon each of the lots donated to the county was 7s. 6d. The long document is signed by James and Mary Gettys.

In the meantime other parties were as busy as was Gettys in the effort to secure the future county town. The most formidable rival was Hunterstown. The strong champions of this place were Dickson, Brinkerhoff, Shriver and others. It was then very near the center of population of the county, while Gettystown was very near the geographical center. The latter was championed by such strong men as the McPhersons, McCleans, McSherrys, Horners, Cobean, Crawford, Dunwoody and many others of nearly equal force of character.

The commissioners, Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, as early as required by the act, had fixed upon Gettysburg, and on the 23d of February of that year they deeded the lots and property conveyed to them by Gettys to the county in the name of the three county commissions, Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Grenamire and David Edie. In Gettys' deed he gives the name of the place as "Gettystown." On further examination of the act creating the county it seems that the friends of "Gettystown" managed this part of their work as shrewdly as they had that of forming the county. They had the Legislature fix the county seat at this place; and the tempting inducement to do this was a bond shown the members of the Legislature, signed by prominent men, offering to pay a large sum toward erecting the county buildings.

The act authorized the county commissioners to levy a tax of $3,000 for public buildings on the county, and it was agreed that the additional $7,000 for that purpose should be contributed by private subscriptions. The act recites the essence of the bond, which is signed by Henry Hoke, James Scott, William McClellan, George Kerr, William McPherson, Alexander Cobean, Alexander Irwin, Alexander Russell, Walter Smith, William Hamilton, John Myers, Emanuel Zeigler and Samuel Sloan, and was for the sum of $7,000, to be paid one-third in six months after the passage of the bill, and the two-thirds in equal annual payments thereafter. Then for the first time in this act of the Legislature it is called "Gettysburg." This strong and effective bond, effective in making this the county seat, was in the hand-

writing of Alexander Russell. The venerable document is without date, and was long ago marked across its face "Cancelled." It had been paid according to its tenor. The people, moved by a generous public sentiment, and as many had pledged, no doubt, the signers of the $7,000 bond, started subscription papers. Five papers were circulated, and the following receipt explains fully the result of this movement:

Received January 6, 1801, of Reynolds Ramsey, Henry Hoke, Alexander Russell, Alexander Cobean, Mathew Smith, Alexander Irwin, George Kerr and James Scott, five subscription papers, wherein a number of the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity had subscribed certain sums of money supposed to be eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, for the purpose of erecting publick buildings in a county proposed to be struck off the county of York. From whom I am directed to collect the sums set opposite the respective names of the aforesaid subscribers.

[Signed] ROBT. HAYES.

There is no doubt there was a mistake of a year in the date of this instrument. This is made plain by the sentence "in a county proposed to be struck off."

Robert Hayes, then, was then commissioner to collect subscriptions and the county fund, and make the payments on the public buildings—court house and jail. Like all general subscription papers this was a hard work to perform, and all the time he was giving notices to "pay up"—threatening suits against delinquents, etc., etc. The most of them paid by labor and materials furnished.

William McClellan, Henry Hoke and William Hamilton were appointed by law commissioners to contract and superintend the erection of the county buildings.

February 29, 1804, the commissioners made a statement, in which they charge themselves with $3,000 received from the county, and $7,000 from Robert Hayes; total, $10,000.

They are then credited with $9,802.70, money paid for labor and materials on the court house and jail. This would indicate the cost of these buildings. Walter Smith, Henry Hull and Michael Slagle were the commissioners of the county who, on January 28, 1804, certified to the correctness of this report. The largest single item in the list of payments is $3,913.12½, paid Alexander Cobean for building the jail.

The court house was constructed after the one style of all such buildings of that day of brick, with stone foundation, and square. The lower floor was the court room, a door in the north and south, the south door only being used, as the judge's bench was placed against the north door. The house stood in the center of the public square. On each side of the south door was a stairway leading to the galleries, the left stairway also leading to the three rooms on the upper floor, grand and petit jurors' rooms. About one-third of the space in the main court room was given to juries, on the right and left of the judge, and the attorneys sat in front of the judge. Two great wood stoves heated the room. This was the court house room and accommodations that served well for over fifty years. The building, now the store of Weaver & Co., on the northeast corner of the square, was occupied by the county officers, clerks, etc.

When the business of the courts and county officers, and the needs of the inhabitants had long outgrown the accommodations of the old court house, the people began to importune the grand jury to put up a new and suitable building. All the leading citizens saw the urgent necessity for this, and yet they dreaded the great expense. The Democrats had only fairly got in power in the county, and shrewd party leaders were nervous when they thought of a heavy tax upon the people for even the best of purposes. But the people prevailed, and in March, 1858, the new court house, as it now stands, was contracted

for, and in 1859 it was completed and ready for occupancy. The building is a credit to the county—ample in proportions, strong and solidly built from foundation stone to turret, commodious and well appointed in its court room and offices, with strong fire-proof vaults, and crowned with steeple containing bell and town clock. It is a perpetual testimony to the good judgment and integrity of the authorities under whose auspices it was built, especially when it is known that, in its completion, the whole cost was less than $20,000. There are many counties in the country that have paid from $40,000 to $120,000 for their court houses, that in every respect were not superior to the Adams County Court House.

A great improvement to the town was tearing down the old court house in the public square, and throwing these grounds open to the public use.

The jail, after a fashion, held the few criminals committed to its keeping; that is, like all jails, held some, while others escaped. In 1832, "when the stars fell," there was a murderer in the jail, and it is supposed this awful display of heavenly fire-works frightened the poor fellow so that he broke out, went to the blacksmith shop, filed off his shackles and fled to the woods, and, as he forgot to come back and give himself up to be hanged, it may be inferred he is still fleeing from the "stars" that do not pursue. On the night of January 7, 1850, there was discovered a bright fire burning in the jail. The discovery was made by a young man of Gettysburg who had been out late interviewing his sweetheart, and he gave the alarm; but it was too late to save the building, and it burned to the ground. Two men, Toner and Musselman, who were demented to some extent, were confined in the building, and one had in some way started the fire, as it had commenced in his cell, and Musselman's body was almost wholly consumed. Toner was suffocated. The jail, as it now stands, was built in 1851.

The county hospital originally built in 1817–18. The building stands a few rods northeast of Gettysburg. The new part was built in 1878, and this and the other building that had been previously constructed at different times, give ample accommodation and comfort to the county's poor unfortunates. These are the county buildings. The economy and honesty exercised in their construction and management are well attested to by the assessor's books calling upon the people to pay the bills. Then, in addition to these county buildings, the county is most abundantly supplied with stone and iron bridges and free turnpike roads. And to all this we can add no word of commendation to the two generations of men who have controlled and performed all these splendid and durable public improvements, than to call the attention of the reader to the light county tax—a little less on the average than three mills—that is levied on the people. In these respects no county in the Union has been more fortunate. Literally, no stealing from the public has so far blurred the fair name of Adams County.

CHAPTER X.

BY AARON SHEELY, A. M.

NATURAL HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY—GEOLOGY—MINERALOGY—THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN—THE "BARRENS"—DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS—STREAMS—ELEVATIONS—SCENERY—TREES AND SHRUBS—FISH—BIRDS.

GEOLOGY.

THE geology of Adams County is its physical history, and has for its object the investigation of the causes which have produced the phenomena exhibited both by its exterior and interior rock formations. This history is written in the layers and masses of mineral matter which constitute the crust of the earth comprised within the limits of the county, and becomes intelligible in the investigation of the successive changes to which this portion of the earth has been subjected.

The first geological survey of any portion of the county under governmental direction was made in pursuance of an act of Legislature dated March 29, 1836, by the eminent geologist, Prof. Henry D. Rogers, with the aid of a corps of competent assistants.

The field work of the first season was sufficient to determine with certainty the order of the rocks of middle and southern Pennsylvania, and to establish the fact that the South Mountain range belongs to the great Laurentian system, the oldest known to geologists. It also established the fact that Adams County belongs to the mesozoic or medieval time of the earth's history, comprising a single age only the reptilian, and that the strata or beds lying eastward of the South Mountain are sedimentary, that they occur in long narrow strips parallel with the mountains and coast-line, occupying synclinal valleys formed in the course of the folding of the Appalachians, and that the twisted and disturbed condition of the beds is due to this folding.

The results of this survey to the State, as well as to the cause of geological science, were most important, and served to correct several erroneous theories concerning the geology of this part of the State. It may with truth be asserted that this survey gave birth to the science of American structural geology.

The act of the Legislature ordering the second geological survey of Pennsylvania was passed May 14, 1874. Prof. Persifer Frazer, Jr., of Philadelphia, was the geologist in charge of the York and Adams district, assisted by Prof. A. E. Lehman, of Lebanon, Penn. These gentlemen promptly commenced work in their district, visiting mines and important exposures, tracing lines of outcrop, collecting specimens of rocks and minerals, and, after properly arranging and marking the same, forwarding them to headquarters at Harrisburg for examination and study, running lines and making measurements in every direction, gathering much valuable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of the district, and sending carefully prepared reports from time to time of their operations.

These surveys by Prof. Frazer and his assistants have been very elaborately and faithfully made, at least so far as Adams County is concerned. There are few if any localities that have not been thoroughly examined and accurately

reported. Whilst it is to Prof. Rogers that we owe the discovery of the clue to the general law of the earth's structure prevailing in this section, it is to Prof. Frazer that we are indebted for the successful working out of the clue.

Very full reports of the second geological survey have been published by the State, but the facts and data contained in them, being scattered through a large number of volumes, which seem to be running through the press indefinitely, are for the most part so detached and fragmentary as to impair seriously their usefulness for practical purposes. It is to be hoped that the valuable information embraced in these voluminous reports may, without unnecessary delay, be so condensed, arranged and published as to make it of interest and use to the general reader.

According to Prof. Frazer, "two thirds of the county consists of mesozoic soft sandstone or shale, traversed by extensive trap dykes. Its western townships rise upon the South Mountain azoic rocks, resembling the Huronian series in Canada, very siliceous and porphyritic, carrying some copper ores as yet unproductive. The York County limestone belt of the Codorus Valley spreads over Conowago, as also parts of Oxford and Union Townships, and is bordered on the southeast by the mica schist belt. The chlorite schist just enters the southeast corner of the county. Extensive outcrop fragments of quartzite indicate the presence of the Potsdam sandstone in Berwick Township along the continuation of the Pigeon Hills of York County, and several thousand feet of rocks assignable to the Potsdam make up the mountain ridges of Menallen and Franklin Townships north of the Chambersburg pike."

The South Mountain forms, as has been stated, a broken range of the oldest protozoic or Laurentian formation. This consists chiefly of layers of metamorphic or semi-crystalline sandrock called gneiss. The principal minerals of importance are iron and copper ore. The outcrops of these may be seen in the vicinity of Gettysburg. The soil is principally of three kinds, partaking of the character of the rock formations of the county. These are for the most part limestone, red shale, and trap or syenite, the disintegrating and wearing away of which has formed the soil, the abundant presence of iron giving the prevailing red color to it. The area of the county is 530 square miles.

MINERALOGY.

Iron.—There is in the county a great outspread of gneissoid sandrock and mica slates containing beds of magnetic iron ore, each traceable for many miles. To determine whether or not these constitute a separate system requires further observation and study. Some of the ore beds have become decomposed along their outcrops, affording extensive surface mines of brown hematite. The great ore beds of the South Mountain seem to be buried at considerable depths beneath the surface. They will probably at some distant day, as the needs and demands of the country increase, become sources of wealth to the county. Iron ore of various kinds and qualities has for many years been sought and mined in different parts of the county. A few of these mining operations will be briefly described:

About ten years ago an opening was made on the farm of Mr. George Howell, near Belmont, some two miles northwest of Gettysburg, in the hope of finding iron ore, but only grayish shale and sandstone, with fragments of trap, were found. There is nothing at this time about the excavation to show the presence of iron.

In 1873 some good specimens of ore were found on the farm of Mr. George Cole, in Buchanan Valley, about a mile and a half from Newman's, on the Chambersburg pike. An opening was subsequently made and some ore of good quality taken out, but it has not been worked to any great extent. The

ore is a pure, crystalized, micaceous, specular variety occurring in white quartz and orthofelsite.

The Peter Comfort mine, once extensively worked, is on Big Marsh Creek, in Franklin Township, about a mile east of Cashtown, and is one of the most important in the county. The first opening was made by the Wrightsville Iron Company in 1867, the company taking a twenty-five year lease at 30 cents royalty per ton. A number of extensive excavations have been made, but no work has been done for twelve years. The ore is a good quality of magnetic. The ore was hauled by teams to Gettysburg at $1.65 to $1.85 per ton. The works have long been neglected and are in bad condition.

The Minter mine is on the farm of Adam Minter, a few hundred yards northwest of the Comfort mine, ore of good quality and in considerable quantity being found scattered over the fields in the vicinity. McCormick & Co., of Harrisburg, opened a trial shaft here in 1874. The tests being satisfactory, the company opened a mine and introduced suitable machinery for operating it, including a fifteen horse power engine for hoisting and pumping. The miners were paid $1.20 per day of ten working hours, the engineer receiving $1.60 per day, and the boss $75 per month. The ore in this mine occurs in irregular beds, and the levels at which it was taken out were forty-seven feet from drifts and 132 feet on the slope. The mine was worked about a year, during which time about 2,500 tons of ore were taken out and shipped to Harrisburg, being hauled by teams to Gettysburg.

Iron has been found on several farms in the vicinity of Rhodes' Mill, in Freedom Township, but thus far not in quantities to pay.

In 1875 Martin, Barbenheim & Kappes, of Gettysburg, leased about ten acres of ground a few hundred yards east of the reservoir on Cemetery Hill, and commenced excavating for iron. They continued work for about a year, expending fully $500, without realizing any profit either for themselves or the owner of the land. A considerable quantity of a kind of magnetic ore was taken out, but none of it was ever sold. Prof. Leslie says it may well be questioned whether the large percentage of magnetic oxide frequently found in those specular ores is not mainly, if not entirely, derived from the disintegration of the trap rocks common in the vicinity.

Iron ore in large quantities was mined in the neighborhood of Idaville many years ago, but the supply has not been exhausted. If surface indications are to be relied on there are yet vast beds and veins of this metal awaiting development in this locality. Matthew & Duncan, who operated the Whitestown furnace about forty years ago, opened a number of these beds, taking immense quantities of ore from them. The largest of those openings is on the "Brough Farm," and covers about half an acre. The furnace in the vicinity, which years ago produced large quantities of iron, has long since been abandoned. The buildings and works are rapidly falling into decay. Ore of good quality has been found on the "Peter Dalhammer" property close by, a trial shaft revealing large quantities of it.

The average daily yield of the Albert ore bank, about a mile southeast of Idaville, was ten tons. It was magnetic and of good quality. The iron made from this ore was of a superior character, being used for boiler plate, as also for other purposes for which great strength was required.

In 1864 magnetic ore of good quality was found on several farms near Center Mills, in Butler Township, but the beds being below the water level they could not be worked advantageously on account of the intrusion of water, the deposits of ore not being deemed sufficient to warrant the introduction of steam-pumping apparatus.

Much ore of good quality has at various times been mined in the south

eastern part of the county, in Conowago and Union Townships, along the Littlestown and Hanover road. Extensive mines have at different times during the last fifteen or eighteen years been opened on the Enoch Lefevre farm, as also on the Wills & McSherry farm, and operated with great profit. The works have been idle for several years, owing to depression in the iron trade. Considerable other exploiting for ores has been done in this same section of the county with but moderate success. On the farms of Hon. E. Myers, G. Kunkle, G. Baer and Mr. Willet trial shafts have been sunk, developing only ferruginous chlorite slates, poor in iron.

A good deal of iron was mined many years ago along the foot of the mountain in the neighborhood of Maria furnace, in Hamiltonban Township, a few miles west of Fairfield. This furnace was then owned and operated by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Col. James D. Paxton. Some of the ore used at this furnace was hauled in wagons from what is now the Minter farm near Cashtown, the ore found in the locality not being of suitable quality.

Explorations for iron have been made at different times in various other localities throughout the county. Some of these must have been made many years ago if the size of the trees growing in and around the excavations thus made proves anything. Among the oldest and most extensive, as well as most interesting, of these ancient excavations are those in Franklin Township, on the road leading from Willow Spring Tavern to Bigham's, and about two miles south of the Chambersburg pike, but why, when, or by whom made, no one seems to know with any degree of certainty.

Copper.—Copper is widely distributed throughout the county, and much time and capital have been expended in efforts to find it in paying quantities, but thus far with little success.

About the year 1850 a Mr. George Proctor opened what is known as the "Old Copper Mine" on the lot at present owned and occupied by Mr. John Hennig, on High Street, Gettysburg, but after working it for a year or less abandoned it temporarily. Afterwards organizing a company known as the "North American Mining Company," with the avowed object of operating the mine more vigorously, and after disposing of considerable of the stock of the concern, work was resumed in 1852 and pushed with vigor for about a year, eight men being employed in the mine. These were divided into two gangs, each gang of four working twelve hours consecutively. The main shaft was 105 feet in depth, with drifts ten and seventeen feet in length respectively. A small quantity of good ore was taken out, as were also some fine specimens of native copper, but the ore deposit being limited the enterprise failed. No ore from the mine was ever sold, the men losing a considerable portion of their wages. The mine is now a well, with an inexhaustible supply of good soft water. A young workman employed in the mine, Charles Heilecker, lost his life by falling to the bottom of the shaft in 1852.

About the year 1845 a copper mine was opened at "Stone Jug," on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road, seven miles from Gettysburg, and worked actively for several years, during which time large quantities of good ore were taken out and sold, Maj. Robert Bell hauling the first load, three tons gross weight, to Baltimore in 1846. Work was discontinued soon after the latter date, the men being transferred to certain mines in the Lake Superior copper region under the management of the same company. At various times subsequently, up to within a year, operations were resumed at this mine under different auspices, to be as often discontinued, nearly all of the ventures proving disastrous to the stockholders.

Copper mines have at different times been opened in various localities in the South Mountain, Hamiltonban Township, on the Russell farm, on the Mus-

selman tract, as also at a point some distance west of Fountain Dale, but in no case with pecuniary success. Some remarkably fine specimens of native copper have been found in the vicinity of the Musselman mine. Copper ore of considerable richness was a few years ago discovered near Bonneauville, but it was soon found that the vein was too thin to pay for working it. The lessons of the past seem to afford little encouragement to successful copper mining in the future in this county.

Limestone.—A belt of limestone enters the county at its southeast corner, near the Pigeon Hills, and extends in a southerly direction to Littlestown, a distance of about seven miles, being overlapped in many places by red shale and sandstone. This limestone is of a bluish color, comparatively pure, and when burned yields a superior quality of quicklime for agricultural and building purposes. Vast quantities of this lime are annually manufactured, affording employment to large numbers of persons, and contributing materially to the resources of the county.

In the upper portion of the red shale formation, near the base of the South Mountain, is a belt of calcareous conglomerate resembling the famous variegated Potomac marble, and presenting, when finely polished, a most beautiful appearance. This rock, when burned, produces an impure but strong kind of lime, more suitable as a fertilizer than for making mortar.

There are also isolated outcrops of limestone in Huntington and Latimore Townships, near York Springs; in Franklin Township, near Hilltown and Cashtown, as also at a point about midway between Arendtsville and Mummasburg; in Hamiltonban Township, near Fairfield: at all of which places quarries have been worked for many years.

Granite.—Among the crystalline rocks of economic value, such as constitute a large part of the geological formation of this county, granite, or syenite, as it may be more correctly called, is perhaps the most useful. Wolf's Hill, Culp's Hill, Big Round Top, Little Round Top, and Houck's Ridge, of which Devil's Den forms a projecting spur, furnish a supply of this rock that is practically inexhaustible. This rock, however massive and unbroken it may appear, has a tendency to divide more easily in certain directions than in others, and is traversed by parallel seams, separating readily into blocks more or less symmetrical. It is a rock of great durability—hard and compact, and the finer varieties of it are susceptible of a good polish. It is easily split into blocks of any size by a very simple process. These blocks, thus quarried or split out, are conveyed to the granite yards, of which there are three in Gettysburg, where they are dressed and otherwise prepared for the manifold uses to which they may be put. Besides being used largely for building purposes, native granite is much used for monuments and tablets to mark positions on the battle-field.

Mr. Solomon Powers, who died in Gettysburg in 1883, opened the first granite quarry and dressed the first granite in this section some time during the year 1838. About his first work was to build one of the durable granite bridges on the "Tapeworm" Railroad. Granite is found in other localities in the county besides those mentioned, but the bowlders are generally too small to be worked to advantage.

Sand.—The disintegration and decomposition of the syenitic rocks in the vicinity of Gettysburg have produced immense deposits of an excellent quality of yellow sand much used for building purposes. This disintegration has been referred for its cause to sulphurous acid vapors, supposed to be produced by decomposition of the pyritous ores which the rock often contains. The action of water and air may be sufficient to remove the potash of the feldspar, and thus cause the rock to disintegrate.

D. Kenaleha

THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

This mountain, which forms the western boundary of the county, separating it from Franklin and Cumberland Counties, is a range beautiful in all its wonderful variety of outlines and magnificent scenery, as also in all its drear monotony and desolation. This mountain range, once covered with a rich and dense growth of forest trees, is now largely denuded of its primeval treasures of timber. This denudation of mountain forests is due, in a measure, to the wholesale and often wanton destruction of timber by the woodman's ax; but in a much larger measure this "abomination of desolation" is caused by the great fires that periodically sweep over the mountains, leaving hideous scars behind them, to mark the track of the devastating fiend. Sometimes one sees, for miles and miles, the ground covered with the charred and prostrate trunks of once lordly trees. Great lofty pines and oaks, whose stems are blackened from the roots upward as high as the fire has reached—huge, distorted and disfigured, stand gloomily above their moldering brethren, their black skeletons extending their dead and broken arms, in mute testimony of lost grace and beauty. Nothing could be more desolate than these "burnings," as they are called. They present an aspect of such utter, hopeless dreariness, and such complete and painful solitude, as one might imagine to exist only within the frozen circle of the Arctic.

The forest incendiary ought to be universally regarded as a common enemy, like the poisoner of a spring or well, recklessly destroying that which it is to the interest of all to preserve.

THE "BARRENS."

It is a matter of pretty well authenticated tradition that when the eastern portion of the county, known as the "Barrens," was first settled by whites, about the year 1729, the ground was almost entirely destitute of large timber. Only dwarf trees and low underbrush could be seen for miles. This treeless condition of the country was caused, it is said, by the burning of the timber and undergrowth every few years, to facilitate the hunting operations of the Indians. In consequence this treeless waste received the name "Barrens," which name it has ever since retained. After white settlers occupied the soil these conflagrations ceased, the open country becoming in the course of time well timbered, magnificent forests of oak, hickory and chestnut standing where formerly there was only barrenness.

The same is said to be true concerning a large scope of country lying northward of Gettysburg. It is claimed by the Gilliland family that when their ancestors first settled near Opossum Creek, that whole country was covered with luxuriant, wild low-tree growths. It is said that from the ridge on the Cobean farms north of Gettysburg, deer were frequently seen to jump over the low brush growing between the point of observation and Rock Creek. If the tradition is well founded most of the magnificent forests now to be seen in that region must have grown since.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

The fact has been pretty well established that the destruction of forests and the clearing of land, which have been going on rapidly in the county during the last fifty years or more, have affected the rainfall and climate unfavorably. It is maintained that air and earth undergo considerable change when land is cleared of its timber: first, from the ground being exposed to the sun's rays, which cause the waters to evaporate more rapidly; second, by lessening the quantity and duration of snow; and third, by introducing warm winds through the openings made. That the size of most if not all the streams in the county

has greatly diminished within that length of time admits of no doubt. There are people now living who remember when the average volume of water in them was twice what it is now. There is also abundant evidence to be found along the water-courses to demonstrate the fact. Many springs, too, have perceptibly weakened within the memory of persons not very old, and some have disappeared altogether. To the patriotic the lesson is obvious. All efforts to stay the needless destruction of timber, and which have for their object the restoration, either by natural or artificial means, of the forest growth of lands thus denuded should receive due encouragement.

STREAMS.

The largest stream in the county is the Conowago, which has its source in the South Mountain, near the line dividing Adams from Franklin. It drains a large extent of country. Its principal tributaries are Opossum Creek, Plum Run and Miley's Run from the north; and Beaver Dam Run, Swift Run, Little Conowago, Pine Run, Deep Run and Beaver Creek from the south. The spring from which it takes its rise is near the southern end of Buchanan Valley, flowing just to the northeast, then to the southeast through the "Narrows" west of Arendtsville; thence its general course is eastward until it reaches a point where Reading, Mountpleasant and Hamilton Townships meet, and where it is joined by the Little Conowago, when it courses to the northeast, entering York County at East Berlin.

Marsh Creek, the second stream in size and importance, rises near the base of Green Ridge, in Franklin Township, about two miles south of the Chambersburg pike. Its general course is southward to the Maryland line where, after being joined by North Branch, Mummasburg Run, Stahle's Run, Little Marsh Creek, Willoughby's Run, besides other smaller streams, it unites with Rock Creek and forms the Monocacy. North Branch, or Lost Creek, is a most interesting stream. It rises in the mountains some three miles northwest of Cashtown, and after flowing a short distance it disappears from view for more than a mile, during which distance its course can be easily traced by the gurgling and rushing of the water below the surface. Willoughby's Run rises near Goldenville, in Butler Township, and is interesting because of its historic associations in connection with the battle of Gettysburg. Rock Creek rises in the vicinity of Hunterstown and, after pursuing a tortuous course and receiving many tributaries, unites with Marsh Creek at the Maryland line. It also played an important part in the great battle. Middle Creek rises along the eastern slopes of Green Ridge, in Hamiltonban Township, about two miles east of Caledonia Springs. It flows southeast, passes near Fairfield, after which it courses to the south. One of its principal affluents is Muddy Run, which also has its source in the South Mountain eastward of the headwaters of Middle Creek. White Run rises in the neighborhood of Bonneauville, and after being joined by Plum Run, unites with Rock Creek about a mile south of the Baltimore pike, in Mountjoy Township. Little's Run has its beginning in the fields and woods east of Bonneauville, and finds its way into Rock Creek near Black's lower grave-yard. The Bermudian rises in Cumberland County, near the boundary line, and flows through Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore Townships into York County near Bragtown. Latimore Creek also rises in Cumberland County, flowing in a southerly direction, and finds its way into the Bermudian near Bragtown.

Opossum Creek rises near the northern boundary of the county in Menallen Township, and empties into the Conowago in Butler Township. Little Conowago rises in the "Barrens," about five miles east of Littlestown, pursuing a winding course, and flowing into the Big Conowago a couple of miles

west of New Oxford. Little Marsh Creek rises near the foot of Green Ridge, in Hamiltonban Township, about three miles east of Caledonia Springs, flows in a southeasterly direction, emptying into Big Marsh Creek near Hammer's factory, in the northeastern part of Highland Township. Miley's Run rises in Reading Township, flows south a few miles, and empties into the Conowago west of East Berlin. Swift Run rises in Mountpleasant, and in its course receives Brush Run, flowing into Big Conowago. Deep Run rises in Berwick Township and also finds its way into the Conowago. Beaver Creek takes its rise in the Pigeon Hills, flowing northward, and discharging its waters into Big Conowago near East Berlin. Alloway's Creek rises in Germany Township and flows in a southwesterly direction into Maryland. Tom's Creek has its source in the mountains in the southwestern corner of Hamiltonban Township, and crosses the State line into Maryland about two miles west of Emmittsburg, receiving Miney Creek as an affluent near Grayson's, in Liberty Township. The Antietam, a large stream in Maryland, along the banks of which a great battle was fought between McClellan and Lee in 1862, takes its rise at "Caledonia Springs," two fine springs of very cool, fresh water, in the western part of Hamiltonban Township.

ELEVATIONS.

For the following data we are indebted to the gentlemen of the second geological survey, as embraced in their report. The figures are taken from a map prepared by Prof. A. E. Lehman, assistant geologist, and show the elevations in feet above the sea level:

Cashtown, 800; Rock Top, 1,210; highest point on Chambersburg pike, east of Newman's, 1,440; Newman's, 1,355; Graeffenburg, 1,020; Widow Brough's, 845; Hilltown, 780; Francis Cole's, 890; Arendt's Mill, 780; James Bigham's, on Caledonia Springs road, 1,320; Caledonia Springs, 1,450; highest point on Caledonia Springs road, three-fourths of a mile east of Springs, 1,770; highest point on Green Ridge, two miles south of Chambersburg pike, 2,000; highest point on Gettysburg and Shippensburg road, near county line, 2,100; highest point on South Mountain, near Caledonia Springs, 2,110. Center Square, in Gettysburg, is 535 feet above the level of the sea.

SCENERY.

Adams County has much to boast in the matter of beautiful scenery. No natural panorama in the world surpasses that which the spectator beholds when, standing on the crest of Cemetery Hill, he looks down upon the broad expanse of field, meadow and woodland, dotted with farm houses and barns, the deep red of the newly turned-up soil in strong contrast with the verdure of growing crops and magnificent groves, and the whole landscape bounded by the outside mountain wall as far as the eye can reach.

Scarcely less picturesque and grand is the view to be had from the summit of a lofty mountain about a mile east of Caledonia Springs, in Hamiltonban Township. The prospect which here spreads out before the eye in every direction is truly sublime. From several elevated points in the Pigeon Hills extensive and beautiful views may also be had.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

The forests of the county are noted for the variety, beauty and value of their trees. Among the most common may be mentioned the oak, hickory, chestnut, walnut, elm, gum, birch, beech, pine, sycamore, poplar, hemlock, tulip, cedar, maple, dog-wood, iron-wood and many others. Some of these trees bear conspicuous flowers. One of the finest of these is the tulip tree,

belonging to the magnolia family. It grows ordinarily to the height of eighty feet, with a perfectly straight and round trunk, often three feet in diameter at its base, gracefully tapering to the top. Its leaves are dark green in color and smooth to the touch, and look as though the tips had been cut off with a sharp knife. It blossoms in May and June, and bears many brilliant flowers, greenish-yellow without and orange within. The flowers are similar in shape to that of the garden tulip.

Another flowering tree is the dog-wood. It grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, and is attractive only when in bloom. Its large, beautiful white flowers with dark veins give the tree a very fine appearance.

Still another beautiful flowering tree sometimes met with in the woods is the red-bud, or Judas-tree, so called because of an old tradition to the effect that Judas, the betrayer of the Saviour, hung himself on one of these.

There are also a number of flowering shrubs to be met with in the woods, especially in the mountains. Among the most beautiful of these is the laurel. This shrub grows to the height of from two to twelve feet, and when in bloom, in May and June, presents a singularly attractive appearance. The rhododendron is also a flowering shrub, a little taller and stems more crooked than the laurel, though bearing a close resemblance to it. It flowers in July and August, and when in full bloom is very pretty.

FISH.

The number of varieties of fish found in the streams is not large. Among the most important may be mentioned black bass, German carp, fall-fish, mullet, pike, black or spotted sucker, white sucker, cat-fish, eel, sun-fish, brook trout, chub, horn-fish, minnow and stone-roller. Black bass, brook trout, lake trout and California salmon were introduced into Conowago and Marsh Creeks some eight or ten years ago under State auspices, but with the exception of black bass the experiment was not successful. Lake trout and California salmon seem to have disappeared entirely. Not a single specimen of either is known to have been caught at any time. Brook trout are yet occasionally to be found in some of the mountain streams. Black bass have increased very rapidly in numbers, and now the two streams into which they were introduced are well stocked with them. Fine specimens weighing from three to five pounds are frequently taken with hook and line, the only mode of fishing allowable under existing laws. The number of fish is steadily decreasing notwithstanding the legislation designed for their protection. This is owing probably to the gradual drying up of the streams, to the high temperature of the water during the heats of summer caused by the disappearance of shade along the banks, and the scarcity of shelter. A private fish pond owned by Mr. Joseph Wolf, of Abbottstown, was a few years ago stocked with German carp, and the enterprise promises to be successful. Mr. William Wible, of Cumberland Township, also has a private fish pond containing some fine specimens of German carp.

BIRDS.

The birds of the county are not very numerous. The following is a list:

Wild Turkey.—Black Eagle, Gray Eagle, Bald Eagle.—Hawks (6 varieties), Great Northern Shrike, Turkey Buzzard, Turkey Crow.—Owls (6 varieties, including Snow Owl).—Pheasant, Partridge, Woodcock, English Snipe, Upland Plover, Golden Plover, Bull Plover, Rail (2 varieties), Reed Bird, Wild Pigeon, Turtle Dove.—Large Blue Crane, Heron, Willet, Yellow Shanks, American Bittern, Sand Piper, King Fisher.—Wild Goose.—Red Head Duck, Mallard Duck, Blue Wing Teal, Spoonbill, Sprig Tail, Wood Duck, Summer Duck, Loon (2 varieties).—Wren, Chippen, Tom Tit, English Sparrow, Indigo, Pee Weet, Martin, Bee Martin, Blue Bird, Chimney Swallow, Barn Swallow, Bank Swallow, Cow or Redwinged Black, Crow Black Bird, Bell Bird, Rain Bird.—Mocking Bird, Cat Bird, Thrush, Robin, Meadow Lark, Goldfinch, Golden Robin or Baltimore Oriole, Bull-finch, Cardinal or Gros Beak, Yellow or Salad Bird.—Whippoorwill, Bull Bat, Common Bat.—Woodchuck, Wood Pecker, Yellow Hammer or Flicker, Sap Sucker (3 varieties).

CHAPTER XI.

ROADS—TURNPIKES—RAILROADS—BALTIMORE & HANOVER RAILROAD—GETTYSBURG & HARRISBURG ROAD—THE OLD "TAPE WORM" LINE.

FOR many years there were no roads for transportation or travel, except a species of paths and ways through the forests and across the unbridged streams used for the trains of pack-horses, on which all transportation to Baltimore and other markets was then carried on. There were men who had their regular train of horses, each horse carrying about 250 pounds weight; the head horse was belled, and one man riding in front and one in the rear controlled the caravan. These early freighters violently opposed the building of roads, as it would destroy their business.

The first road opened in Adams County was in 1742, when two petitions were sent up by the citizens of Marsh Creek settlement (Gettysburg) and vicinity. William Ruddock, Richard Proctor, John Sharp, Benjamin Chambers and James Ruddock were appointed to view and lay out a road from the settlement to York and Lancaster. It was opened and corresponded very nearly to the route of the Gettysburg & York Pike.

It was yet to be more than half a century before there would be any mails carried to this portion of the country. In 1683 the colonial governors began to establish post routes in this State, Penn paying employes a commission therefor. Letters to this part of the world, however, were carried by travelers and chance traders. But a more complete account of these matters will be found in the chapter on "postoffices."

Turnpikes.—The Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike road was chartered March 7, 1807. An organization was effected, with Alexander Cobean, president. The managers were Alexander Russell, Walter Smith, Peter Saunders, Thomas Sweeny, Philip Bishop, Andrew Shriver; treasurer, Alex Dobbin. In September, 1808, notice for bids to construct the road were published.

The Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike was chartered and organized in 1811. The first commissioners were John Edie, William Hamilton, William McPherson, Samuel Sloan, Mathew Longwell, James Black. The meeting to elect officers was held in Gettysburg May 28, 1811.

In June, 1809, Ralph Lashells started a hack line from Gettysburg to York Sulphur Springs, leaving Gettysburg Monday and returning Wednesday.

The turnpike from Gallnchas' saw-mill in this county to Chambersburg was chartered in 1809, and the company was organized in May following.

The Gettysburg & York Pike road was organized 1804. At first it was the York & Susquehanna road, and in 1811 the provisions of the act were extended to the York & Gettysburg road. Jacob Cassat, Jacob Hahn and Jacob Metzger were the commissioners to report concerning the building of it. The road was only completed December 15, 1819. May 2, 1818, an election of the first officers was held in Abottstown; president, Alexander Cobean; treasurer, George Upp; secretary, Alexander Russell; managers, William McPherson, George Hassler, John Hersh, Fredrick Baugher, Jacob Smyser (tanner), Jacob Smyser (farmer), Thomas Eichelberger, Henry Wolf,

Henry King, Peter Butt, George Dashiells and John Murphy. Jacob Spangler made the survey. There were two toll-gates in York and two in Adams County.

Railroads.— The first survey of the Hanover & Littlestown Railroad was made by Civil Engineer J. S. Gitt, in November, 1855. A charter was soon after received. On the 4th of July, 1857, the work of construction was begun at Littlestown. A speech was made by William McSherry, the president of the railroad, and two bands discoursed fine music. After a bounteous repast in a grove, near by, other speeches were made and the work started. The completion of the road was celebrated just one year from the time of beginning. It joined the Hanover Branch at Hanover, and the first trains were run on July 1, 1858. This road was operated for a number of years after its completion by the Hanover Branch Railroad until its lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It now forms a part of the Frederick Division of that railroad.

Baltimore & Hanover Railroad.—The company which controls and operates this road was organized in the year 1877. It connects the Western Maryland Railroad at Emory Grove with the Bachman Valley Railroad near Black Rock Station, in York County, and these constitute, with the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, a continuous line from Baltimore to Gettysburg. These lines of roads pass through a well cultivated, rich and productive agricultural country. After leaving Emory Grove on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, seventeen miles from Baltimore, the road gradually ascends, running parallel with and in close proximity to the Hanover & Baltimore Turnpike. One great point gained to the southwestern end of York County by the building of the Baltimore & Hanover and the Bachman Valley Railroads, was that they opened up a section of country in which the soil is susceptible of being highly improved by the application of fertilizers, especially lime and phosphates. The facilities thus offered for their introduction at a moderate cost were promptly availed of by the industrious and enterprising farmers, the results of which are now shown in crops which compare favorably with those raised in limestone land. A short line taps this road at Red Hill, running north by east through Abbottstown and terminating at East Berlin.

Gettysburg & Harrisburg Road.—This new elegant railroad from Gettysburg to Harrisburg was completed in April, 1884. It had been built some years previously to the southern part of Cumberland County, and was originally intended to run only to the Pine Grove Mines, but the growing importance and the needs of Adams County soon made it a necessity to extend it to this place. The opening was duly celebrated July 4, 1884, by an ox-roast and picnic at Round Top Park, under the auspices of Col. John H. McClellan, who contributed the fatted ox, and provided for the multitude. Dr. Kiefer was the orator of the day.

The Old "Tape Worm" Line was commenced to be built in 1835, under the State auspices. The era of internal improvements then ran all over our country, and nearly bankrupted many States. It was originally intended as a road to start at Gettysburg, and bearing southwest to somewhere strike the Baltimore & Ohio Road. Thaddeus Stevens stood as godfather a long time to this enterprise, as it was to run to his furnaces in Franklin County. The State made appropriations and work commenced all along the line in this county and beyond. Cuts were made and embankments thrown up. The State stopped appropriations, and practically to this day the work on the road stopped. Two years ago it passed into the hands of the Hanover road, and they have now completed it to eight miles west from Gettysburg, and will soon extend it on an intersection of the western Maryland Railroad. This will add greatly to the shipping facilities of Adams County.

CHAPTER XII.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS—DISTINCT STREAMS OF IMMIGRANTS—INDUSTRY AND RELIGION—GETTING A START—THEIR COMMERCE—RECEPTIONS—IMPROVEMENTS.

ALREADY we have traced settlements in this county as far back as 1734. It was the merest chance that threw in our way the authentic records of this date and who it was that came that year. Possibly there may have been settlers here before that, a short time, but there is not in the world, so far as we can learn, a trace of evidence of this fact, and now there is no tradition.

This much is history. There came here four separate and distinct streams of immigrants, and each one pushed its separate way into the wilderness about the same time. They were as distinct upon their first coming as it was possible for communities well to be. The Irish, the Dutch, the Germans and the English, are the three broad divisions that mark these separate people. The Dutch and Irish were Calvinists in religion, and this was largely the only bond of affinity between them. The Quakers were the English, and such odds and ends of nationalities as existed here at the first. Then there were the Catholics, coming up from Maryland. Although the Penns were Quakers, yet they seem to have been wholly impartial in the bestowal of lands and rights upon people of any and all faiths and creeds. They had been just and liberal to the Indians, and they seem to have carried out this broad catholic spirit toward all mankind that sought the shelter of their protecting wings. Considering the religious spirit of the age, the universal intolerance and bigotry that prevailed, we cannot too much admire the generous greatness of the action of these proprietaries of the province. They must have acted without precedent in the face of settled conclusions by the world's rulers at that time, and yet their conduct is a model that may still be closely followed, and it is a pity that the bloom and glory of the present great century, that is so rapidly closing, have not yet reached, to our common humanity's misfortune, the high level of liberality that here marked an age that we have taught ourselves to regard as only half emerging, in many respects, from the dark and gloomy days of semi-barbarism.

There was apparently no connecting link in the coming here of these separate streams. Each had been moved by its own volition, and pursued in parallel routes what then must have been a dark and devious way. The Quakers came sparingly only into what is now the northeast part of the county. The Irish and Dutch, and that scattering class that made up the remainder of the first settlers, had behind them a stronger propelling power, and they soon overran the county.

As early as 1749, while this was still a part of Lancaster County, we find people in all portions of what is now Adams County. To indicate beyond all doubt the nationality in each part of the county, we give the following names of representative men. These are the names of men who were known to the authorities at Lancaster. We gather this official information from the archives at the capital. They were appointed, upon the formation of York County, as the overseers of the poor, as follows: Tyrone, Robert McIlvain and Finley McGrew; Strabane, David Turner and James Stevenson; Menallen, John Gilli-

land and John Lawrence; Cumberland, John McFarren and David Porter; Hamiltonban, James Agnew and William Waugh; Mountjoy, James Hunter and William Gibson; Germany, Jacob Koontz and Peter Little; Mountpleasant, William Black and Alexander McCarter; Heidelberg, Peter Schultz and Andrew Shriver (Schreiber); Berwick, Casper Weiser and George Baker.

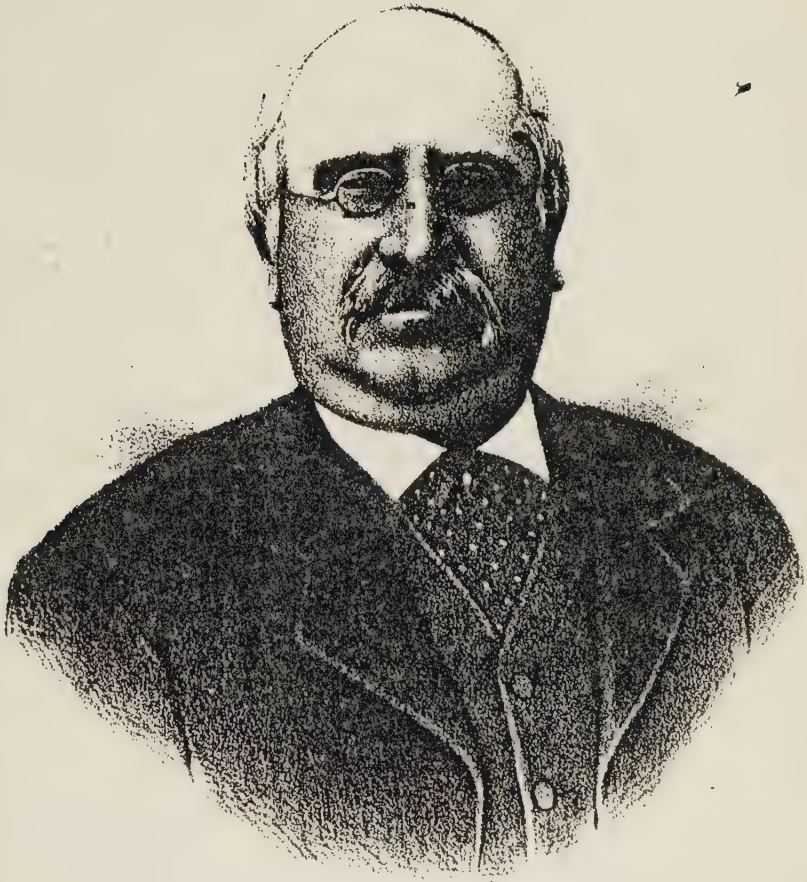
The records show that these townships were formed as early as 1750, and at that time the York County authorities made these appointments.

They were, all classes, a distinct and marked race of men. They nearly all were fugitives from religious persecution in the Old World. They had been hunted across the face of the earth with a relentless ferocity. Their progenitors were, in nearly every instance, a race of men that was ever ready for martyrdom for conscience sake, and the warring elements in which they had been born and nurtured had fully developed their natures into the fiercest elements of heart and brain. For the slightest shade of a religious opinion they were ever ready to defy the powers of man, and, if necessary, without a cringe offer up their lives, go to the rack, the dungeon, the pillory, the stake or the block. Mostly, the immigrants who came here were of such a race as we have described. Then when we reflect that the children born of such a parentage had met in their native homes such an agony of cruelties, such shocking and destructive persecutions, it is to us almost inconceivable how prolonged and cruel it must have been to drive them to this new, strange world. Thus equipped for the great work before them, here they came. They came seeking peace and quiet, freedom of person, and, most important of all, freedom to worship God exactly as they pleased. As a rule they were very poor in purse, and, among the Dutch and Germans especially, many of them, who had started with enough to bring them in comfort to our shores, had been cruelly robbed by dishonest agents and assumed friends. Often to such extent was this the case that upon landing upon our shores the poor creatures found themselves in the clutches of cormorants, and had to indenture themselves, and become almost literally slaves to work out the outrageous claims made upon them. This must have been quite common, as we judge from the great numbers of indentured servants that may yet be found traces of in the early records. We are aware that it is true that some of these had agreed to thus dispose of themselves before they had left the Old World to come to the New, as this was the only possible resource left them whereby they could reach this promised haven. Hence, while at the first coming all were poor, yet we find some who were, just as we find people in these days of so-called plenty, incomparably poorer than their neighbors. They not only had nothing literally, but there was a mortgage on their labor for about all that part of their working lives that could be made to yield anything.

Circumstances drove those speaking a foreign language into closer colonies than necessarily it did the English speaking people. The Dutch especially were driven closely within themselves. In a neighborhood there would be a very few that could speak a few words of broken English, and this was all.

These immigrants landed on our shores, and with hardly a halt began to push their way to where they could find unoccupied lands. This was their first subject of consideration, and here they stopped as soon as they found it. In the intensity of their new found joys of freedom and land- land that they could hope to own, and thus fill the once utopian dream of their lives of being real land owners — it is hoped they forgot the repelling features, the dangers and gloom that otherwise would have settled upon them at the end of their long journeys, and the first realizations of their arrival in the wilderness.

Industry and Religion. These were the strong marks of all the early settlers,



W. J. Slade

without regard to race. They would land, sometimes, one wagon to several families, and, in some instances, there was wagon room enough to sleep the women and children, and where this was the case, the arrangement was regarded as very comfortable indeed. When there was no wagon a brush tent was made, and here the entire family housed until the first rude cabin could be put up. The clapboard cabin once up and the elated family moved in, then, floorless and doorless as it was, there was real, solid family rejoicing. It was the first feeling of triumphant victory over their long days of doubt and sore trial. Indeed, it was much more—it was home. It was their world, conquered and won by their own strong arms and brave hearts, and in this struggle father, mother and all the children had partaken. The father was the commanding captain, but he commanded as loyal a squad as was ever mustered upon this earth. Bless these honest, brave, simple folk! They gave a new meaning, almost a new name, to that sweetest of words in our language—Home.

The descendants of these brave old pioneers who are so fortunate as to possess, to this day, one of these spots where the smoke of the first cabin of their ancestors rose upon the unvexed air, may well regard it as hallowed ground.

Once housed, the work of their simple lives commenced. Here every toddler even contributed all he could. The men felled the trees, the women and children gathered and burned the brush, and to this general outdoor work there was but slight variation in the way of time used by the women in cooking. If they had a little black bread and cold meat, their dinner was sumptuous indeed. They attacked their simple fare with enormous appetites. Their outdoor lives gave them health and a vigorous digestion.

In the midst of this work-a-day life there was no time when their family worship was neglected. Their Bible and prayer-book were the sum of their books to read. The old board-bound Bibles were thumbed and dog-eared by horny hands, and the religious precepts were often slowly spelled out, and the most carping critic, had he witnessed the honest sincerity, would have forgotten at once the fearful mispronunciations that must have passed from sire to son as distinguishing family marks.

Without ever stopping to rest a moment, as soon as there were half a dozen families that could call each other neighbors, they commenced the effort of a church and schoolhouse. In those days these were always one. When the first passing preacher would visit them and hold service, it constituted a great event, a gala day. They called him blest, and lifted up their hearts in joy. In their cheerless log meeting-houses the sermon could not be long enough for these long-fasting people. It could not be too dry and dogmatical. They wanted this and the severest morals that could be proclaimed from the pulpit. To them the Bible was the literal word of God and without the figure of speech in it. They believed with all their heart and soul, and believed literally, and then at their hard, daily toil they treasured up the long sermon and its divisions, and when people conversed it was about what the dear preacher, that God had sent them, had said on this point of doctrine and on that. The sum total of their ambition was to be good citizens and live in the hope of heaven.

The parental authority was unbending, and in the few simple arrangements of their lives it was nearly supreme. This was but another manifestation of their full to overflowing religious sentiments. And when they read in their Bibles: "Children, be obedient to your parents," they became the old patriarchs, and thus the command was not only a filial duty, but it was a stern religious obligation.

They were without other diversions and amusements except their unremit-

ting labors in the field, or their rare opportunities for attendance upon church worship. They were wholly satisfied, it seems, with these. By the second season the increase of house room would be noticed. Out-buildings would be put up, the little stock they possessed housed, and nearly as well housed as the family. A porch, or rather a wide covered shed, would appear in front of the cabin for purposes of storage, and in good weather here the family met, worked, conversed, and passed much of their time, as well as received their neighbors' visits, now growing to be an important feature in their routine lives. At long intervals some one in the colony would perhaps get a letter from the old home, and upon its most trifling words the people would listen open-mouthed, with bated breaths.

This thrift continued, and soon a more pretentious log house was reared adjoining the first small cabin. This in rare cases had two rooms, and, whether one or two rooms, there would be a spacious "loft." A ladder reached this upper story— generally the boudoir of the big girls—the store-house of richest treasures. Here would be long strings of peppers, dried pumpkins, apples, bunches of sage, precious strings of garlic decocrating the walls, and hanging in festoons from the rafters, flanked by dresses, dimity, and home made furbelows, such only as could be appreciated or understood by those daughters of the pioneers—the good and sainted great-grandmothers of this generation. Many and many a comfortable mansion of those days had not so much iron in all its structure as a nail. Then the saying: "My latch-string is always open to you," was full of meaning, and a welcoming invitation to come, pull the latch-string, open the door, and, without ceremony, walk in.

The agriculture of the farmers was of the most primitive character, their implements being few and of the clumsiest construction. One small, inferior pony was a whole family pride, when once possessed. A yoke of oxen, sometimes a cow yoked with an ox, or a yoke of cows, a wooden plow lined at the base with a strip of iron, a home made wagon- the melodious old truck—with its solid wheels cut from a large tree, made round, and a hole in the center for the axle-tree, and greased with soft soap, and when this began to wear out its call for more would ring over the hills and far away like the dying yells of a fabled monster all these were wealth to them.

The people of to day cannot appreciate the amount of misdirected effort there was among these people— labor thrown away, because they had to experiment and learn all only by experiment. They understood slowly the necessities and qualities of the new world in which they were, and we can gain only a faint idea of this by reflecting that, to this day, men are experimenting and still improving in planting, both as to the kind of seed to plant and the best mode of putting it in the ground.

The very first consideration always with a settler in a new country is water. And in this respect it is not hazarding much in saying that, for domestic purposes, Adams County is the best watered spot on the globe. Certainly there can be none superior to it. Springs bubble up their sparkling waters everywhere; the silvery, cool, sweet mountain streams ripple; the clear valley brooks winding their way in the deep shade and the bright sunshine are upon every side, all of clear, pure granite water, with no trace of the limestone; and by drilling through the upper granite, as is found in the Gettysburg water-works, great and inexhaustible lakes of the same pure, cold, sweet water are to hand. Hence, everywhere in the county is inexhaustable water, and under the test of the microscope there is found less of animal matter in it than in any other known water.

To these springs and clear streams the women went to do the family wash-

ing, where the clothes were paddled clean with a heavy paddle made for the purpose, after the method of their ancestors from time immemorial. Everywhere the spining-wheel was in use, and the females always greatly prided themselves on the dexterous handling of this stay of the family. It was the only musical instrument these good dames ever had, the peculiar whirr and hum of the wheel, rising and falling, dying away to the faintest sounds only to commence again and again; and there was no child of that day in its hollow log cradle but remembered all his life this eternal lullaby—a sweet, sweet song now lost forever. Then followed the bang, bang of the busy loom, where warp and woof were beaten together, where the clothing was made for all the family, the bed clothing, too, the articles of general use about the house, the ornamental hangings as well—linsey-wolsey and linen and tow. The white goods were then bleached until they vied with the driven snow in whiteness, and the greatest pride of the good housewife was here found in the perfection of the goods that came from her deft hands. The writer has been shown a piece of cotton-linen, made by the grandmother and great aunt of the proud possessor. The seed of the cotton and flax were planted, grown and pulled by them, and every process to the perfected cloth was by their hands alone, and no more perfect piece of cloth ever came from the loom. What a rich inheritance this piece of goods is? What a history it possesses to even the veriest stranger. A mere look at it and one can almost revivify the nimble fingers, and feel the warm life breath again that wrought here so deftly, so long, so long ago. A hundred years have sped away since last they looked upon it, and its associations rewarmed their hearts; yet this long chasm of time is bridged, the moldered hands again are warm and nimble, the beam of wistful eyes, the holy smile of love shines down through these long, long corridors of time. Thus by such simple trifles we live on and on, and forever renew those lives that did not live in vain.

The earliest pioneers in the deep, wild woods were a silent and gloomy race of men. Their lives were too earnest to be frivolous. They prayed more than they laughed. Their thoughts and conversations were divided between bread in this world and heaven in the next. What men now call sport, and is a great recreation to some, was to these pioneers but a portion of their serious, silent labors. They pursued the chase and had to capture their meat or go to bed supperless. From the game they supplied their tables until such times as they could begin to raise their own pork.

A wedding then, as it always has been, was a great event, but both courting and wedding must have partaken somewhat of the general serious business habits of the people. A young man courted a neighbor's daughter a little after the style of a business trip to buy of him a calf. He would hardly have the temerity to venture up to her at church and ask to be her company home. This would have shocked the old folks of all the congregation. It would have been a case of dangerous rashness. It was hardly the proper thing to go visiting on Sunday, and during the week he would have been missed from his regular work. And thus many a poor fellow must have worked and pined in painful silence. But love conquers all things, and in the end he would put on all the grim courage he could command and go, week day or Sunday, just as it happened when he reached the acting climax. The lovers had never spoken the soft words of first love together, but they had looked the language of the heart, and when in clean bibber he unexpectedly presented himself, even if there were half a dozen girls there, the particular one he wanted to see somehow managed to understand she was wanted, although the blushing swain would be unable probably to call for any one.

After making herself "smart," in the greatest of flurries, putting on a clean

gown perhaps, she would appear, and, upon the first sight of her, John would commence mumbling his errand. Perhaps in the bluntest language he could use, he told his mission, and as blunt a "yes," if it was all agreeable, would be the reply. The family would then be called in, the matter talked over, the old man would give his blunt consent and silently go to field to his work again, leaving all the small details for the family to discuss. In a few days would come the wedding, without a single invitation, unless the ceremony would be at the church, which was often the case, when all acquaintances were considered invited.

In the course of time these grew to be more ceremonious, and then there would be a day of merry feasting at the house of the bride, continued the next day at the home of the groom, and this last would be known as the "infair," eating and drinking on both occasions. The Quakers were always, when possible, married in their church, the entire congregation signing the contract of marriage, as witnesses. The Catholics also repaired, when possible, to their church, because to them, too, the marriage ceremony was purely a religious ceremony, a solemn church rite that could only end in death. In none of them was there a mental reservation in their altar vows—none. None expected to rue, and but few ever rued, their bargain. And people had been living here nearly fifty years before we hear of an elopement from "bed and board," or before there was a divorce suit on the court records. These things came only with the innovations of time.

The average of education was low. Some could not send their children to school and were not able to teach them the first rudiments at home. The church schools were mostly for drilling in the catechism, whose meaningless words must have added confusion or nothing to the young minds. We can well understand what a great general advance it was when the night or Saturday spelling school was eventually introduced. It brought the young people together in a slight social life, without those iron restraints that had previously surrounded them. It stimulated greatly the first acquirement in their education. The best speller was a hero—no, generally a heroine, because girls can naturally outstrip the boys in learning to spell. It was no small accomplishment, and then very soon the children could begin to correct the reading and pronunciation of their parents in the daily Bible lessons. The men continued to dress in the plainest homespun, and the girls—girls they were then as they always will be, bless them—also dressed in homespun; but they had found, in the barks of trees and in herbs, coloring matter, and here the dear creatures rivaled each other, badgered their heated brains for beautiful designs and color combinations; and then a bright ribbon from the tramping pedlar, and the real woman began to bloom again before the dazzled eyes of men. Their hair, the solitary cheap ribbon, the bright colors in their frocks, were their implements of gratification to their own hearts and for invasion to the strong citadel of man's affections. The preachers were greatly alarmed, shocked to put it mildly. They harangued, they raved, and thundered anathemas at the sacrilegious ribbons, gimcracks and awful furbelows; but, bless the dear, brave girls, they stood their ground heroically. As a rule they confessed their crime and promised amendment and put away the ribbon and tied up their curls. This satisfied the preachers and the cruel war was over; but it is now well known that as soon as the preachers' backs were turned, they redecked themselves a little gayer than ever, and employed their lovers to look out for the preacher, so as they could snap off the finery at his approach.

At first wind mills were put upon the high hills to grind their cereals, then in a little while the plenteous streams over the country invited the erection of

water-mills. One was not greatly more reliable to do the work the year round than the other. In the winter the waters would be frozen and in the winter and summer alike, the winds would not always work the clumsy wind-mills. But soon, between the two, the people did not have to carry on pack horses to Baltimore or Chester their milling.

A simple, pastoral people, leading a hard life, was and is the summing up of their existence. The home and surroundings were of the rudest and plainest. Of what is now esteemed a luxury they had not one. It was all the bare necessities of life, won only by the most patient and tireless industry. The economy they had been forced to learn was severe and pinching. Thus they had experienced, before they came to the country, great trials, but they had to plant and grow here for some time before they ceased or were not often compelled to add experience to those severe lessons of the Old World.

Getting a Start.—This was the most trying ordeal to all the first comers. They didn't even find the Indian here with his simple culture of Indian corn and the very few simples that the squaws sometimes planted to the east and north of this. With little to do with, he had to commence from the very beginning. A few grains of corn or wheat, the seeds of an apple or peach, or a potato, and so on, were the only chance to get a start in the seeds that must furnish his family bread. Soon the country, as have been all new countries, was full of malaria, and malarial fever and chills added their quota to the already hard lot of the people. They were without medicines, or the ability to procure them at any reasonable sacrifice or effort. A great want for health was a variety of food, and as a consequence they probably ate too much meat for the other food they could obtain. In the woods they could get a great abundance of meat, and here too they found the crab apple, the plum and the grape, and sometimes the paw-paw, as well as the many and delicious nuts that abounded plentifully. These were all life-giving to these poor people, and it is highly probable that they prevented the appearance of some dreadful epidemic—such as sometimes visited the large colonies in the great western prairies of Illinois, where people died to the extent sometimes of literally depopulating good sized settlements. Children wandered into the woods and gathered crab apples, grapes, nuts, and in the spring the wild onion, and certain vegetables that had acid in them, and these they ate freely. Except for this they must have all suffered from scurvy, because soon their almost constant diet was black bread and salt pork. But the limpid, sweet waters, the bracing mountain air and the variety they could find existing in the country, gave them rather vigorous health, and strong and hardy constitutions.

Their Commerce.—Nothing could have been more simple than this among these people. Their first dry goods stores were itinerant—pack pedlars. It was some time before the people had anything to sell and therefore they had but little to buy with. The pedlar and his pack was one of the valued and really valuable institutions of the country. His visits were few and far between at first, and at the rate of a visit a year he could easily supply the demands upon his assortment, the chief of which, at one time, was an assortment of combs. And it was but seldom that you could not find somewhere a tuft of hair from a horse's tail, fastened with a pin in an auger hole, for the purpose of cleaning the combs. Where this work of civilization could not be found, you might take it for granted the family had been too poor to patronize, to that extent, the pedlar. This itinerant merchant peddled his wares and retailed the news of the outside world. He was both merchant and newspaper. The elders of the family often detested him and his visits; they knew each visit meant some small purchase, but the younger members of the family looked to his

coming with bright anticipations, and as a rule, these young people only spent their own small change—money they had made by their own labor and saved. Such was the family economy. In the course of time the pedlar came with a pack horse, and then he could take small lots of farm produce in exchange for his wares. This opened wide the doors of trade and traffic to the farmer's family.

And then began to come the first stores and locate at points where towns had probably been started, or at the cross-roads, or by the blacksmith and wagon-makers' shops. This of itself was enough to at once start a town, and it was given a name; and to the young people, the children at least of the surrounding country, who heard of it and had never seen a town or a store, perhaps not even a smith's shop, did it become the Mecca of their dreams and hopes. They hoped to live to make the trip to see it. They would besiege father and mother to go with them on some of their rare visits "to town". Of course eventually their dreams became reality, though many of them were nearly grown men and women first, and behold them in the town, open mouthed, wide eyed and generally clinging closely to father's or mother's hands, or mother's apron, their hearts beating wildly as they look for the first time upon this new, strange world. The family wagon would probably stop first at the smithy, to have a plow sharpened, and here the young novice saw the most astounding, the most incredible and indescribable things. The din, the flaming, blowing forge, the red hot iron, the flying sparks, that would certainly burn any one else in a moment's time, the brawny blacksmith and his great leathern apron, the strange sulphurous smell, all combined, made an impression upon the virgin mind that was never erased. It was crowding a lifetime into a moment. From thence to the one store of the place, and here again what expansive wonders break upon the senses. Their eyes were bewildered—here was everything in the world that was good and beautiful. The peculiar smell of molasses, sugar, pelts, game, shoes, calico, whisky, cheap spices, new leather, tobacco, eggs in every stage and other odds and ends of the small trading and trafficking of the room, made as distinct and lasting an impression, as had already been made upon the eyes. Amazement and awe were running a race in the young mind. How blind had been their dreams of all this wonderland. They would not have laid even the weight of a finger upon the rough counter for worlds. They could no more have sat down on the ends of some of the boxes that were the only seats in the place, than they could have comfortably seated themselves upon the curling smoke. They preferred to stand up, and vigorously bite the ends of the fingers and gaze and gaze in an ecstasy of awe and wonder. It was all they could do. It was their first lesson in the great voyage, the quick and stormful voyage across the face of the earth—from the unknown to the unknown.

Receptions. The primitive "reception days" by the most distinguished families were the "house raisings." What splendid times, what gay and distinguished frolics were these! No Jenkins was there to describe the splendor of the toilets, or tell who leaned upon whose arm as they filed into the 8 P. M. dinner. Some new neighbor had arrived, or some new married couple wanted to go to housekeeping, and word was sent to all the neighbors and from near and far they came all came; and even sometimes the women came, and while the men worked at the new house, and worked like heroes on a wager, too, the women put in a quilt and also worked the live-long day. The women's work was not so violent as the men's, but they made ample amends for this in the talk and gossip that ran like the swollen waters when they break away an obstructing dam. The new house and the quilt would be completed about the same time—all racing with the setting sun.

Improvements.—When we reflect on the cheapness of the land at that time, the land claims and the improvements were not large to the average family domains. Probably an average would have been 100 acres. But these people after once here were driven by circumstances to regard small holdings as the safest and best, and their highest ambition was to rear their families respectably, give them some little education, and a fair start in the world, and the lands continuing cheap they could easily acquire all they wanted or needed for themselves. This was the average, from which of course there were many exceptions. They fully succeeded in their laudable ambitions. It was very rarely they contracted debts, and year by year, even if little or no ready money came to them, they saw their possessions grow in value. Their children were being trained in economy and industry, growing up to take their places and carry on the work when old age should take them from the active duties of life.

All over the Old World, especially in England and on the continent, the habits of the people generally had been for centuries to eat enormous quantities of meat, and drink heavily of the coarsest and strongest liquors they could obtain. In 1684 gin was discovered, and a generation of English people were the vilest of sots. Signs were put up at the gin shops to "come and get drunk for a penny," and "for two pence you can become very drunk," and "free straw will be furnished in the cellar to sleep it off." In the great London riot, when the drunken mob held the city for three days and nights, the mob rolled the gin barrels to the front doors and knocked in the heads, and the gutters were running with the liquid. Women and children drank from the gutters, many gorging themselves and dying on the streets; many more reeled and fell and lay in stupor and were burned by the falling and burning buildings where they helplessly lay. The average farmers' choicest pastimes were drinking bouts, where they drank to insensibility. In many a fashionable city circle, the boast was how many had attended the gatherings at different families, and how much they drank, and how many fell under the table.

In the course of a few years some of the people who prospered most, became wealthy enough to purchase and bring here their negro slaves. A few immigrants brought their negroes with them when they came. Slavery continued here in full force and effect until 1828. With the introduction here of slaves, came, what some writer has designated "the most venomous worm"—the worm of the still. And these small hand stills were erected on many of the farms. In fact among the earliest publication of notice of sale of a farm it was not uncommon to state, as a special inducement to purchasers, that there were "two stills of good capacity on the elegant plantation." They made whisky of corn and wheat and rye, apple-jack of apples, and brandy of their seedling peaches. It was all pure, fiery and strong. They could get, for instance, only a little over a gallon of whisky from a bushel of corn (now they make over four gallons); yet everything was so cheap that they could manufacture it at prices that would seem incredible to the present generation.

Drinking was allowed to every one; they drank in quantities that now would swiftly bring death and destruction. Yet drunkenness was sternly frowned upon. Among the Quakers, especially, it was not permitted, and to this day on their old church records are written out and signed and witnessed the confessions of members who humbly acknowledged their grevious sin, giving the day and date and place where they had thoughtlessly swallowed too much, and promising earnestly to sin no more. And occasionally some preacher would be arraigned for habitual drunkenness, and, while the evidence would sometimes be clear and positive, we find no instance of a conviction and degradation for the offense. To explain this a little, there was one case in the

county where the synod convicted and sentenced the offender to dismissal, but the plucky congregation would not so have it, and in the face of the orders of the authorities they retained their preacher. The general habits of the people, the heavy diet of salt pork and black bread of which they eat so heartily, enabled them to drink great quantities of the liquor made at their own stills without serious bad effects, and in the long monotony of their lives is the ample excuse for their doing so. Let us believe, what was probably true, that they actually needed this stimulant of which they partook in great quantities, but nearly always at stated and regular times of the day. They were not physically debauched by any indulgence they partook of. They were left possessed of sound minds and strong and vigorous bodies, and they transmitted to their children sound constitutions. They generally attained great age, and to this day a strong mark of their descendants is a springing vitality that does and will carry them to more than the three score and ten years of active life.

Many of the first and second generations of women took their places beside the men in the hard work of the field. Here they delved and toiled until often their hands became too stiff and horny to handle the needle at all. They could bake the bread on Saturday for the coming week, and then fry the meat and sometimes make a pot of black coffee, and this was the sum of the cooking. Dishes were a few pewter plates, often the head of the family being the only one honored with a plate, while the others ate with their bare hands mostly; therefore the dish washing was a small affair in clearing away the table after a meal.

The growth and change from these simple habits of the early day were very slow indeed. The young people accepted their manners and customs from the parents and as unimpaired as possible, transmitted them in turn to their children. The long war of the Revolution forced upon them many of the first changes in their modes of life. It compelled the people to band more generally together; they met on serious matters of life and death in larger bodies, and men extended their acquaintance greatly with their fellow-men. Young men who had never been ten miles from the farm where they had first settled, joined the army and started out to fight for liberty, and in their travels they saw something of the outside world. In these hard and cruel marches they learned much of their own country, and in the march, the encampment, the prisons, the battle-fields, the bivouacs of those days that tried men's souls, they learned rapidly of their fellow-men. They came in contact with men of different ideas, manners and customs. They newly tested themselves and tested others, and each one brought many new ideas back to his old home when the war was over. It was a wonderful discipline and school for these simple children of the woods. A feeble nation struggling in distress and poverty, fighting a rich and powerful enemy, and wresting victory in the end from the foe, are not apt to come out of the severe ordeal with that general demoralization that is so often the doleful afterpiece of war. This happy exemption was the great distinguishing mark of our forefathers of the Revolution. They returned from the army, resumed their places on their farms and were only better citizens than before. What they had seen and heard, and the hard experiences they had passed, only made them that much better citizens, and there were enough of these men scattered through every community to bear up the civilization of the day and push it along —advance it in every line. To a large extent, too, that war broke up the exclusive clannishness that had before marked different communities, especially those who spoke different languages. The impetuous Scotch-Irishman learned that the phlegmatic Dutchman would fight and fight all day and all night if necessary, sturdily giving or receiving blows to the death. And *vice versa*, the German,

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learned to love his Irish messmate for his many good qualities in moments of great trial and danger. The Macs and the Vons came back from the war, and they would visit each other; their families became acquainted. The young folks would fall in love, of course, and marry, and hence to this day you need not, when you meet a Mr. McSomething, commence your Irish blarney upon him, because as likely as not it will turn out he is a German by descent. And this is quite as true of the Vons as the Macs. This was a happy solution of the once ill-conditioned question of nationality that prevailed in this county.

CHAPTER XIII.

SKETCHES AND ETCHINGS—THE MCCLEANS—THE MCPHERSONS—GEN. REED—DR. CRAWFORD—COL. STAGLE—COL. GRIER—VICTOR KING—JUDGE BLACK—THADDEUS STEVENS—PATRICK MCSHERRY—COL. HANCE HAMILTON—THE CULPS—WILLIAM MCCLELLAN—CAPT. BETTINGER—JAMES COOPER.

THE McCLEANS.—Among the earliest settlers in this portion of Pennsylvania, 1733, was William McClean, a Scotchman. From this man has come a long race of eminent and influential men. In Illinois is the rich and populous county of McLean, and in the southern portion of the same State is the town of McLeansboro, and from the Atlantic at least west to the Mississippi are to be found evidences of the McClean family in the lineal and latteral lines in nearly every State. The name is spelled McClean mostly, as used by the family of Pennsylvania, but frequently the capital "C" is dropped, as we find it in Illinois. The original William McClean settled in Montgomery County, and in two years removed to York County. He had nine children. His first was Archibald and second Moses, and as these two and their families are a part of the history of York and Adams County, we confine our record to them. Archibald was born October 26, 1736.

The other sons, younger brothers of Archibald and Moses, were William, Samuel, John, James and Alexander, all surveyors, and all at one time or another assistants to the eldest, Archibald, in the survey of what is now Mason and Dixon's line. Archibald and Moses became deputy surveyors of York County, Abraham in the east part of the county, and Moses in what is now Adams County. They laid out "Carroll's Delight," and Archibald, Moses and William, three brothers, secured fine farms in this tract. All the McCleans were early and distinguished defenders of their country in the days of the Revolution. Archibald was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1776. He was president of a revolutionary meeting in York for "taking effectual measures for putting a stop to forestalling, extortion and the depreciation of the continental currency." This was June 18, 1779. No men in the country were more active and prominent in these terrible times than the McCleans. Archibald lost nearly all his property by the depreciation of the continental money.

Moses McClean was born January 10, 1737, in what is now Adams County. He died September 10, 1810. Col. Moses McClean was one of the distinguished citizens and soldiers of the Revolution, being one of the first captains mustered into the service in Col. Hartley's Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania line. In 1780–83 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The eldest

of Moses McClean's children was William, who was born in York (Adams) County in 1777, in Carroll's Tract, and died December 23, 1846, aged sixty-nine years. His first-born was Moses, born in 1804, on his father's farm in Carroll's Tract. He died September 30, 1870. William's first-born was Moses, the father of Hon. William McClean, the present (1886) president judge of the court in this district. The last above mentioned Moses McClean was born in this county in 1804; died in Gettysburg September 30, 1870. He was a member of Congress in the twenty-ninth session—1845–47. In 1855, the time of the Know-nothing party excitement, he was induced by the conservative element to become a candidate and serve a term in the State Legislature. He was a member of Congress when war was declared against Mexico.

Ensign Jacob Barnitz, of Col. Swope's regiment in the Revolution, married Miss McClean, a sister of Archibald and Moses McClean. Barnitz and Moses McClean were prisoners, and suffered greatly at the hands of the British. Barnitz was severely wounded and lost a leg. The old hero, Moses McClean, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he gained new honors and the trust and love of the people, and here he died September 10, 1810.

The McPhersons is another of the early and distinguished families which were here among the first, and for more than 150 years they have an unbroken line of leading and important citizens, each succeeding generation adding luster to the original. (For full particulars of the family genealogy see Hon. Edward McPherson's biography.)

Gen. William Reed was an officer in the Third Battalion of York County Militia during the Revolution. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790; became brigade inspector of York County Militia, April 25, 1800, and member of the State Senate from 1800 to 1804; appointed adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania August 4, 1811; took sick and suddenly died June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Penn., while organizing the State militia during the war of 1812–15. His remains were interred near Millerstown (now Fairfield), Adams County.

Hon. William Crawford, M. D., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1760, received a classical education, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and received his degree in 1791; emigrated to York County (now Adams County), and located near the present site of Gettysburg, purchased a farm on Marsh Creek in 1795, and spent the remainder of his life there practicing medicine among his friends, with the exception of intervals in which he was elected to office. He was an associate judge, and was elected to represent York district in the Eleventh Congress, in 1808, as a Democrat or Republican, as the name was then generally termed. He was re-elected to the Twelfth Congress to represent York District and to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses to represent a new district formed, of which Adams County was a part, serving continuously from 1809 to 1817, after which he resumed the practice of medicine. He died in 1823. Mrs. Edward McPherson is a granddaughter of Dr. Crawford.

Col. Henry Slagle (original spelling of this name was Schlegel) was born in Lancaster County, in 1735, a son of Christopher Slagle of Saxony, who came to this county in 1713, and put up a mill, one of the first, on Conestoga Creek. He was a soldier of the Revolution, commanding a battalion of Associators in 1779; a member of the Provincial Conference and of the Convention of July, 1776; was appointed to take subscriptions for the Continental loan; was a member of the Assembly 1777–79; a member of the Constitutional Convention 1789–90, and associate judge in 1791. He represented Adams

County in the Legislature of 1801–02. An ardent patriot, faithful officer and an upright citizen.

Col. David Grier was born in Mount Pleasant, Adams (York) County, in 1742. Studied law and became a lawyer in 1771. Become a captain in Col. William Irvine's regiment for the war of independence. His commission dated January 9, 1776, and he was promoted major October 25, 1776. He then was made lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and commanded the regiment after Col. Irvine became a prisoner.

Victor King had nine children: Jean, born November 16, 1746; Hugh, born January 19, 1750; James, born September 22, 1753; Agnes, born March 10, 1756; Victor, born July 30, 1758. The dates of the births of Martha, Susana, William and Louisa Moffet King are illegible. The brothers of Victor King, Sr., were James King, died in 1799, aged eighty-five; William King, died in 1794, aged eighty-two years. The three brothers, Victor, James and William, were the first settlers on the upper Great Conowago, tradition fixing the date of their coming as 1735. Hugh King married Miss Vorhees in 1780. This family brought the first foot-stove that was ever in the county. The Kings, Bells and Vorhees families intermarried, and their representatives have been pioneers, treading closely upon the heels of the savages to the Mississippi, and their descendants are found among the most prominent people of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The settlement of the Kings was called Tyrone and here were the early strong and characteristic men of the county found—Hance Hamilton, the McGrews, McIlhennys, Rosses and others.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black's ancestors were Scotch-Irish and German. The Blacks settled in what is now the southwestern part of Adams County, where James Black was married to Jane McDonough. The brothers, Mat thew, James and John Black, came from the north of Ireland about 1730, and landed in Philadelphia, where Matthew remained, but James and John pushed west across the Susquehanna to Marsh Creek, now in Adams County, James became a prosperous farmer, and from him Black's Gap took its name. John did not succeed financially as well as James. One of his sons was named James, after his uncle. This James was the grandfather of Jeremiah S. Black. He had the common education of the farmer's boy of that day. About the year 1770, he became engaged to Jane McDonough, and shortly afterward concluded to "go West" into the then dangerous wilderness of the Alleghenies. He settled between what was afterward Stony Creek and Somerset, and cleared the land, and with the hard labor of his own hands prepared a home ready for Jane McDonough. He then returned and married her, and the young couple went to their new home. His wife soon persuaded him he had made a poor selection of ground and they moved to the farm called Stony Creek. Here James Black prospered and had a tannery, several farms and, in time, a tavern. He was a justice of the peace, and was himself indicted twice during his term of office; once for tearing up a paper which he had been deceived into signing his name to, and once for heading a riot which cleared away some workmen who were building a bridge and *not giving satisfaction to the community.*

A son of this James Black, Henry, was the father of Jeremiah S. Black. And James' wife, Jane McDonough, was a sister of the bachelor millionaire McDonough, who died in New Orleans and gave so largely to New Orleans and Baltimore. The Blacks and McDonoughs were each large families. Robert Black now resides at Black's Gap in Franklin County. A. B. Black is living at Table Rock in this county.

It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot gather a complete genealogy of Judge Black's ancestors and family, because we hold that no proper biogra-

phy of a man can be written, more especially that of a man whose make-up presents such bold and striking characteristics of mind as are found in him, without first having a pretty full knowledge of the line of ancestors from whom he sprung. This is true of the individual as it is of communities and nations. A great people or a great man is the gradual development of the preceding centuries—the strongest lines perhaps transmitted by heredity, modified, changed and directed by climate, soil, and a dry or humid atmosphere. To these fundamental factors are the innumerable others of lesser force of times and circumstances.

In Jeremiah S. Black we have the finest type of the perfected outgrowth in America of the mingling of the strains of Scotch and German pioneers who founded this nation and reared the enduring structure of our Government. The Dutch, stubborn tenacity and sluggish blood—the shrewd and rugged Scotch, traced with the impulsive and fiery Irish and all the descendants of religious heroes and martyrs—Protestants in their very blood and bones—the only one thing in its entirety they held in common. From sire to son for generations had passed the strongest religious vein, producing Christian warriors, severe of conscience, disputatious and eager for disciples, who, in order that no sin might escape, punished the most innocent pleasures.

Physically as rugged and strong as they were mentally, they were a long-lived race of men, whose literature, whose investigations of the sciences, were squared rigidly to their interpretations of the Bible. When we know something of these remarkable ancestors of Judge Black we have the key to many of the otherwise wonderful marks of the man himself. From the humblest walks of backwoods farmers' life he rose by his own inherent powers to become, and so he will go into history, as the best type of the great American descended from our Revolutionary fathers.

Judge Black was a sincere, eager churchman, who read his Bible daily, and regularly betook himself to the closet of prayer. His every nature drew him toward the strong, argumentative, combative and eloquent Alexander Campbell, and he was therefore a member of the Christian Church. He was the great layman to the Protestant Church, and when he set his lance and lowered his visor in the tilt at the infidel Ingersoll, he best described his position in the church as the "church's policeman," who was ready to receive orders from his superiors in command, but eager to fight the devil himself single-handed in a combat where no quarters were to be asked. He took up the glove of the infidel, and unhorsed the "plumed knight," and was the first man in two centuries to tell the learned theologians of the world how to defend the faith in an age where reason and not the dungeon and burning stake are the implements of church war. The "policeman" was the great captain, in fact, to the church militant; esteeming himself the humblest, he was the central and pre-eminent figure. Let the churches of America inscribe upon his monument his dying prayer—nothing so full of trusting piety, so eloquent and touching has come back to us from the border land of that other world.

A lawyer, judge, politician, statesman and orator, writer and scholar, he adorned all alike. The greatest advocate in his day, his decisions upon the bench became the fundamental law of the land; his speeches are models of great thoughts in the most vigorous English to be found in our language.

His biography should be fully written. The world cannot afford to lose the lesson it will teach. The story will interest, instruct and benefit all, and it will be the just tribute to the forefathers, the pioneers—Scotch-Irish and Dutch and Germans who were the immigrants to this portion of our country.

If Adams County is pictured to the mind as a dining table, then wherever

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens sat was the head of the table. The son of a Vermont shoe-maker, born April 4, 1792, commenced life as a school teacher in York, came to Gettysburg immediately after he had been admitted to practice law in Maryland in 1816, and opened an office in the east end of the McClellan House, now occupied by Col. John H. McClellan. He at once became a leader at the bar, was several years a town councilman, a member of the Legislature, where he became the father of the Pennsylvania free schools. He removed to Lancaster in 1841. He entered Congress in 1849 and served two terms, then remained in private life and again entered Congress in 1859, where he remained until his death, August 11, 1868. He was the chairman of the ways and means committee in Congress at the commencement of the war, and was the one man great enough to rule Congress, the Senate and the President, and who comprehended the full import of the civil war at its commencement. He proved himself the greatest parliamentary leader this country has had, not even excepting Henry Clay. Indeed, Thaddeus Stevens was a wonderful man, whose history is a part of the history of our country during its most turbulent and trying times—such times only develop such men as was Stevens, where he won the distinguishing sobriquet of the Great Commoner. Mentally and physically a strange compound of opposites, if they were not contradictions. Physically, defective in one of his feet; intellectually a trained athlete; a knight errant riding the whirlwind of the dark passions of mankind and delivering the blasting thunderbolts of his matchless invective against the oppressor of his fellow-man; his nature deeply charitable, lifting up the lowly, aiding the worthy, spending his last dollar when on his way to Baltimore with his carefully garnered gains to buy his first law library and he saw a slave parent and child being sold to be separated; he spent all he had and purchased the slaves and returned to Gettysburg with these instead of his promised books, and at the same time implacable against that portion of his fellow countrymen born to the ownership of slaves. He loved children tenderly, and the highest praise that can be said of him is the love and respect his name ever conjures in the hearts of the men and women of Gettysburg who were children when this was his home.

A diligent student of men and books he was a lover of field sports and games; of Puritan birth probably, he was of the broadest and most liberal in faith and practice. An extreme Federalist in the larger sense of the term, a Democrat by nature, a political revolutionist, who was intensely patriotic in his love of his government. A criminal lawyer with few equals and no superiors, as a constitutional lawyer he was blinded by seething political passions. His broad charity that carried a purse that had no strings, and his deep seated radicalism that would "organize a hell" for treason, were the strong lines in his nature. Charitable and combative his mastery of men made him a party destroyer and a party leader. Here he was born to fight and command. When he had carried the old Federal party long enough he crushed it and reared the Anti-Masonic party; tossing this aside when it had subserved his purposes, he became quiet politically for a time, until upon the ruins of old parties rose the Republican party, and here again was Stevens the master architect.

We know nothing of his ancestors and have no antecedent facts upon which we can see why he was the strange, strong and extraordinary compound he was. We only know he rescued his name from deepest obscurity and wrote it in bright letters across the scroll of fame. When his flaming sword fell from his nerveless grasp it passed to no lineal descendant's hand. He was the first and last of his name and race known to history.

Among the earliest settlers in what is now known as Adams County

was Patrick McSherry, who was the progenitor of a long line of families of that name, where noble and honored sires were followed by worthy and illustrious sons. Patrick McSherry was the father of James McSherry, the latter born July 29, 1776, near Littlestown, and died in the immediate neighborhood of where he was born, Febuary 3, 1849, in the seventy-third year of his age. James McSherry was the father of James McSherry, Jr., of Frederick City, Md., the historian who wrote the history of that State —a writer of great ability, and his literary productions rank among the best of American histories, and also father of Hon. William McSherry, of the vicinity of Littlestown, and the grandfather of William McSherry, attorney of Gettysburg. Patrick McSherry's name is perpetuated in the town of McSherrystown. It was laid out as early as 1765 by him.

His son James was the most successful political leader the county ever produced. If the reader will turn to the chapter, giving the county officials, he will find the name of James McSherry of more frequent occurrence than that of any other man; commencing almost immediately after the formation of the county as a member of the Legislature to which he was elected for so many succeeding terms, and he always ran ahead of any other candidate on the ticket. From the lower house, he went to the State Senate, and from the Senate to the Congress of the United States—in the XVII Congress, 1821 to 1823. He has been described to us as a man above the average in stature, quiet, dignified and of commanding presence, who never possessed the arts of the demagogue, who never intrigued for his own nomination, in fact hardly ever attended a convention in his life, and who when nominated, maintained his self respect. All that was necessary to the voters who had known him all his life was for them to know that he was a candidate, and bitter as were the politics of that day, no party shackles could restrain great numbers of the opposite party from voting for him. He understood his constituents, and devoted his political life to their true interests. Without being noisy, he had the courage of his convictions; without bluster, he was brave and resolute for the right. His integrity was never questioned, and to his old neighbors and friends, regardless of party lines, the envenomed shafts of political malice, fell harmless at his feet. His long political life is a demonstration that an office holder may live a clean, upright and entirely honorable life.

The well known name of Col. Hance Hamilton is inseparably connected with the early history of York and Adams Counties. He was the Napoleon of the immigrants who settled the country immediately west of the Susquehanna. He was a born leader of men, with that genius that founds empires, organizes States, and wields boundless control over great communities. He was born in 1721, and died February 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. The executors of his will were John Hamilton, Robert McPherson and Samuel Edie. His remains were first interred in Black's grave-yard, on Upper Marsh Creek, where they reposed for eighty years, and were disinterred and placed in Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg. The quaint lettered stone slab that was placed over his first burial lies prone upon the ground, and soon it will have faded away. The county owes to its self-respect to put this grave in order and place over the ashes of the illustrious dead a suitable monument. He was the first sheriff, elected in 1749, of York County. As this officer was then elected annually, in the 1750 election a riot ensued between the supporters of Hance Hamilton and those of Richard McAllister—the former the Scotch-Irish and the latter the Dutch candidate for sheriff. There was then but one poll in the county, at York, and in McAllister Hamilton had an able rival. Thus from the far backwoods of the outskirts of the county, came these two men as the

strong men of York County. McAllister could rally the most votes, but Hamilton could out-general him and was always triumphant. In 1751 Hamilton was again elected sheriff. At the end of this term he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. In 1756 he was captain of Provincial troops in the French and Indian war. Was at Fort Littleton (Fulton County) from where he described in a letter the capture by the Indians of McCord's Fort. He was at this fort again in 1757; was in Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, where a bloody and important victory was won over the Indians. May 31, 1758, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, First Battalion Pennsylvania Regiment of foot soldiers of the Province. His will bore the date of January 27, 1772, four days before his death. His estate amounted to over £3,000.

Nothing is now definitely known of his children. The children mentioned in his will are Thomas, Edward, Harriett, Sarah (married Alexander McKean), Mary (married Hugh McKean), Hance Garvin, George, John William and James. None of his descendants are now living in this part of the country.

Hance Hamilton was a typical frontiersman, of great abilities and force of character. He was but twenty-eight years old when first chosen sheriff, and died suddenly when only fifty-one years old. Thus in twenty-three years he impressed his name upon the history of the country. He was of pure Scotch blood. Among the roll of "the forty-nine officers of Scotland in 1649" was Sir Hance Hamilton, who obtained adjudicated lands in the Province to the amount of 1,000 acres.

Culp, a name found in our ancient records, written in German and called then Kalb, but now goes into history as a part of the immortal story of the battle of Gettysburg—Culp's Hill being one of the first points after Cemetery Hill for the tourist to look for. The head of this family in this country was Christophel Culp, the father of Peter Culp, who was the father of Henry Culp, after whom Culp's Hill is named. The first Culp named above came to this country in 1787. He had four sons: Christophel, Mathias, Peter and Christian. The first died without issue. To the others are born large families.

William McClellan (third) was the father of our present John H. McClellan, and was born June 21, 1763; married Magdalen Spangler, January, 1788, and died July 27, 1831. He was the son of William McClellan (second), born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1735, and brought to Marsh Creek in 1739. His second wife (Mary Reynolds) died in 1796. William (third) had twelve children, of whom Col. John H. is now the only survivor. He was sheriff of York County, elected and re-elected at a time when men of personal force contested earnestly for this office. For 150 years the family name of McClellan has been a familiar one to the people of this part of Pennsylvania, and as widely respected and honored.

Capt. Nicholas Bittinger died in Adams County in 1804, aged seventy-eight. He was one of the first who took up arms in the war of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner at the head of his column at Fort Washington. He endured a long and hard captivity, which induced the disease that terminated his life. He was a son of Adam Bittinger (Bedinger or Beedinger, as the name was at first spelled) who came to this country in 1736. The father and son were members of the Committee of Safety for York County in 1775. The Bittingers resided on Great Conowago, Menallen Township.

Hon. James Cooper was born near Emmittsburg, Md., August, 1809, received a collegiate education and entered the law office as a student of Thaddeus Stevens, in Gettysburg, in April, 1832, and was licensed a lawyer April 28, 1834, and at once opened an office in Gettysburg.

He served a number of terms in the Legislature and was speaker of that body; was attorney-general of the State; two terms in Congress, and six years a United States Senator. He was an active and earnest Whig in politics. In 1857 he removed to Frederick City, where he renewed the practice of law successfully until 1861, when he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the United States Volunteers and went into the active service in command of a brigade; but not being in robust health, from the exposures and fatigues of army life, he contracted a severe attack of pneumonia and died at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1863, aged fifty-two years.

Mr. Cooper was a man of pleasing manners, about six feet two inches in height, a fine Grecian face, a fluent speaker and a brilliant and successful politician. In 1837 he married Jane Miller, of Carlisle, who is still living. They had two sons and one daughter. One of the sons died in the army, the other, Mathew, is living in West Virginia. The daughter is the wife of Dr. Page, deputy surgeon in the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth.

CHAPTER XIV.

War of 1812—Adams County Regiments—The Federalists and Democrats—"Friends of Peace" Meetings—Toasts—Close of War.

IN the early part of the year 1811 war rumors, vague and indefinite at first, began to pass around among the people of Adams County. Men talked and thought about the matter as long as these rumors were but indefinite, much as they were Federalists or Democratic Republicans. The Federalists said the Democratic administration would not fight; that there was a "diminutive creature, even as contemptible as had been President Jefferson, at the helm of State," and our Nation would crawl in humiliation and swallow all the possible insults that the "effete and rotten" despotisms could heap upon us. They, good souls, felt gloomy, and hated Jefferson, Tom Paine and James Madison most cordially. The Democratic Republicans had no organ, and largely their mouthpiece was Dr. William Crawford, who published long addresses to his constituents, wrote private letters home from Washington, and, upon occasions, made flowery speeches, when he could find suitable opportunities, to his old neighbors and admirers. His own faith in Jeffersonian Democracy was earnest and sincere, but he always failed to infuse his own enthusiasm into a large majority of the voters of the county.

The Government declared war June 18, 1812, and the United States Militia had been greatly increased in all the States, and reorganized. The following company officers of the Adams County regiments held frequent musters, and June 3, 1812, a military order from Washington commanded them to hold themselves in readiness to march with their commands at a moment's notice. Of the Ninth Regiment Light Infantry—Captain, Samuel Shriver; lieutenant, Paul Rider; ensign, John Stine.

Militia—Captain, Sturgeon; lieutenant, John Noll; ensign, George Parr.

Twentieth Regiment—Captain, John McMillan; lieutenant, Jacob Bushey; ensign, Jacob Peasacker.

Fortieth Regiment—Captain, William Bort; lieutenant, Amos Underwood; ensign, Adam Spangler.

L. A. Kitzmiller.

Ninety-third Regiment—Captain, Victor McIlhenny; lieutenant, Peter Slosser; ensign, George Slaybaugh.

Capt. Ralph Lashells sent out notices to his command, the "Federal Troops," to meet for parade in Gettysburg, Wednesday, June 10, 1812. He said: "Business of importance to each member will be transacted."

May 30, 1812, John Randolph, of Roanoke, issued a flaming appeal to the country, and in the latter part of the following June this was read by the people of Adams County. Then they wheeled about, and, with Randolph, the Federalists opposed a war with England. Randolph pronounced such a war as "neither with the interests nor honor of the American people, but as an idolatrous sacrifice of both on the altar of French rapacity, perfidy and ambition."

Congress was now sitting with closed doors. Constant messages and documents were being submitted by President Adams; the public excitement ran high all over the country. A mob in Baltimore "headed," in the language of the Federal papers of that day, "by foreigners," assembled in the early part of July, 1812, and demolished the *Federal Republican* printing office, and orders to march began to reach the militia in New York and other States; drafting men and forming armies were, in July, the work of the country, and "grim visaged war" was upon the nation—upon the Federalists and Democratic Republicans alike. The Federalists at first growled a little, and said it was a bad war, brought about by the Democrats to gobble up Canada and ruin thereby the whole world, but the first drum beat heard in the land acted on these good, honest patriots like the fiddle on the grim old preacher, who upon hearing it —knowing full well, too, that the devil was in the fiddle—could not, for his life, refrain from dancing to it with all his might; and they fell into line, forgot their political enmities, laid aside their politics, eager and confident of whipping all creation, and abandoned all political discussions until "this cruel war is over;" but this united enthusiasm was short lived.

In August, 1812, Gen. James Gettys appointed James McSherry brigade major, and Micheal Newman brigade quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. A government recruiting station was organized in Gettysburg in the fall of 1812, with Lieut. Dominick Cornyn, of the Twenty-second Regular United States Infantry, in command.

Edward McAuliff deserted from this State in October, 1812. He was a New Yorker by birth. Gen. William Reed was adjutant-general of the State and the efficient officer in organizing the soldiery of Pennsylvania in the war of 1812.

The war had been in active progress for eighteen months with scarcely a word of news in the paper about the war or any of the battles, until in the issue of October 20, 1813, it announced in half a column the capture of Detroit and all Michigan, and the capture of Gen. Proctor and his army. Not a word of the details are given, or even the death of Tecumseh stated.

The people of Gettysburg all rejoiced over Harrison's great victory. The bells were rung and the town illuminated, and for two hours muskets were were fired and the people paraded and huzzahed their joy upon the streets. Harper is constrained to say that on this occcasion all people heartily joined together and laid politics aside.

A new quota for militia had been levied on the county, and in May, 1814, these new levies safely arrived at Erie.

In 1814 the Legislature passed an elaborate act reorganizing the State militia. The State was divided into fifteen districts. The fifth division was composed of Adams and York Counties, with the First Brigade in York and the Second in Adams County. The act also specified there should be in each regi-

ment ten companies of 108 men in each company. This new arrangement of companies, regiments and brigades, and the number and rank of officers were nearly the same as we have it now in the army.

The state of political feeling wrought out in the county during the war may be gleaned from the celebrations of July 4, 1814, in Gettysburg. A short time before that day a call appeared in the paper for a "peace meeting," and inviting all who favored peace to meet and honor the memory of Washington and his compeers. So warm had politics now become that on that day each political party held separate meetings of celebration. Of the first the paper says: "A numerous and respectable meeting of the 'Friends of Peace' took place in Lashell's long room July 4, 1814. John Edie was chairman and William McPherson vice-president. A sumptuous dinner was prepared and the American flag draped the hall."

Among the regular toasts we give a few as indicating the spirit prevalent: Toast 3—"The imperishable memory of Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." . . . .Toast 4—"James Madison—pusilanimous in war, visionary in peace, and last in promoting the interests of his countrymen." . . . .Toast 9—"The present Army of the United States—a quick and safe 'backing out,' the only relief for a rash and wrong beginning." . . . .Toast 12—"The American Plenipotentiaries to Guttenberg—may they negotiate a speedy and honorable peace with Great Britain." Among numerous voluntary toasts by the vice-president, Alexander Cobean, Maj. William Miller, Jacob Cassat, William McClean, John McCanaughy and Alexander Russell, we give that offered by Mr. Cassat as follows: "May the copartnership of Democracy, folly and corruption be dissolved, and the debts and credits of the firm placed to the account of James Madison."

The other meeting was at the house of Frederick Rupley; the day was ushered in by firing a field piece; the flag of the Twentieth Regiment suspended from the window. Dr. Crawford and James Duncan were chosen presidents of the meeting; the Declaration of Independence was read. Among the regular toasts we extract No. 11: "Peace with honor and safety, or exterminating war; death is preferable to dishonor or slavery." . . . .Toast 16—"The patriots of the present war—glorious in their deeds on land and water." . . . .Toast 6. "James Madison, President—the enlightened friend of the country." . . . .Toast 5.—"Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—his practice in power proved the sincerity of his friendships and professions." Among the voluntary toasts by the president, vice-president, and James Gilliland, Mr. Cassady, Workman, Col. Eyster, Bell, Col. Kerr, A. M. Worts, Jackson, McGrew, Walter, Capt. Hoover and others, we select one or two. By the McGrew brothers, "just returned from the lines, beg leave to offer the toast, 'Their fellow soldiers at Buffalo.'" By Mr. Jackson, "May the flag of the United States, undisturbed and prosperous, wave over the universe." By James Gilliland, "The American heroes who have shed their blood so nobly in the present contest with our common enemy on sea and on land; let their names be recorded on the page of history, never to be blotted out." The evening gun was fired and the people peacefully retired. The Federals thought the war not only cruel but unjust and a great crime, and in every possible way showed their violent condemnation of it and its supporters.

An old cast iron cannon is planted on Baltimore Street, as a hitching post, that has a history of those times in its own history. At the Fourth of July celebration, or rather at the joyous celebration of Perry's victory, and Gen. Harrison's capture of Detroit and Proctor's army, and the reclamation of all Michigan from the English, the anti war men would not allow the court house

bell to ring out the joy of the people. So this old cannon was hastily brought here, and in lieu of the bell it sent its rebounding echoes among the surrounding hills, and defiantly thundered forth the deep and long pent feelings of those who were eager to fight "all creation," if said creation only dared to touch the chip on their shoulder. The Federals hated Napoleon, the Jacobins, Jefferson, Tom Paine and Madison and the war. They were in politics of the Hamilton school, and wanted the nation strong and central after the English government. They proudly designated themselves a "peace party." So uncalled for and dishonorable was the war that they could see no glory in our most brilliant victories, and, hence, we find Mr. Harper's paper sedulously voicing the sentiments of his party, by as nearly as possible remaining wholly silent on the movements of our armies, and as to the soldiers from Adams County and the part they took in the war, their organization and departure, the battles in which they took part, the noble lives they sacrified on their country's altar, even their return to their homes after the war, of all of which there is not a line nor a word in the *Centinel*. Not the slightest allusion, not a name mentioned, not a deed or sacrifice described in the weekly issues of the paper for the three long years of the war. It affords us a strange and suggestive chapter in the history of politics and war.

When America had conquered a glorious peace, and the splendid achievements of the war were about to be realized, achievements second only to the Revolution itself, President Madison issued a proclamation to his countrymen containing the tidings. A daring Gettysburg preacher (we greatly regret we cannot ascertain his name) had the audacity to read the proclamation at the regular Sunday services following its reception. Then did communications, denouncing this blasphemous deed, pour into the columns of the *Centinel* from outraged laymen. Oh horror! "The Bible lay nailed to the pulpit," exclaimed one, "and the preacher has put away the word of God and taken up the awful slanders, falsehoods and blasphemies of that little creature, James Madison."

During all the war they cried "peace," and now peace had been conquered they were only the more completely miserable, politically. In war or in peace they would have it that the country was plunging headlong to ruin and deep disgrace. We believe some sage once said something about history repeating itself. If he did not, the intelligent reader, who puts this and that carefully together, may conclude that he should have made some remarks, squinting a little in that direction.

Gov. Snyder, on July 4, 1814, made full appointments in the reorganized militia of the State. He appointed William Gilliland, of this county, a major-general of the Fourth Division, and Jacob Eyster a brigadier-general in the same division, and George Welsh a brigade inspector.

In September, 1814, the people of Adams County began to feel the critical condition of the country from the advances of the invaders, and a long address was issued, urging all men to lay aside all differences and dissentions on political questions, and a general meeting of all patriots was called to convene in Gettysburg on October 3, 1814, "to consider what further steps to take to relieve our distressed country and the sufferings of the people."

August 18, 1814, Gen. Winder, commanding the Tenth Military District of Maryland, wrote from Washington City to Gov. Snyder this: "In consequence of the arrival of large reinforcements to the enemy at the mouth of the Potomac, I am authorized and directed by the President to require from you, immediately, the whole number of the militia of Pennsylvania designed for this district, out of the requisition of the 4th of July last, to-wit: 5,000 men."

Washington City was, as is well known, captured by the enemy and many

of our public buildings destroyed. The enemy was invading the country by way of the Potomac, and all this portion of the country was seriously menaced. All men might well become alarmed, as they did. At the approach of the enemy there was no more security for the Federalists than for the most rabid war men—all were or would be in "the same boat." Military headquarters of this district were at York, and at that point was in rendezvous a number of soldiers. These were hastily formed into a company and marched to Baltimore, which point they reached in time to be of good service. This company started from York on August 29, 1814. On the 12th of the following month they engaged the enemy and at one time were in the most important part of the command and suffered severely, but conducted themselves with unexampled gallantry for raw recruits. The captain was Michael H. Spangler; first lieutenant, Jacob Barnitz; second lieutenant, John McCurdy.

On the 29th of November, 1815, the troops from this portion of Pennsylvania were under the command of Gen. Watson, when Gen. Scott ordered them to rendezvous at York, to receive their pay and be mustered out. These were the troops under the command of Gens. Foster and Adams. Gen. Scott thanked the men and officers for their general good conduct, and concluded: "The men had borne the severity of the wet and inclement season in their tents with patience and forbearance."

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL WAR—RECRUITING IN ADAMS COUNTY—THE MILITARY COMPANIES AND THEIR REGIMENTS—CORP. SKELLY POST, NO. 9, G. A. R.

THE echoes of firing upon Fort Sumter had hardly died away when recruiting soldiers to go to war commenced in Adams County. The public was moved by an unparalleled excitement; all minor issues were instantly buried; politics were happily forgotten; the people came together; great meetings assembled in all the towns; patriotic and sometimes eloquent speeches still more deeply aroused the already excited populace; flags were displayed from all public buildings and often from private houses; the shrill fife and drum filled the air with martial music.

Adams County stands proudly in the front ranks of counties in the number of and quality of heroes that she sent to war. Upon every battle-field they contributed their full share of stalwart heroes, ready to do and die for their country. With a population of not much over 23,000, she sent over 3,000 soldiers to the different services and commands during the war. The first recruits were Company E—three months' men, becoming a part of Second Pennsylvania Regiment. This company left the county April 19, just one week after Fort Sumter was fired on, and was mustered into the service April 20. Captain, Charles H. Buehler; first lieutenant, Ed. G. Fahnestock; second lieutenant, John Culp; number of men, 78. Next company recruited was Company K, First Pennsylvania Reserves; three years' service; mustered in June 8, 1861; Captain, Edward McPherson; first lieutenants, John F. Bailey (killed); W. Warren Stewart (promoted lieutenant-colonel); Henry N. Minnich (afterward made major); first lieutenant, John D. Sadler (killed at South Mountain); George E. Kitzmiller (brevet captain); second

lieutenant, J. J. Herron; number of men, 112. Gen. Stewart was brevet brigadier-general, the only man from the county to reach this position. There was next in order an Adams County company that joined Cole's Independent Maryland Battalion (cavalry), in the three years' service; captains, John Horner and A. M. Hunter; first lieutenants, W. H. Horner and William McIlhenny; second lieutenant, O. D. McMillan; major, H. S. McNair; from Adams County, 68 men. The next was a detachment of drafted men in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania; estimated 20 men. Then Company G, in the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania; one year's service; first lieutenant, Jacob Lohr; estimated 40 men, from this county. Then Company D, in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, in the three years' service, was a detachment of ten or twelve Adams County men.

Companies F and I, in the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, were three years' men. Of Company F, the captains were C. H. Buehler (promoted major), Willian J. Martin, and James Adair; first lieutenant, Theodore Morris; quartermaster, William H. Culp; second lieutenant, William F. Baker. . Officers and men in Company F, 112. Company I, captains, Thaddeus S. Pfeiffer (killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864), W. H. Laumies; first lieutenant, Anthony W. Martin, (who was made adjutant, was killed at Monocacy), and Edward F. Cole; second lieutenants, James Hersh (promoted regimental quartermaster), Robert K. Slagle; in this company, 99 men.

In the Ninety-first Pennsylvania were 32 drafted men. In the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, three years men; captains, Henry K. Chritzman and Henry S. Benner; second lieutenant, Thaddeus Welty. In this company, 55 Adams County men. Company G, same regiment, recruited in March, 1865; captain, T. C. Morris; first lieutenant, Robert George; second lieutenant, Samuel A. Jong, enlisted for one year; 98 men.

One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania, reorganized. Company A, first lieutenant, George C. Corson; second lieutenant, Samuel Eiholtz; 85 men.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, nine months' service, Company I; captains, I. R. Shipley, Christian A. Missley; first lieutenants, James S. Shoemaker, Jerome W. Henry; second lieutenant, William W. Reed; 84 men.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, two companies from this county in three years' service. Company B, captains, John F. McCreary, George A. Earnshaw; first lieutenants, Jacob W. Cress (promoted adjutant), H. C. Grossman; second lieutenants, Harvey W. McKnight, J. C. Livelsberger, David M. McKnight; 116 men. Company G, captains, James H. Walter, George W. Mullen; first lieutenant, George W. Wilson; 86 men.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, Third Artillery; captain, James B. King; a detachment of 30 men; in three years' service.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Fifteenth Cavalry; captains, James Lashells, George W. Hildebrand; first lieutenant, John K. Marshall; three years, detachment of Adams County men, 40.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, drafted, nine months' men. Officers from this county: colonel, Charles H. Buehler; lieutenant-colonel, Ed. G. Fahnestock; major, Nash G. Camp; adjutant, J. Harvey White; quartermaster, Evan T. Rinehart. Company C; captain, Ebenezer McGinley; first lieutenant, Charles J. Sefton; second lieutenant, W. H. Lowe. Company D; captain, Jacob H. Plank; first lieutenant, J. S. Stonesifer; second lieutenant, John Q. Swartz. Company E; captain, George W. Shull; first lieutenant, W. J. Bart; second lieutenant, George K. Duttera. Company F; captain, John F. Gilliland; first lieutenant, Jacob C. Pittenturf; second lieutenant,

William N. Saunders. Company G; captain, Jacob E. Miller; first lieutenant, George Y. Hoffman; second lieutenant, W. C. Beck. Company H, captain, W. H. Brogunnier; first lieutenant, Franklin J. Martin; second lieutenant, Alfred Helsel. Company I; captains, Nash G. Camp, Edward M. Warren; first lieutenant, Noah D. Snyder; second lieutenant, Isaac Miller. Company K; captain, William H. Webb; first lieutenant, John S. Chronister; second lieutenant, David Day; 800 men,

One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, Cavalry, six months' service, Company B; captain, Robert Bell; first lieutenant, James Mickley; second lieutenant, Harry G. Scott; 80 men. This company was, at the end of its service, reorganized in February, 1864, and entered the three years' service. On its reorganization, Capt. Robert Bell (promoted major) was succeeded as captain by James Mickley; first lieutenants, Henry G. Lott (killed), Isaac Buehler; second lieutenant, John Q. A. Young; 131 men. In this regiment there were in various companies detachments of Adams County men in all 40.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, one year's service, Company I; captain, W. H. Adams; first lieutenants, John N. Boger, Philip L. Houck; second lieutenant, Adam B. Black; 82 men.

Two Hundred and Second Regiment, one year's service, Company C; captain, John Q. Pfeiffer; first lieutenant, John T. Blair; second lieutenant, John J. McKinney; 102 men.

Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment, one year, Company I; captain, I. R. Shipley; about 50 men.

Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment, one year, Company G; captains, George W. Fredrick (promoted lieutenant-colonel), Charles F. Hinkle; first lieutenants, W. T. King, Calvin R. Snyder; second lieutenant, J. Howard Wert; 100 men.

Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, one year, Company I; captain, Perry J. Tate; first lieutenants, Charles J. Sefton, J. C. Martin; about 40 men.

Independent Battery B, second lieutenant, Clarence M. Camp; about 25 men.

In detachments assigned to different regiments there were 50 Adams County colored men. In the signal service there were about 15 men. In the emergency service, men recruited to repel invasion, there were four Adams County companies; Capt. Edward M. Warren's Independent Company, Cavalry, three months' service; first lieutenant, Cyrenus H. Fulwiler; second lieutenant, Samuel N. Ecker; 100 men.

Company A, Twenty-Sixth Regiment; captain, Fredrick Kleinfelter; first lieutenant, William F. Hinkle; second lieutenant, Luther M. Slater; 90 men. Same Regiment, Company I; captain, John S. Forrest; first lieutenant, John Q. Pfeiffer; second lieutenant, A. T. Barnes; 50 men.

In 1862, Capt. A. H. McCreary's Company; first lieutenant, Robert Bell; second lieutenant, Isaiah W. Orr; 60 men.

There were three drafts in the county. In the first draft the quota was filled by the 800 men in the regiments given above.

Corporal Skelly Post, No. 9, G. A. R.—This Gettysburg Post was named in honor of Corp. Skelly, of this county, who was wounded at Carter's Woods in the Millroy fight, and died in Winchester; he was brought to Gettysburg and buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

The post was first organized in 1865; reorganized in June, 1872. The charter members were Theodore C. Norris, William McCartney, J. W. Gilbert, John F. McCreary, W. D. Holtzworth, William E. Culp, J. A. Kitzmiller, John M. Krauth, George A. Earnshaw, J. Jeff. Meyers, George W. Wikert,

J. W. Cress, Peter Warren, S. S. Palmer, A. M. Hunter, A. W. Fleming, George W. Myers, D. J. Benner, Jesse B. Young, W. T. Zeigler.

Officers: A. M. Detrick, Commander; H. W. Lightner, S. V. C.; J. G. Frey, J. V. C.; N. G. Wilson, Q. M.; H. W. McKnight, chaplain; William T. Zeigler, O. D.; H. S. Buehler, O. G.; Thaddeus L. Welty, adjutant; W. H. Rupp, S. M.; J. E. Wible, Q. M. S.; John H. Sheads, O. S. The Post purchased the old Methodist Church and have it nicely fitted up for a hall.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN—COUNTY OFFICIALS.

ADAMS COUNTY is now just eighty-six years old. In 1856 Mr. Stable in his paper, the *Compiler*, published a list of county officers. This chapter will complete that list to date.

CONGRESS.

(District—York and Adams Counties.)

1800—John Stewart.
1802—John Stewart.
1804—James Kelly.
1808—William Crawford.
1810—William Crawford.

(District—Adams, Franklin and Cumberland Counties.)

1812—Robert Whitehill, William Crawford.
1814—William Crawford, William McClay.
1816—Andrew Boden, William McClay.
1818—David Fullerton, Andrew Boden.

(District—Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry Counties.)

1820—James McSherry, James Duncan, Thomas G. McCullough.
1821—John Finley.
1822—John Finley, James Wilson.
1824—John Finley, James Wilson.
1826—James Wilson, William Ramsey.
1828—T. H. Crawford, William Ramsey.
1830—William Ramsey, T. H. Crawford.

(District—Adams and Franklin Counties.)

1832—George Chambers.
1834—George Chambers.
1836—Daniel Sheffer.
1838—James Cooper.
1840—James Cooper.

(District—Adams and York Counties.)

1842—Henry Nes.
1844—Moses McClean.
1846—Henry Nes.
1848—Henry Nes.
1850—William H. Kurtz, Joel B. Danner.

(District—Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton and Juniata Counties.)

1852—Samuel L. Russell.
1854—David F. Robinson.
1856—Wilson Reilly.
1858—Edward McPherson.
1860—Edward McPherson.

(District—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Counties.)

1862—A. H. Coffarth.
1864—W. H. Koontz.
1866—William H. Koontz.
1868—John Cessna.
1870—Benjamin F. Meyers.
1872—John Cessna.

(District—Adams, Cumberland and York Counties.)

1874—Levi Maish, re-elected 1876.
1878—Frank E. Belzhoover.
1882—William A. Duncan.
1884—Duncan was re-elected, and died before being qualified.
At a special election December 25, 1884, Dr. John A. Swope was elected to fill the vacancy.
1885—Dr. John A. Swope.

STATE SENATORS.

(District—York and Adams Counties.)

1801—William Reed.
1803—Rudolph Spangler.
1805—William Miller.
1811—John Stroman.
1813—James McSherry.
1815—Charles A. Barnitz.
1817—William Gilliland.
1819—Fred. Eichelberger, George Eyster.
1821—George Eyster.
1823—William McIlvaine.
1824—Zepheniah Herbert.
1825—Zepheniah Herbert.
1826—Henry Logan.
1827—Henry Logan.
1829—Ezra Blythe.
1831—Henry Smyser.
1833—David Middlecoff.
1835—James McConkey.

(District—Adams, Franklin and Cumberland Counties.)

1837—Charles B. Penrose, Jacob Cassat.
1841—J. X. McLanahan, W. R. Gorgas.

(District—Adams and Franklin Counties.)

1844—Thomas Carson.
1847—William R. Sadler.
1850—Thomas Carson.
1853—David Mellinger.
1856—George W. Brewer.
1859—A. K. McClure.

(District—Adams, Franklin and Fulton Counties.)

1862—William McSherry.

(District—Adams and Franklin Counties.)

1865—(Contest between C. M. Duncan and David McCanaughy; the latter admitted to the seat.)
1868—C. M. Duncan.

(District—Adams and York Counties.)

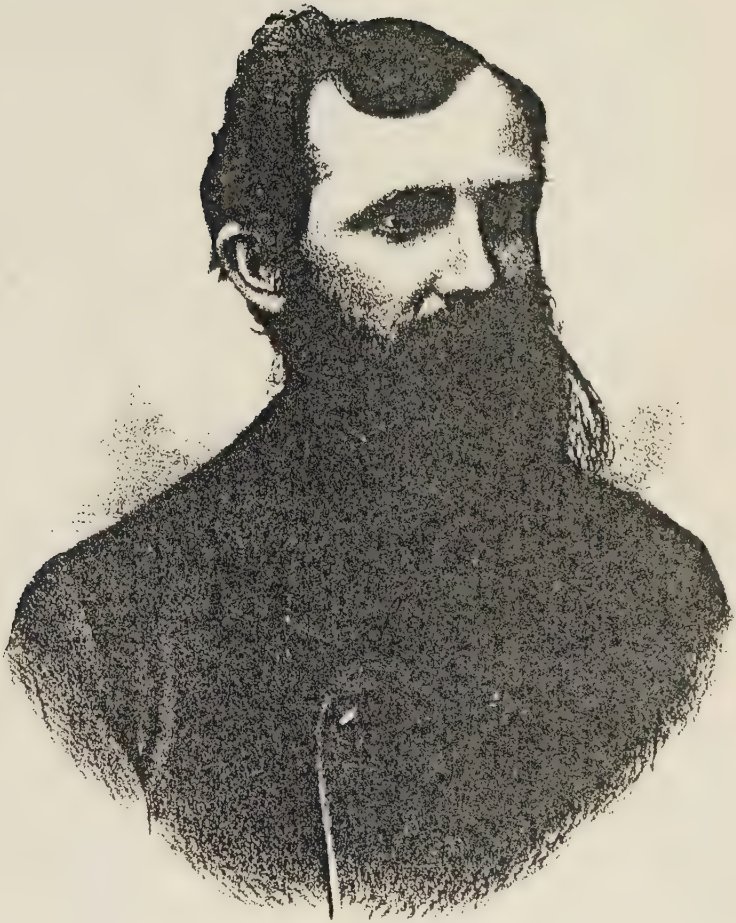
1871—William McSherry.

(District—Adams and Cumberland Counties.)

1874—James Chesnut.
1878—Isaac Hereter.
1882—Samuel C. Wagner.

ASSEMBLY.

1800—Thomas Thornbaugh, Henry Slagle.
1801—Henry Slagle, Thomas Thornbaugh.
1802—Henry Slagle, William Miller.
1803—Andrew Shriver, William Miller.
1804—William Miller, Andrew Shriver.



W. H. Tipton

1805—Walter Smith, Andrew Shriver.
1806—Andrew Shriver, Walter Smith.
1807—James McSherry, James Gettys.
1808—James McSherry, James Gettys.
1809—James McSherry, James Gettys.
1810—James McSherry, James Robinette.
1811—James McSherry, James Robinette.
1812—James McSherry, James Robinette.
1813—James Robinette, William Miller.
1814—James Robinette, William Miller.
1815—William Miller, James Robinette.
1816—Michael Slagle, Samuel Withrow.
1817—Michael Slagle, Samuel Withrow.
1818—Samuel Withrow, William Thompson.
1819—William Miller, William Thompson.
1820—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1821—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1822—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1823—Jacob Cassat, Isaac Weirman.
1824—James McSherry, George Deardorff.
1825—James McSherry, George Deardorff.
1826—James McSherry, Thompson T. Bonner.
1827—Thompson T. Bonner, Ezra Blythe.
1828—James McSherry, Thomas Stevens.
1829—James McSherry, D. Middlecauf.
1830—James McSherry, Andrew Marshall.
1831—Christian Picking, Andrew Marshall.
1832—James Potters, William Renshaw.
1833—James Patterson, Thaddeus Stevens.
1834—James McSherry, Thaddeus Stevens.
1835—James McSherry, Thaddeus Stevens.
1836—William McCurdy, Christian Picking.
1837—Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Kettlewell.
1838—Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Kettlewell.
1839—Daniel M. Smyser, William Albright.
1840—Daniel M. Smyser, George L. Fauss.
1841—Thaddeus Stevens, George L. Fauss.
1842—John Marshall, Henry Myers.
1843—James Cooper.
1844—James Cooper.
1845—John Brough.
1846—James Cooper.
1847—William McSherry.
1848—James Cooper.
1849—William McSherry.
1849—Daniel Smyser.
1850—William McSherry.
1851—David Mellinger.
1852—David Mellinger.
1853—John C. Ellis.
1854—Moses McClean.
1855—Isaac Robinson.
1856—John Musselman.

1857—Charles Will.
1858—Samuel Durborrow.
1859—Samuel Durborrow.
1860—Henry J. Myers.
1861—John Bushey.
1862—Henry J. Myers.
1863—James H. Marshall.
1864—James H. Marshall.
1865—P. L. Houck.
1866—Nicholas Heltzel.
1867—Nicholas Heltzel.
1868—A. B. Dill.
1869—A. B. Dill.
1870—Isaac Hereter.
1871—Isaac Hereter.
1872—William S. Hildebrand.
1873—William S. Hildebrand.
1874—E. W. Stahle, Daniel Geiselman.
1874—W. A. Martin, William J. McClure.
1878—W. Ross White, J. E. Smith.
1880—J. Upton Neely, Albert W. Storm.
1882—R. W. Bream, Frank G. Smeringer.
1884—S. S. Stockslager, Ephraim Myers.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1800-05—Hon. John Joseph Henry.
1805-19—Hon. James Hamilton.
1819-20—Hon. Charles Smith.
1820-35—Hon John Reed.
1835-46—Hon. Daniel Durkee.
1846-49—Hon. William N. Irvine.
1849-51—Hon. William N. Durkee.
1851-73—Hon. R. J. Fisher.
1873-74—Hon. David Wills.
1874—Hon. William M. McClean, (present judge).

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Of the associate judges appointed prior to any records of these officials, we find the names of the following who had been appointed by the governor: William Gilliland, John Agnew, William Scott, William Crawford, Daniel Sheffer, William McClean, George Will, George Smyser, James McDevitt.

1851—John McGinley and S. R. Russell, elected.
1856—David Zeigler and Dr. David Horner, elected.
1858—Isaac Weirman, appointed.
1858—Isaac Weirman, elected.
1861—David Zeigler.
1863—Isaac Weirman.
1866—Isaac Robinson.
1868—J. J. Kuhn.
1869—Robert McCurdy.
1873—J. J. Kuhn.
1880—A. F. White, William Gulden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

William Maxwell, George Metzgar, Samuel Ramsey, George Sweeny, Robert

S. King, Willet C. Oglely, Andrew G. Miller, William N. Irvine, Daniel M, Smyser, Robert F. McCanaughy, Moses McClean, C. G. French, Edward B. Buehler, James G. Reed, William B. McClellan, William A. Duncan. A. J. Caver, J. C. Neely, E. S. Reilly, D. M. Wilson, S. McSwope.—1877, Edward S. Reilly; 1881, Samuel McSwope; 1882, Samuel McSwope; 1885 John M. Krauts.

SHERIFFS.

1800—George Lashells.
1803—James Gettys.
1806—Jacob Winrott.
1809—James Horner.
1812—John Murphy.
1815—Samuel Galloway.
1818—John Arendt.
1821—Bernard Gilbert.
1824—Thomas C. Miller.
1827—Philip Heagy.
1830—William Cobean.
1833—James Bell.
1836—William Taughinbaugh.
1839—George W. McClellan.
1842—Francis Bream.
1845—Benjamin Shriver.
1848—William Fickes.
1851—John Scott.
1854—Henry Thomas.
1857—Isaac Lightner.
1860—Samuel Wolf.
1863—Adam Rebert.
1866—Philip Hann.
1869—Jacob Klunk.
1872—James Hersh.
1875—Joseph Spangler.
1878—A. J. Bowers.
1881—J. H. Plank.
1884—Samuel Eaholtz.

CORONERS.

1800—(missing. No trace found here or at Harrisburg.)
1803—John Arendt.
1806—Henry Hoke.
1809—Thomas Cochran.
1812—Samuel Galloway.
1815—John F. McFarlane.
1818—John Galloway.
1821—James A. Thompson.
1824—Dr. David Horner, Jr.
1827—John Houck.
1830—S. S. Forney.
1833—Dr. George L. Fouss.
1836—John Ash.
1839—A. B. Kurtz.
1842—Dr. David Horner.
1845—Dr. Joseph N. Smith.
1848—Dr. Charles Horner.
1851—Dr. H. W. Kaufman.
1854—Dr. J. W. Hendrix.
1857—Dr. C. E. Goldsborough.
1858—Dr. E. W. Mumma.
1861—Dr. A. B. Dill.
1862—Dr. H. A. Lilly.
1863—Dr. T. O. Kinzer.
1866—Dr. W. J. McClure.
1869—Dr. M. L. Gates.
1871—Dr. J. L. Baehr.
1873—Dr. A. Holtz.
1875—Dr. H. W. LeFevre.
1877—Dr. A. P. Beaver.
1878—Geo. L. Rice.
1881—Dr. Geo. L. Rice.
1883—Dr. O. W. Thomas.
1884—Dr. H. L. Diehl.

PROTHONOTARIES.

1800 to 1821—James Duncan, appointed.
1821—William McClellan.
1824—George Welsh.
1832—George Zeigler.
1835—Bernard Gilbert.
1839—Joel B. Danner.
1839—A. McGinley, elected.
1842—Joel B. Danner.
1845—Anthony B. Kurtz.
1848—John Picking.
1851—W. W. Paxton.
1854—John Picking.
1857—Jacob Bushey.
1860—J. F. Bailey.
1862—Jacob Bushey.
1865—J. A. Kitzmiller.
1868—Jacob Melhorn.
1871—Thomas G. Neely.
1874—Thomas G. Neely.
1877—Daniel Chronister.
1880—Robert McCurdy.
1883—S. A. Smith.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.*

1800—James Duncan, to 1821.
1821—J. Winrott.
1823—William McClellan.
1824—George Zeigler.
1830—John B. Clark.
1835—Thomas C. Miller.
1836—James A. Thompson.
1839—Jacob Le Fevre.
1839—William King, elected
1842—Witlian King.
1845—Robert Cobean.
1848—W. W. Hammersly.
1851—Daniel Plank.
1854—William F. Walter.
1857—Zachariah Myers.
1860—Charles X. Martin.
1863—Samuel Lilly.
1866—William D. Holtzworth.
1869—Samuel A. Swope.
1872—Jacob C. Shriver.
1875—Nathaniel Miller.
1878—Samuel B. Horner.
1881—Jeremiah Slaybaugh.
1885—I. S. Stonesifer.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.*

1800 to 1821—James Duncan.
1821—William McClellan.
1824—George Welsh.
1832—John Picking.
1835—Thomas Dickey.
1839—Joel B. Danner.
1839—S. R. Russell, elected.
1842—D. C. Brinkerhoff.
1845—W. S. Hamilton.
1848—Hugh Dunwiddie.
1851—Eden Norris.
1854—J. J. Baldwin.
1857—H, G. Wolf.
1860—John Eiholtz.
1863—James J. Fink.
1866—Adam W. Maiter.
1869—Henry G. Wolf.
1872—Robert McCleaf.
1875—Abraham King.
1878—J. C. Pittenturf.
1881—F. M. Timmins.
1884—C. W. Stoner.

COUNTY TREASURERS.†

1801—James Scott.
1805—Samuel Agnew.
1807—Mathew Longwell.
1809—Walter Smith.
1812—John McCanaughy.
1815—William McClean.
1818—Walter Smith.
1821—Robert Smith.
1825—John B. McPherson.
1828—William S. Cobean.
1831—Robert Smith.
1834—William Laub.
1835—Jesse Gilbert.
1836—Bernard Gilbert.
1837—Jesse Gilbert.
1838—John H. McClellan.
1841—James A. Thompson, elected.
1843—John H. McClellan.
1845—David McCreary.
1847—Robert G. Harper.
1849—John Fahnestock.
1851—Thomas Warren.
1853—George Arnold.
1855—J. L. Shick.
1857—J. B. Danner.
1859—Waybright Zeigler.
1861—H. B. Danner.
1863—Jacob Troxel.
1865—Jacob Sheads.
1867—H. D. Wattles.
1869—W. J. Martin.
1871—R. D. Armor.
1873—W. K. Gallagher.
1875—Charles Zeigler.
1878—Franklin S. Ramer.
1881—Samuel K. Folk.
1884—George E. Stock.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1800—Walter Smith, Henry Hull and Michael Slagle were elected first commissioners. Each succeeding year one was elected. To simplify the matter we number them and they correspond exactly with the years; as No 1,

*Were appointed by the governor to 1839.
†Were appointed by the commissioners until 1841.

Walter Smith was elected in 1801. No. 2, Henry Hull; No. 3, Michael Slagle; No. 4, Moses McClean; No. 5, Jacob Cassat; No. 6, John Bounce; No. 7. John Arendt; No. 8, Joseph Swearinger; No. 9, Samuel Withrow; No. 9, Peter Mack (one year); No. 10, Henry Brinkerhoff; No. 11, Peter Mack; No. 12, Robert Hays; No. 13, John Stewart; No. 13, Alex Russell (two years); No. 14, Henry Smyser; No. 14 David Stewart (two years); No. 15, Amos McGinley; No. 16, Michael Newman; No. 17, James Horner; No. 18, William Patterson; No. 19, Joseph Swearinger; No. 20, Archibald Boyd; No. 21, Alexander Mack; No. 22, Harmon Weirman; No. 23, John Shorb; No. 24, James Paxton; No. 25, John F. McFarlane; No. 26, Samuel B. Wright; No. 27, Jacob Fickes; No. 28, James McIlhenny; No. 29, Thomas Ehrehart; No. 30, Jacob Cover; No. 31, John L. Gubernator; No. 32, Robert McIlhenny; No. 33, John Brough; No. 34, John Musselman, No. 35, George Will; No. 36, John Wolford; No. 37, William Rex; No. 37, James Renshaw (one year); No. 38, Daniel Diehl; No. 39, Joseph J. Kuhn; No. 40, William Douglas; No. 41, George Basehoar; No. 42, James Patterson; No. 43, Peter Diehl; No. 44, James Cunningham; No. 45, James Funk; No, 46, Andrew Heintzelman; No. 47, Jacob King; No. 48, John G. Morningstar; No. 49, John Musselman, Jr.; No. 50, Jacob Griest; No. 51, Abraham Reaser; No. 52, John Mickley; No. 53, James S. Wills; No. 54, George Myers; No. 55, Henry A. Picking; No. 56, Josiah Benner; No. 57, Jacob Raffensperger; No. 58, Daniel Geiselman; No. 59, James H. Marshall; No. 60, William B. Gardiner; No. 61, Ephraim Myers; No. 62, Jacob Eppleman; No. 63. Samuel March; No, 64, Abraham Krise; No. 65, Samuel Wolf, No. 66, Nicholas Wierman; No. 67, Jacob Lott; No. 68, Moses Hartman; No. 69, Emanuel Neidich; No. 70, Francis Will; No. 71, J. E. Smith; No. 72, John H. Meyers; No. 73, John Herbst; No. 74, H. W. Schwartz; No. 75, John Nunemaker; No. 75, J. E. Leas; No. 75, Isaac D. Worley; No. 78, Henry Culp, Jacob Hainish; 1884, Abraham Sheely, Emanuel D. Keller, Jeremiah T. Hartzell.

Commissioners' Clerks in their order were as follows: John Andrews, Alexander McIlhenny, James Brown, William McClean, Alexander Russell, David Horner, William King, Henry J. Schreiner, Robert G. Harper, Jacob Auginbaugh, J. M. Walter and J. Jeff Myers.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

In 1817 the county first took steps to provide for its unfortunate and helpless poor. That year Charles F. Keener, James Robinette, Fredrick Baugher, Thomas C. Miller and Henry Brinkerhoff were elected commissioners of the poorhouse site. During this year William McPherson, William McGaughy and John Murphy, Sr., were elected the first directors of the poor. Then followed in the order elected:

1818—William McPherson.
1819—Fredrick Boyer.
1820—William McGaughy.
1821—Daniel Funk.
1822—Robert McMurdie.
1823—David Horner, Sr. (1 year).
1823—George Horner (1 year).
1824—John Duffield.
1825—Hugh Jackson.
1826—Daniel Mickley, Sr.
1827—William McCurdy.
1828—Peter Diehl.
1829—James McKnight.
1830—Garret Brinkerhoff.
1831—James A. Thompson.
1832—William Rex.
1833—James Cunningham.
1834—Jacob Will.
1835—Quintin Armstrong.
1836—Baltzer Snyder.
1837—George Irwin.
1837—Peter Trostle.
1839—Jacob Sterner.
1840—Henry Lott.

1841—William Morrison.
1842—Garret Brinkerhoff.
1843—William White.
1844—David Hollinger.
1845—John Hostetler, Jr.
1846—John Houck.
1847—Thomas McClory.
1848—Henry Brinkerhoff.
1849—James D. Newman.
1850—Nicholas Bushey.
1851—James Bigham.
1852—Peter Smith.
1852—Joseph Bailey.
1853—Joseph Bailey.
1854—John Horner.
1855—Garret Brinkerhoff.
1856—Fredrick Wolf.
1857—Andrew White.
1858—Abraham Spangler.
1859—C. Musselman.
1860—Jacob Miller.
1860—Isaac Pfoutz (2 years).
1861—John Eckenrode.
1862—J. M. Bolinger.
1863—George Mackley.
1864—John N. Graft.
1865—Abraham Krise.
1866—John Rohn.
1867—Martin Getz.
1868—Benj. Deardorff.
1869—Levi Schwartz.
1870—Jacob B. Millar.
1871—Jacob Saunders.
1872—Michael Fiscel.
1873—Jesse Bucher.
1874—George Guise.
1875—Joseph Gelbach, Samuel Orendorf and Newton M. Horner.
1877—John Boblitz.
1879—George Lough and Henry Hartzell.
1880—James Reaver and John B. Wink.
1881—Peter Mackley and Detrich.
1882—Henry L. Stock and William Gulden.

Clerks to Directors.—Robert Smith, John Garvin, W. W. Paxton, J. J. Baldwin, Robert Paxton, D. C. Brinkerhoff, Zachariah Myers, H. G. Wolf and H. A. Picking.

Stewards.—Michael Newman, Peter Auginbaugh, Quintin Armstrong, Henry Welty, Samuel Cobean, John Scott, Jacob Culp, Jonas Johns and John Eiholtz.

Treasurers.—John B. McPherson, Samuel Hutchinson, David Horner, Sr., Thomas J. Cooper, Samuel Withrow, James Major, Alexander Cobean, J. B. Danner, Jacob Sheads, C. Daugherty and Jacob Benner.

Physicians.—Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Dr. D. Horner, Drs. C. & R. Horner, Dr. J. A. Swope, Dr. H. S. Huber, Dr. A. W. Dorsey, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, Dr. Walter H. O'Neal.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1809—Thomas Pearson, John Stewart, Jr., Alexander Cobean.
1810—John Dickson, Amos McGinley, Andrew Will.
1811—John Dickson, Amos McGinley, John Stewart.
1812—John Dickson, Alexander Cobean, Andrew Will.
1813—Alexander Cobean, John King, John Shorb.
1814—William Thompson, John Dickson, Andrew Will.
1815—John King.
1816—Allen Robinette.
1817—Isaac Wierman.
1818—Peter Mark.
1819—James Cunningham.
1820—John Duffield.
1821—Samuel Fahnestock.
1822—George Will.
1823—John Kerr.
1823—C. F. Koener (two years).
1824—Moses Funk.
1825—David Wills.
1826—Robert McIlhenny.
1827—Robert Smith.
1828—William Patterson.
1829—John Lilly.
1830—Charles Kettelwell.
1831—John M. Kesson.
1832—Joseph Baugher.
1833—Joseph Fink.

1834—Samuel Diehl.
1835—Allen Robinette.
1836—Fredrick Diehl.
1837—John L. Noel.
1838—John G. Morningstar.
1839—Samuel Durborow.
1840—James Russell.
1841—Daniel Comfort.
1842—Martin Newman.
1843—William R. Sadler.
1844—Jacob Dellone.
1844—Eli R. A. More (one year).
1845—Adam J. Walter.
1846—John C. Ellis.
1847—A. W. McGinley.
1848—Samuel Durborow.
1849—John Elder.
1850—F. G. Hoffman.
1851—Andrew Marshall.
1852—John Dickson, Jr.
1853—Edmund F. Shorb.
1854—Abel T. Wright.
1855—John Haupton.
1856—C. Cashman.
1857—Isaac Hereter.
1858—John Brinkerhoff.
1859—Amos Le Fevre.
1860—Henry Dysert.
1861—Peter Dick.
1862—I. H. Sherman.
1863—John Elder.
1864—Joseph Burkee (three years).
1864—Jacob Hall (two years).
1865—J. C. Pittenturf.
1866—Henry L. Bream.
1867—Martin E. Ballinger.
1868—E. G. Heagy.
1869—David Rhodes, Jr.
1870—Raphael Sherfy.
1871—Isaac Bender.
1872—John U. Ruff.
1873—George W. Hartman.
1874—F. H. Ebert.
1875—Jacob F. Bream.
1875—W. Howard Dicks.
1875—A. M. Hunter.
1878—Francis Steffy, S. H. Eiholtz.
1881—John F. Klingle, Solomon Powers, Charles Shaner.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Moses McClean was appointed by the governor the first county surveyor. His politics not suiting the governor's notions he was turned out, and Moses only became the firmer in his political faith. Until 1850 this office was known as "deputy surveyor," and by law became "county surveyor," and elective in 1850. James Boyd, Samuel Sloan and others, of which we can find no records, filled the position by appointment.

1850—Jacob Diehl.
1853—George B. Hewitt.
1856—Edward McIntyre.
1859—John G. Brinkerhoff.
1862—John G. Brinkerhoff.
1865—J. S. Withrow.
1868—Jesse D. Keller.
1871—Jesse D. Keller.
1874—John G. Brinkerhoff, and is the present incumbent (1886).

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

David Wills, the first, was elected in 1854. Reuben Hill, appointed 1856; W. L. Campbell, elected, 1857; J. K. McIlhenny, appointed, 1858; John C. Ellis, appointed, 1859; J. C. Ellis, elected, 1860; Aaron Sheely, elected 1863 and re-elected, 1866; J. H. Wert, elected 1869; P. D. W. Hankey, appointed, 1871; Aaron Sheely, elected 1872 and re-elected every regular election since, and is the present efficient incumbent.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

1867, Henry J. Kuhn; 1867, Cornelius Lott; 1870, Henry Mayer, declined to qualify and the court appointed Philip Donohue; 1870, John D. Becker; 1873, Samuel Swartz and B. W. Reilly; the latter declined and the court appointed Maj. Robert Bell.

CHAPTER XVII.

LAWYERS—FIRST COURT—"CIRCUIT RIDERS"—VISITING ATTORNEYS—JONATHAN F. HAIGHT, FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEY—LAWYERS FROM 1801 TO 1885.

THE judges and officers of the courts are given in another chapter. The first court held in the county was in June, 1800, and this brought the first nimble limbs of the law that ever met in Gettysburg to ply their arduous vocation. None of these were residents of the new county; they were simply following the courts and attending to the business of such clients as chose to employ them, as there was not a home attorney yet in the county. In the Western States, while the country was still new and sparsely settled, these traveling lawyers have gone into history as the "circuit riders," who rode at one time in the wide range of large counties over half of the State in which they practiced. The judge and attorney, making quite a cavalcade, and hard life, in storms and cold, swimming rivers and fording swollen streams, and in hotels of but three rooms, and all the country around coming to town "to court," and the rough roystering and sometimes fighting and "stag-dancing," and general "whoo-o-oping up," as the slang expressed it, was much of the school where such men as Ed Baker, Douglas, Lincoln, Judge Breese and many others of the eminent men of the country received their baptism into the experiences of real and practical life.

The following were the visiting attorneys, who attended the first court in Gettysburg: Ralph Bowie, John Clark, James Kelly, David Cassat, William Ross, William Barber, William Maxwell, George Smith, Robert Hayes, Richard Brook; these were all admitted to the practice on the first day of court. The next day shows Andrew Dunlop, James Orbison, John Shippen and James Brotherton. August 25 William M. Brown was admitted. The new attorneys at the November term of the court were Ralph Marlin and Jonathan F. Haight. The latter, it seems, came to stay, and he rented an office and swung out his newly painted sign, and became Adams County's first resident attorney. He had hunted up the new county to grow up with the country, but after two years faithful seeking for clients, he probably found he had made the palpable mistake of trying to make a living in a county where there was but one attorney. If there are two attorneys then business may prosper, but never where there is only one, and so Haight folded his tent and departed to greener fields. At the May court, 1801, James Dobbin was admitted to practice; May term, 1802, Samuel Riddle; August 25, same year, Francis S. Key, author of "Star Spangled Banner," appeared; in August, 1804, William Montgomery; May, 1805, George Metzgar and James Riddle; January, 1806, William Reed, Jr.; February, John McCanaughy; November, Moses McClean; April, 1807, William N. Irvine; November, Andrew Carothers and James M. Russell; 1808, Upton S. Reed, David Snively, Thomas S. McCullough and John Reed; 1809, Thomas Hartley Crawford; 1810, James Gilliland; 1811, Alexander Mahon, Charles A. Barnitz and John Lashells; 1812, Mathew S. Clark; 1814, Isaac Brown Parker; 1815, Samson S. King, Nathaniel Dearbon, Stephen Duncan, George Chambers and Samuel Bacon; 1816, William M. McDowell, Samuel Ramsey, who had read law in James Gilliland's office. The examining committee in his case were Ralph Bowie, David Cassat and William Ross.

E. J. Tyson

In 1814 there were admitted to practice in the courts in this county James Hamilton, Jr., Calvin Blythe and G. W. King; the latter read in the office of John McConaughy; examining committee, James Kelly, David Cassat and James Dobbin. This year James Dunlap was admitted.

In 1819—John D. Mahon. At the same time James G. McNeely, who read with John McConaughy; committee, David Cassat, Samuel Alexander, Thaddeus Stevens.

1820—William H. Brown.

1821—John Gardner, Walter S. Franklin and Daniel Durkee. Judge Durkee, a native of Vermont, a hatter by trade, subsequently read law, removed to Lebanon, Penn., and commenced the practice, and removed to York in 1820. He served two terms as president judge of the York and Adams Court.

1822—James Dixon and W. V. Randall. This year James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, was admitted to practice in the Adams County Circuit Court.

1823—X. H. Cushman, who had read with Thaddeus Stevens; committee, James Dobbin, John McConaughy and Samuel Ramsey. Also admitted, Samuel R. Russell, William Miller, Jr., and John S. Crawford.

1824—Calvin Mason, John Evans, Charles B. Penrose, John L. Fuller, Edward Burnham and Samuel Hughes.

1825—William D. Ramsey, Robert S. King, Fredrick Watts, Henry H. Cassat and Hugh Gallagher.

1826—Moses McClean, read with John McConaughy, but applied for license in Franklin, Venango County, in 1825, and was admitted. Returned to Gettysburg where he was in active practice for forty-five years. He was much in public life—in the county offices, Legislature and Congress. A man of vigorous intellect and dauntless courage in the pursuit of his convictions. In going patiently over the early records of the leaders among the grand race of men who wrested the wilderness from the savage and made it this fair garden of civilization, we confess we found no character to which we could give unmixed admiration beyond what has come down to us with the memory of Moses McClean. This year also William Ramsey and Andrew G. Miller. The latter served as United States Judge in the Territory and State of Wisconsin.

1827—Thomas Kelly, Morgan Ash and Willett C. Oglesby.

1829—Thomas Craighead.

1831—William Price, Daniel M. Smyser, who had read with Thad. Stevens. Smyser was elected president judge of Bucks and Montgomery District in 1851 where he served with eminent ability ten years. He served in the Legislature and filled other positions. This year was admitted also William Maxwell.

1832—William Frazier.

1833—John Williamson, James Devor.

1834—James Cooper and Joseph Chambers. Mr. Cooper read in Stevens' office. Committee, Charles B. Penrose, Andrew G. Miller, Fredrick Watts. He was an able lawyer and brilliant politician; in the Legislature a number of times; a member of Congress, and when serving a term in the Legislature was elected United States Senator.

1835—Andrew P. Wilson, Thomas C. Hambley, Joseph M. Palmer. Robert J. Fisher, Albert C. Ramsey, Robert F. McConaughy, William Carothers, Samuel Hepburn. Judge Fisher read law with his father in Harrisburg, and was licensed in August, 1828; removed to York the same year and there made his permanent home.

1839—Gottlieb S. Orth, Conrad Baker, A. R. Stevenson. Orth and Baker both went to Indiana and became leaders in the Republican party. Baker was lieutenant-governor and governor of that State. Orth served in Congress and was the Republican candidate for governor, but defeated.

1840—James X. McLanahan, James McSherry, Jr.

1841—Jacob F. Welsh, who had read with D. M. Smyser.

1842—William Baker, John Withrow, William McSherry. The latter is now the senior practicing member of the bar in the county. He has served ably and well the people of the county in both houses of the Legislature.

1843—Isaac H. McCauley, William H. Miller.

1844—William E. Barber read with James Cooper; Samuel Baird, Edward B. Buehler, Robert G. McCreary, William B. McClellan, Cyrus G. French.

1845—Andrew Neil, Henry Reed, Thomas McCreary; David McConaughy read with Moses McClean; James Malcom.

1846—L. G. Brandenburg, John P. Blaine, Thomas C. Cochran, Carson C. Moore, Thomas J. McKaig, Benjamin Herr.

1847—James H. Hauke, James J. E. Naille, Henry Y. Slaymaker, James G. Reed.

1850—Henry L. Fisher.

1851—H. B. Woods, student of Moses McClean; James S. Ross.

1852—William H. Stevenson, Wilson Reilly, John A. Marshall, Thomas P. Potts.

1853—David Wills read with Thaddeus Stevens. Judge Wills was appointed president judge in 1874, and served to the end of the term in that year.

1854—Jacob S. Stahle; William McClean read in Moses McClean's office. He was appointed president judge in 1874, and is the present incumbent, and has just been unanimously re-elected.

1855—J. Alexander Simpson.

1856—D. A. Buehler read with E. B. Buehler and James Cooper.

1857—Nesbitt Baugher read with D. McConaughy.

1858—J. Charles King read with D. McConaughy; James McElroy.

1859—Andrew D. Hill; J. C. Neely read with D. McConaughy; William A. Duncan, A. J. Clover; two latter read with R. G. McCreary. James Kerr McIlhenny read with Judge D. Wills.

1860—S. J. Vandersloot read with D. A. Buehler. Arthur N. Green, William Adams, William Hay, J. J. Herron. [Writing of the bench and bar of Bureau County, Ill., a short time ago, I became acquainted with the history of an attorney, J. J. Herron, who died a few years ago in Princeton, Ill. His career there had been remarkable and brilliant, and I learned he was regarded at the time of his death as the ablest attorney in that part of Illinois. He died before reaching the fullness of his great promise. I am strongly inclined to the belief this is the same man.—Ed.]

1861—William A. Sponsler.

1862—J. Frank Siess, Calvin D. Whitney.

1863—J. Q. A. Pfeiffer, read with R. G. McCreary.

1864—J. Harvey White.

1866—J. McDowell Shorpe.

1867—John M. Krauth read with D. McConaughy.

1868—John M. Young read with Judge D. Wills; Joseph H. Le Fevre, read with D. McConaughy.

1869—William R. Eyster.

1870—Rudolph M. Shick read with Judge Wills.

1871—John Hay Brown, student of D. A. Buehler; J. A. Kitzmiller, student with Judge Wills; Hart Gilbert read in office of R. G. McCreary; M. W. Jacobs, also with McCreary; Robert E. Wright.

1872—Joseph Douglas, Edward S. Reilly, William S. Stenger; Robert Agnew read with Judge Agnew.

1873—W. Hamilton Bailey read with Judge Wills; George J. Bond, M. C. Herman; the latter served as president judge of the Cumberland District.

1874—H. C. Dean, John A. Kuhn, Joseph R. Kuhn, H. E. Sheaffer, John Cornman.

1875—Stewart M. Leidich.

1876—S. McSwope read with Judge Wills; W. C. Stover read with D. McConaughy; John L. Kendlehart, student of Judge Wills; John L. Hill, Jr. read in office of R. J. McCreary.

1877—Charles M. Wolf, now in Hanover; Edward J. Cox read with R. G. McCreary; D. McC. Wilson, with D. McConaughy.

1878—William McSherry, Jr., student of E. S. Reilly (deceased) and William McSherry, Sr.; Charles E. Fink; David Horner (deceased) read with David Wills.

1879—Benton Dully, W. A. Scott, with Judge Wills.

1880—Calvin F. O. Eames, with R. G. McCreary.

1881—George J. Benner, with R. G. McCreary.

1882—A. W. Fleming, Jr. (deceased) read with J. C. Neely.

1885—Charles S. Duncan read in Philadelphia; William Arch. McClean read with his father, Judge William McClean; E. A. Weaver read with McCreary & Duncan; George W. Walter, student of Judge David Wills.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL—THE REVOLUTION—PARTY SPIRIT—JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON—FIRST COUNTY CONVENTION—REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATS AND FEDERALS—HON. WILLIAM MCSHERRY—POLITICAL FACTIONS—ELECTIONS—FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS ("DEMOCRATS")—A "COCKADE" ROW—FEDERAL—REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS—THE "CENTINEL"—ELECTIONS TO 1814.

IT was many years after the first settlement before the people had the great luxury of anything like our present American politics. For a half century or more after the first settlement they simply had none at all. They were all British subjects and the very first question looking toward even political ideas came as a suggestion from the acting governor of the Province, in which he gave notice that a great many Germans were coming into the country, without any special permission to do so, and, without reporting to the authorities who they were or where they were from or why they came, were proceeding to the interior and had commenced opening farms and making settlements. This all sounds strangely enough now, but was natural enough then. The country was English territory, and loyalty to the King was the predominant question among the deputy rulers of the country.

In a few years after the first settlement in Adams County, as early, in fact, as 1760, commenced to gather here the storm that eventually broke upon the

country and its three millions of scattered people—the Revolution. Then had there been former political dissensions they would have melted away.

There had been local and neighborhood quarrels plenty enough, but they were all questions, or nearly all, of nativity. The Scotch-Irish were of a highly nervous organization, not irrascible, by any means, but generally good-natured and rollicksome, overflowing with animal spirits. His German neighbor was the total opposite of this. Phlegmatic, persistent, slow, untiring, peaceful and industrious. He wanted only peace and to be let alone. They were all Protestants in religion and were on this substantially agreed. At first they could find nothing else to disagree about, and so we find the Germans demanding of the proprietaries that they sell no more lands to the Irish, and it is a fact that at one time many, who otherwise would have been glad to locate in this county, were forced by circumstances to become permanent and good and worthy citizens of Cumberland County.

But the French-Indian war came in 1755, and this was the first thing, like all common dangers, to banish something of the rancorous feelings of divided people. They forgot all else and rushed together, and this very fact itself would rub off many a sharp point of prejudice. The Indians were ready to kill all that they found defenseless; they were indiscriminate in their ferocity, and the tendency of a common defense and protection of each other tended to a like indiscrimination. The war gone, however, and new people constantly coming in, the old feelings were again manifesting themselves. Just then, however, came the first rumblings of the Revolution. Early in 1760 a meeting of the people was held, and here was the first visible sign of that common and indissoluble bond of brotherhood, one of the most remarkable in the history of mankind, that was required, that so tested men in the long seven years of war that was crowned with our liberties. Indeed that was the planting of the Tree of Liberty that has since spread its protecting shade more or less over the world.

The Revolution fought out, our liberties obtained, then came the question really for the first time presented to man—of commencing at the very foundations, and constructing, without models, without a guiding precedent, government for free men - government where every man had an equal power.

The first great question to the people was to repair the extreme poverty, the suffering poverty, in which they found themselves after the long and heroic sacrifices. This work engaged their every energy for some years. In fact this lasted wholly through the two presidential terms of Washington and the one term of Adams, or down to 1801. Toward the end of the first Adams term, or with the dawn of this century, there began discussions upon government policies. Looking back over these discussions we can at first and for a few years see only the one main point for any differences, or sides on which it was possible to form parties. The first discoverable streak across the sky was the charge first made, by the Adams party (this merely to designate), that all those (those afterward turned out to be the Jefferson men) who did not think as they did were, by their acts, tending to destroy the Constitution. On the other hand, there were those who seemed to sincerely believe that Adams had been a good man, but, surrounded during his administration by bad advisers. Jefferson began to loom up as the next possible candidate. Then every hour and every day the lines began to be formed more distinctly. The Jefferson men were soon taunted as Jacobins. Two distinct parties were at once formed, each calling itself by the name Republican, but one occasionally calling itself Federal Republican, and, in the course of time, the other was sometimes called Democratic Republican.

Consulting the early party records among the good people of Adams it is rather amusing to notice how difficult (in many cases where parties aspired to office), apparently, it was for them to make up their minds which party they belonged to. In a few instances they would be candidates on the ticket of one party one year, and the next year on the ticket of the opposite party. But this never, it seems, occurred only in the case of defeated candidates. Where a candidate got in that seemed to fix his future politics unalterably. Just a little bit more than like results invariably do now-a-days.

Early in 1800 the Pennsylvania State Senate held an important and exciting meeting on the subject of appointing presidential electors. The Senate concludes it will only vote as a separate body from the House, and very solemnly resolves that to meet in joint convention would be to virtually abandon having two houses of the Legislature. This seems to have presented a serious and exciting question at that time.

In November, 1800, there appeared a communication of nearly two columns in the *Adams Centinel*, signed "An American," and, so far as we can now learn, it was a fair and well written article, attempting to show the *status* in the county of political affairs, as to who was who. The writer says there has been great misunderstanding in the country on the division of political parties, and that they are not, as is often asserted, divided into "Monarchists and Republicans," but says the people who brought about the formation of the present Government are Federal Republicans. "A party exists," he says, "that originated in a dislike to the Constitution and Government, and is composed of men who have and may justly be called Anti-Federalists."

This is not a very satisfactory explanation of exactly the state of politics; at least it would not be so considered now. But is it? It is too short for any understanding of our present politics, but it was clearly a complete *expose* of that day's political doings. "A dislike to the Government and Constitution," in the eyes of our good old Federal fathers, was no small political offense. It was a political crime not to be forgiven in the next world and to be shown no kind of mercy in this. Here was the first page in the story of those two great statesmen, Jefferson and Hamilton. The latter was a great man, one of the largest minded men this country has produced. He was a born leader of men. He believed in a strong, central government, patterned as closely as possible after the English Government, so as to have the greatest security to all, really the greatest freedom and the permanency of our Federal institutions. Following the leadership of Hamilton, there is now no question of the fact, were the majority of the wealthy, the educated and the aristocracy (we only use this word to draw a distinction more clearly).

Jefferson was the opposite of Hamilton in every one of his political ideas. He would place all possible power in the hands of the people. Hence he held the States were supreme, except only where the Constitution, in express words, reserved to the General Government certain powers specified; that the General Government could go thus far in its acts and no farther.

Here was the starting point—the rise of all the political parties that have existed in this country for the past three-quarters of a century. It matters not what names they may have been known by, nor what issues have arisen out of party struggles for power, what this party has accomplished or that party failed to accomplish, their respective roots were in the brains and thoughts of Hamilton and Jefferson.

It is not to be wondered at that the people at first flush did not fully understand these great political questions, and that intelligent men often were for some years in honest doubt as to where their political standing was. As an

evidence of the fact that men just then were more concerned in bread and butter than in politics, one need only recite the following anecdote:

John Bender was elected one of the justices of the peace for this county. From this fact it may be inferred he was a man of more than average intelligence. Being elected he supposed he had to qualify and serve. He did so; but in the course of time he took counsel, in which he had confidence, and found that he could resign and not serve longer if he so wished. In joy he resigned, and not only resigned, but went to the expense of publishing the fact in the county paper, and in his publication says, "I will no longer act as justice of the peace, since I have been credibly informed I would not be fined for refusing to act."

On September 23, 1800, was held the first county convention in Gettysburg. The delegates were: Cumberland, David Moore, Henry Hoke, John Murphy; Mountjoy, Charles Wilson; Huntington, John Bonner, William Thompson; Berwick, Frederick Baugher, John Hersh; Strabane, George Hassler, John Dickson; Franklin, Moses McClean, Thomas Ewing; Liberty, James Thompson, David Agnew; Germany, Jacob Winrott, William Burher; Mountpleasant, Moses Lockhart, James Horner; Reading, Henry Hull, William Hodge; Tyrone, John King; Hamiltonban, Samuel Knox, Jacob McClellan; Conowago, Joseph Lilly; Menallen, Thomas Cochran, Benjamin Wright. The following ticket was nominated: For Senate, William Miller. For Assembly, Henry Slagel, Thomas Thornburg. Commissioner, Walter Smith. This was the ticket of the Federal party.

The Republicans had a meeting and nominated a ticket as follows: For Senate, William Reed. For Assembly, Walter Smith and John O'Brien. Commissioner, Emanuel Zeigler. The delegates to this convention were J. Agnew, chairman; J. Duncan, secretary; and Jacob Hostetter, Fredrick Eichelberger, Henry Miller, Valentine Emig, Leonard Eichelberger, Casper Hake, William Gilliland, John Miley, Samuel Smith, Jacob Wirtz, Lewis Wempler, John Ruby, Martin Gartner, John Stewart, Peter Hake, Jacob Kline, William Crawford, William Maxwell, Tobias Kepner, Peter Wolford.

The Republican party then was soon known as the Democratic party, and the Federalists became the Whigs. It will be noticed Walter Smith's name is on each ticket, but for different offices. At the election, Reed was elected senator. He was 156 votes behind in Adams County, but York gave him nearly 700 majority. On the ticket in Adams County the vote stood: Thornburg, 829; Slagle, 796; McIlwain, 401; O'Blenis, 355. For Commissioner, Smith, 762; Zeigler, 411.

Adams County, when parties were once crystalized into form, became Federal in politics and so remained for years. This party for eighteen years had the only newspaper in the county. The Republican-Democrats were the poor men, compared to the founders and leaders of the Federals. In the Federal ranks were the bank officers, the owners and presidents, and we believe the officers of all the turnpikes then being organized. It is not very singular, when we learn something of the personal strength of the Federal leaders or members in its ranks, that they could not be easily dislodged. The county would invariably go Federal; but the district, senatorial and congressional, would almost as certainly be carried by the opposing party.

We can now recall but one instance when the senatorial district went Federal, and that was in the year 1813, when Hon. William McSherry was elected by seventeen votes. He was the most popular man, politically, ever in the county. He was kept continuously in the Legislature for many years. And what is quite remarkable the year he wrested the senatorial district from the

opposite party, was the year of almost annihilation to that party in the balance of the State. The Federals lost about everything else, but they gained McSherry, and this was their all-sufficient consolation.

The triumphant election of Mr. Jefferson in political parties fairly "let slip the dogs of war." The ruling element in this county, in fact, all our people, were of different races of men and severe in their judgments. In the local paper began to appear savage and denunciatory political articles. In the *Centinel* of September, 1802, appears an article five columns in length signed, "An American." It is No. 4 of a series by the same writer. The people, all subscribers to the paper, read these long articles, and probably filed them away for future reference. The Federalists described the election of Jefferson as a revolution backward; an overturning and destroying of all the work of Washington and his fellow patriots. On both sides were the most dogmatic assertions and wholesale denunciations of all who were not of their opinion. The hustings were fashioned after the pulpit. It was intense, earnest and positive, and knew no charity for error of judgment. The people sat in their churches shivering and freezing with cold, listening eagerly to the long and dull sermons about dogmas, and they were physically and mentally trained to read the interminable screeds on politics and work themselves into a frenzy of hate and fear of any party that was not their particular party. In their politics, as in their religion, they were austere, uncharitable and honest, and they could not compromise with wrong and error.

Dr. Crawford swore "seven profane oaths," and was convicted and punished because he swore in the presence of several gentlemen. But in the newspaper discussion where there were printed words, written in hot anger, that were not only obscene but slanderous, the public were not shocked nor the law invoked to punish the hotspur.

This was all a necessary tutelage to the public to mold and fashion the common mind to its new civic surroundings. It was severe, and to look at it now, without some understanding of the surroundings of that time, it appears hard and cruel, but it was not.

It is quite evident Dr. Crawford struck back at his political enemies not only in the paper, but in every way he could command. In October, 1802, he published a notice to Alexander Russell, brigade inspector, to appear, under penalty, at the house of Martin Markley, Gettysburg, and render to William Crawford, "appointed agent to investigate and ascertain the accuracy of your returns and accounts." In the same paper are notices to Messrs. Brown, Watson, Hornor, Montgomery, Lecky, Scott, McIlhenny, Schmyzer and Olzer, captains of the Third Regiment for the years 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798; and also to Finley, Wilson, Meredith, McKee, Cross, Shannon, Charles Wilson, Kerr and Rowan, captains of the Fourth Regiment, "to attend and bring all accounts and papers and returns made," etc.

August 4, 1802, Mr. Harper had a political article, slashing the Jefferson Republicans for celebrating their victory in a meeting, but he signs the article "Editor."

In the election, October, 1802, for Congress, John Edie had 946 votes; John Stewart, 641 votes. For Assembly, William Miller, 972 votes; Henry Slagle, 928 votes; A. McIlvain, 633 votes, and P. Wickart, 522 votes. For commissioners—Henry Hull, 951 votes; S. Fahnestock, 649 votes. Edie ran ahead of Stewart in this county, but the remainder of the district elected Stewart.

In 1803 there were two well-defined parties, and they were growing simply furious in their party discussions—the Federalists and the Republicans. The latter now began to be called "Democrats"—never spelled at that time with

a capital by the Federalists. It seems to have been at first used as a term of reproach, and was substituted for the epithet of "Jacobin."

In the election, October, 1803, in Adams County, the vote was as follows: For senator—Godfrey Lenhart, 775; Rudolph Spangler, 775; Fredrick Eichelberger, 400. York gave a majority for Spangler, and he was elected. For Assembly—Shriver, 1,927; Miller, 1,170; McIlwaine, 792. Sheriff Kuhn, 784; Gilliland, 299; Gettys, 1,131; Horner, 1,111. Arnt was elected coroner, defeating Welsh, Marshall and Smyser. Slagle was elected commissioner over Blythe by 342 majority.

These show about the division by the people politically in the county between Federalists and Republicans (Democrats, as they now began to be sometimes called).

In 1805 there was still some confusion in men's minds about how to get at just what they wanted in the way of party nominations and similar matters. At the June term of the court the Grand Jury took the matter in hand and issued a proclamation. In this day such would be a rather startling proceedings, but we must remember this was done in a day of experiments. Very properly the jury proceeds to deplore the violence of party spirit abroad in the land, and winds up by recommending voters to support in the coming election Thomas McKean for governor. The document is signed by William Miller, foreman; Robert Slemmons, Peter Wolford, Samuel Russell, George Kerr, Joshua Russell, Walter Jenkins, Robert McIlhenny, Philip Bishop, John Winrott, John Young, John McCreary, Barnabas McSherry, John Slagle.

This jury manifesto was published one week, and the interest it excited is noted well in the fact that a counter blast from citizens came the next week. The reply was over three columns long; was signed by Patrick Hayes, David Wilson, Alexander Russell, Michael Neuman, James McGaughey, Walter Smith, Alexander Cobean, James Scott, John Murphy, Robert Hayes, Isaiah Harr, Henry Schmeiser, Stephen Hendricks, John Edie, George Kerr, William McPherson, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Lilly, William McClellan, Thomas Ewing, William Weirman, James White, Caleb Bailes, Roger Wales, William Garvin, James Brown, John Troxell, Jacob Sell, Sr., George Sheakley, John Galloway. They say they "read with equal regret and astonishment the paper of the jury," and then they proceed in no mincing way to answer the address.

In the early part of 1805 Gov. McKean issued an order to the militia to wear red and blue cockades instead of black, as had been worn. This literally raised a *furor* in Gettysburg. The Federalists regarded it as verging on treason, and Capt. Alexander Cobean brought out his company on the next parade day, and they wore the new cockades while in the line of duty, but hurrahed for the black cockade. As quick as the company was dismissed the captain tore off his blue cockade and trampled it under foot, and the men all put on black cockades, and with cheers thus paraded the streets. Cobean was court-martialed for this, and the trial was one of the exciting events of the early times. He was convicted and degraded from his command, and then he sought the columns of the *Centinel* and scored those neighbors who had aided the prosecution without mercy. The Captain could use terse and vigorous English, and he evidently had become thoroughly aroused, and his black cockade waved in the face of his foes as he charged their lines whenever they might appear.

The Federal Republicans, as they styled themselves, published a notice of a "deputy meeting" in Gettysburg, September 16, 1805, to nominate a county ticket for the approaching election. The delegates to this convention were: Cumberland, Alexander Cobean, James Sweeny, Robert Thompson; Ber-

Jesse W. Grier

wick, John Hersh, Jacob Baker, Francis Marshall; Huntington, A. Robinette, John Bonner; Menallen, Robert Alexander, Christian Bender; Mountpleasant, William Torrence, Moses Lockhart; Strabane, William King, Jacob Cassat; Franklin, Moses McClean, Capt. Samuel Russell; Hamiltonban, John McGinley, William McMillan; Mountjoy, Samuel Smith; Liberty, John Morrow, John Agnew; Germany, William Beher, Capt. Jacob Winrott; Tyrone, James McKnight; Conowago, Henry Barnherst; Reading, James Chamberlain. The convention nominated for governor Thomas McKean; William Miller for senator; Andrew Shriver and Walter Smith, Assembly, and Jacob Cassat, county commissioner.

The Democrats held a convention soon after this and nominated for governor, Simon Snyder; senator, William Reed; Assembly, Walter Smith and William Cooper; commissioner, John Bonner. Then Alexander Cobean, John McGinley, Moses McClean, Robert Harper, James Duncan, Dr. William Crawford, Jacob Cassat, and others, "rushed into print," and paper bullets of the brain fairly sung and whistled in the air—sulphurous political lightning all around the sky.

At the election in October following (1805), the vote in the county stood—McKean, 852; Snyder, 264; William Miller, 1,069; William Reed, 183; William Smith, 1,240; A. Shriver, 1,076; William Cooper, 176; Jacob Cassat, 632; John Bonner, 624. The success of the Federal ticket was overwhelming. The curious part of it was they supported Gov. McKean, while but a short time before they violently opposed him. It seems they did not hesitate to prefer him to Snyder.

The Federal-Republicans held a convention to nominate a county ticket, September 15, 1806; John Morrow as chairman and James McSherry, secretary. The delegates were: Cumberland, William McPherson, William McCurdy; Liberty, John Morrow, Thomas McKee; Hamiltonban, James McCleary, David Hart; Mountjoy, William Hooghtalin; Franklin, Peter Mark, William McClean; Strabane, Richard Brown, John McGuffin; Menallen, Robert Alexander, George Blankney; Conowago, Nicholas Ginter; Huntington, Thomas Pearson, James Robinette; Berwick, Fredrick Baugher, Sebastian Heafer; Mountpleasant, Andrew Johnston, Ninian Chamberlain; Borough (Gettysburg), John Galloway; and nominated for Assembly Walter Smith, Andrew Shriver; commissioner, John Bonner. Two coroners, Henry Hoke, Jacob Rider. The Democrats held a convention and put up the following: Assembly, Henry Hoke, William Cooper; coroners, Emanuel Zeigler, Jacob Middlekauf; commissioner, John Miley.

At the election following the vote stood: James Kelly, for Congress (no opposition), 1,708 votes. Assembly, Walter Smith, 1,592 votes; Andrew Shriver, 1,577; Henry Hoke, 146; William Cooper, 135. For coroner, Henry Hoke, 1,474; Jacob Rider, 1,468; Emanuel Zeigler, 255; J. Middlekauf, 218. Sheriff, J. Winrott, 811 votes; James Horner, 539; John Murphy, 499; John Arndt, 362; William McClellan, 186; James Cox, 9. Commissioner, John Bonner, 1,368; John Miley, 330.

September 21, 1807, a county convention met and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John Edie, James McSherry; commissioner, John Arnt; and appointed Moses Lockhart, David Slagle and John Dickson to meet the York County delegates and nominate a candidate for senator. The deputies at the convention were: Gettysburg, John McConaughy; Cumberland, Hugh Dunwoody, David Horner; Liberty, John Morrow, Peter Carpenter; Hamiltonban, Amos Maginly, William McMillan; Mountjoy, Wilhelmes Hooghtalin; Franklin, Nathaniel Paxton, David Neuman; Strabane, John Dickson,

William King; Menallen, Thomas Cochran; Conowago, Henry Bernhart; Huntington, Daniel Funk, Daniel Shaffer; Latimore, John Bonner, James Robinette; Berwick, Sebastian Hafer, David Slagle, Henry Lilly; Tyrone, James Neely; Germany, Fredrick Keefer, Samuel Beher; Mountpleasant, James Horner, Moses Lockhart.

The vote at the following October election stood: For senator, Thomas Campbell, 706 votes; George Spangler, 185: Assembly, James McSherry, 899; James Gettys, 577; John Edie, 322. Commissioner, John Arnt, 558; William Kuhns, 355.

January 23, 1808, "a meeting of the Democratic citizens of this county" was called, to be held at the house of Ralph Lashells, in Gettysburg, for the purpose of, for the first time, selecting delegates to a State Democratic Convention to nominate State officers and electors. At this meeting John Agnew was chairman, and Dr. Daniel Sheffer, secretary; Dr. William Crawford and Gen. William Reed were chosen delegates to attend the convention in Lancaster. They were instructed to use their influence for Simon Snyder for governor. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and to act as a general committee of correspondence on the critical situation of public affairs; committee, Dr. Crawford, Gen. Reed, Samuel Smyth, John Weikert, Dr. Daniel Sheffer.

"A large and respectable meeting of Federal-Republicans" was held in the court house, Monday, March 21, 1808; Alexander Russell, chairman; James Dobbins, secretary. "*Resolved*, That the nomination of a candidate for the office of governor by a caucus of legislators is inconsistent with the principles of a free government and calculated to deprive the people of a free choice of candidates for that important office." This explains why it was that the Federalists had to choose between McKean and Snyder for governor in the previous election. The legislators had caucused and nominated candidates. This meeting resolved in favor of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, for governor. By another resolution Jacob Cassat, Michael Slagle, Daniel Funk, James Chamberlain, Samuel Withrow, Peter Zimmerman, Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Winrott, John Edie, John Arnt, James Dobbin and George Hosler "were appointed a committee to correspond with the Federal and Constitutional Republicans," and by all honorable means promote the election of James Ross for governor.

Another meeting was held in Bedford March 12, of which Gen. Terrence Campbell was chairman, Dr. George D. Foulke, secretary, at which James Ross was endorsed for governor.

About this time thirty eight members of the State Senate and House held a caucus and styled themselves "constitutional members," and nominated James Madison for President, and George Clinton for Vice-President.

June 22, 1808, a committee of Democrats published in the *Centinel* a call to the people to meet at the house of George Lashells, Strabane Township, on July 4, of that year, to advise and take counsel together upon the "momentuous and vital question of the day," and to look after the Democratic prospects in the approaching presidential election. In pursuance of this call a respectable meeting of the Democrats of Adams County convened at the time and place appointed. John Agnew was appointed chairman, and Dr. Daniel Sheffer, secretary. Dr. William Crawford explained the objects of the meeting, and made a short address and offered a series of resolutions. The first resolution says: "That until Constitutional provision shall be made for the manner in which the nomination of suitable characters and candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States shall emanate from the people, we consider the nomination by our representatives in Congress, of all other modes

that which is least liable to exceptions." Then by resolution the meeting heartily endorses the nomination that Congress had made of James Madison and George Clinton. The meeting endorsed Simon Snyder as the Democratic candidate for governor.

The Federalists held a county meeting and endorsed James Ross, of Pittsburg, for governor. At the election following Snyder was elected governor, and he continued to hold the office until 1817.

The *Centinel* of September 14, 1808, is filled for the first time on the first page with original matter, mostly of a political nature. The leading article is devoted to demonstrating that the Democrats of the county are a French party; and then follows several columns in disproof of the charge against James Ross, that he is a deist. There is then a lengthy address to the Federalists of the county, urging James Ross for governor. This is signed by John Edie, James Chamberlain, Daniel Funk, John Arndt, George Hassler, Peter Zimmerman, Samuel Withrow, Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Winrott, Michael Slagle, Jacob Cassat, James Dobbins.

At the meeting of deputies in September, 1808, the townships were represented as follows: Gettysburg, Michael Neuman; Cumberland, Hugh Dunwoody, David Horner; Liberty, John Morrow, David Eckert; Hamiltonban, Samuel Withrow, William McMillan; Mountjoy, James McIlhenny; Franklin, David Neuman, Peter Mark; Strabane, John Dixon, George Haffler; Menallen, Thomas Cochran, George Hartzel, Jr.; Conowago, Henry Gitt; Huntington, Daniel Funk, Eleazar Brandon; Latimore, William Wireman, Isaac Everett; Berwick, John Hersh, Francis Marshall, Michael Slagle; Reading, Alexander Lung; Tyrone, Henry Schmyser; Germany, Jacob Winrott, Andrew Will; Mountpleasant, Samuel Lilly, James Horner. The convention resolved in favor of James Ross for governor; James Gettys and James McSherry for Assembly; Joseph Swearinger for commissioner.

Federalist ticket, 1808: For governor, James Ross; Congress, James Kelly; Assembly, James Gettys, James McSherry; commissioner, Joseph Swearinger. Democratic ticket: Governor, Jacob Snyder; Congress, William Crawford; Assembly, George Lashells, Henry Hoke; commissioner, William Kuhns.

Adams County went Federalist by a vote of over 600 at the election of 1808, while in nearly all the other portions of the State the Democratic party was victorious, and gained largely on its former votes. Adams had started out with a small Federalist majority in 1803, and this was more than doubled in 1808. From 1803 to 1808 the Democrats could not poll 300 votes in the county. The vote stood at the fall election of 1808 as follows: James Ross, 1,372; S. Snyder, 795. For congressman, J. Kelly, 1,404; Dr. William Crawford, 690. Assembly, Gettys, 1,466; McSherry, 1,451; Hoke, 711; Lashells, 698. Commissioner, Swearinger, 1,390; Kuhns, 778.

Dr. Crawford had a majority in York County of 1,092 votes, and was elected to Congress. This election was held in October, and the Presidential election in the following November.

The vote in the county for senator and sheriff at the election in October, 1809, was as follows: Senator, William Miller, 1199 votes; William Gilliland, 596. For sheriff: James Horner, 732 votes; John Murphy, 544; Jacob Eyster, 539; John Arndt, 379; Robert Harper, 182; John Gilliland, 176.

In 1809 the Legislature passed an act granting $2,000 to Adams County to establish an academy school in Gettysburg. In 1810 the school was opened for the education of youths in the English and other languages. The trustees were Dr. William Crawford, then a member of Congress, and William Gilliland.

In 1810 the two tickets were published as follows: "Federal Ticket," for Congress, David Cassat; Assembly, James McSherry; commissioner, Henry Brinkerhoff; auditors, John Dickson, Amos Maginly and Andrew Will; trustees of Gettysburg Academy, William McPherson and Robert Hayes.

"Republican Ticket" (Democrats really); for Congress, William Crawford; Assembly, Samuel Sloan and Daniel Sheffer; commissioner, George Kerr; auditors, Jacob Eyster, James Wilson and John Miley; trustees of Gettysburg Academy, William Gilliland and Michael Slagle.

At the October election, 1810, the vote stood in Adams County: Cassat, 664 votes; William Crawford, 279; James McSherry, 681; James Robinette, 655; Daniel Sheffer, 282; Samuel Sloan, 265; Henry Brinkerhoff, 653; George Kerr, 296; John Dickson, 642; Amos Maginley, 643; Andrew Will, 645; Jacob Eyster, 304; James Wilson, 301; John Miley, 296; William McPherson, 640; Robert Hayes, 637; William Gilliland, 302; Michael Slagle, 299. Crawford had a majority in York County over Cassat, the vote being 2,053 to 1,126.

County receipts and expenditures for the year January, 1810, to January, 1811, were $9,448.33, as reported by county commissioners Joseph Swearinger, Samuel Withrow, Henry Brinkerhoff and clerk, William McClean.

At the October election, 1812, the congressional district was composed of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties, and two congressmen were elected from the district. The Democratic nominees were William Crawford and Robert Whitehill. At the election the vote in this county stood: Edward Crawford, 1,560; James Duncan, 1,581; Robert Whitehill, 531; William Crawford, 482.

Cumberland and Franklin Counties voted overwhelmingly democratic and elected William Crawford and Robert Whitehill over the Federal candidates Edward Crawford and James Duncan, who ran so largely ahead of their opponents in Adams County. The vote on the remainder of the ticket was: Assembly, James McSherry, 2,054; James Robinette, 1,551, John Fickes (Dem.), 541. Commissioner, Robert Hayes, 1,503; Henry Hoke, 553. Sheriff, John Murphy, 969; John Arndt, 915; John Ewing, 439. Coroner, Samuel Galloway, 1,437; John Troxell, Jr., 1,437; Bernhart Gilbert, 550; John Shorb, 574. There was a tie vote between Galloway and Troxell. Auditors, John Dickson, 1,497; Alexander Cobean, 1,483; Andrew Will, 1,500; Andrew Marshall, 554; George Smyser, 567; George McKeehan, 554. Trustees, John Edie, 1,493; Samuel Withrow, 1,493; John Robinson, 554; Jacob Eyster, 553.

At the November presidential election of this year the Clinton and Ingersoll electors for President and Vice-President received 745 votes, and the Madison and Gerry electors received 410 votes. It will be noticed the vote was much lighter than the vote of the previous October.

At the October election, 1813, James McSherry was the Federal candidate for State senator and William Gilliland the Democratic candidate. The district was Adams and York Counties. The vote stood in this county, McSherry, 1,246; Gilliland, 473. This was politically a disastrous year to the Federal party, that had through their papers denounced the war, and in the language of Patrick Henry, cried "Peace! peace! when there is no peace." This year every county in the State was carried by the Democrats, except Delaware, Lancaster and Adams. The official vote for senator elected McSherry by fifteen majority, and he was the solitary gain for the Federals in the State that year. This says a great deal for the popularity of Mr. McSherry, and the power of himself and the other Federalists' leaders in the county to hold their voters in line when there was such a popular tidal wave against them. Mr. Gilliland's majority (not official) in York was 762, which elected McSherry by eleven votes. The vote on the remainder of the ticket was the usual triumph of the Federalists.

At the October election, 1814, the vote in the county stood: Governor, Isaac Wayne (Fed.) 1,230; Simon Snyder, 447. Congress, Alexander Cobean, 1,360; Edward Crawford, 1,341; William Maclay, 302; William Crawford, 286. Assembly, William Miller 1,243, James Robinette 1,669; Jacob Eyster 404. Commissioners, David Stewart, 1,312; Henry Smyser, 1,310; Andrew Walker, 373; George Lashells, 372. Auditors, John Dickson, 1,303; Andrew Will, 1,304; William Thompson, 1,303; John Duncan, 371; Samuel Fahnestock, 371; John Robinson, 370. Trustees, William McPherson, 1,301; James H. Miller, 1,293; James Gilliland, 370; Samuel Withrow, 374. The congressional district was Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties. William Crawford and Maclay were elected to Congress.

We have given the details of the formation of parties here and all the prominent actors, and the parts they took in that broad field of work. It makes a very complete reference hand-book for the present generation to study the political actions and influence of a worthy ancestry now passed away. Their children —grandchildren mostly—are now in their way and fashion carrying on the work that had to be taken up by others, when the busy hands of the fathers were crossed upon their breasts in that endless sleep, in that great silent city where contentions and controversies never go—where there is nothing except complete and universal equality.

In another chapter we give the list of county officials, taking up the story where this account ends, not deeming it essential to the preservation of all the parties acting and contending in the elections to a later date—that is, not absolutely essential to the future historian.

It is deemed sufficient here to say that the Federal party was eventually the Whig party, and in all its names and changes it held its power and mastery in the county until 1856, when that remarkable political episode, Know-nothingism, swept over the country. That contest sealed the fate of the Whig party in Adams county, and gave the ascendancy to the Democracy, which it has maintained to this day.

CHAPTER XIX.

POSTOFFICES—PETITION TO POSTMASTER GENERAL IN 1795—POSTMASTERS IN COUNTY, PAST AND PRESENT.

IN 1795, when there were probably 10,000 people in what is now Adams County, there was sent a petition to the Postmaster General that is now an important chapter in the county's history, as follows:

WHEREAS a post has been appointed to ride betwixt York Town and Haggerstown in the State of Maryland, and through said town of Gettysburg, we apprehend it would be a great advantage to the people of this town and county adjacent if a postoffice was established with us, and we beg leave to inform you that the town of Gettysburg is thirty miles distant from York, which is at present our nearest postoffice, and thirty-three miles from Haggerstown, which renders the conveyance of our letters by post very inconvenient, to the great detriment of our trade. We flatter ourselves from the rapid growth of our village, and as we are situate in the center of a wealthy settlement, that a complyance with our petition will be no loss to the revenue arising from the postoffice, as a postmaster can be obtained at a moderate expense.

(SIGNED)

ALEXANDER DOBBIN,	GEORGE KERR,
DANIEL MCALISTER,	HENRY HOKE,
ARCH'D DICKEY,	JOHN SWENY,
WILLIAM GARVIN,	JAMES SMITH,
EMANUEL ZIGLER,	JNO. AGNEW,
THOS. LOW,	EBENEZER FINLEY,
JAMES GETTYS,	ALEXANDER IRVINE.

The writer of this examined the Blue Books in the Congressional Library. The first issue of these probably was commenced in 1802; at all events, this was the oldest one found. Then there was a break in the numbers to 1817. The names of the postmasters in these books occur only in giving their reports, and not in the dates of the appointment. Hence, here we give any date where we could find the different postmasters' first reports, and then, without naming their years of continuance, pass along to the date of the first report of their successor. The reader will therefore understand, in each case, the date we give is within a few months of the time of the appointment, and that each one continued in office to within a few months of the date of the first report of his successor.

Gettysburg. James Scott (first postmaster), appointed July 1, 1798; salary $34.38.

These names appear here as furnished by the Blue Books and the officials at Washington; but as the Blue Books extend back only to 1802, and the records are imperfect, we are satisfied that James Brice was postmaster in 1801, as we have seen a list of letters published in the Gettysburg postoffice of that date and signed by James Brice, postmaster. Upon this authority alone we add the name of Mr. Brice to the list, and name him as postmaster during the year 1801. Samuel Huey, July 1, 1802; William B. Underwood, January 1, 1805; James Douglas, April 1, 1807; George Welsh, October 1, 1810; William Meredith, March 11, 1819; John Hersh, January 18, 1823 (office receipts, $213.18); William W. Bell, June 30, 1829; Hezekiah Van Orsdel, May 18, 1841; Charles W. Berluchy, June 2, 1845; Alexander D. Buehler, May 9, 1849; William Gillespie, June 6, 1853; George Geyer, June 8, 1857; David A. Buehler, March 25, 1861; J. A. Kitzmiller, April 8, 1869; J. M. Krauth, 1877; H. S. Benner (present postmaster), June, 1885.

Abbottstown.—The first officer we find here was Samuel Fahnestock, 1817; salary, $16.16 a year. In 1833 Jacob Fahnestock was acting; 1837, George Ickes; 1841, H. Mayer, succeeded in 1831 by William Berlin, who held office until April, 1842; George Ickes again in office 1842; then William Bittinger to 1845; Nicholas Corns to March 3, 1849; Henry Kobler, 1851; George Ickes again succeeded to June, 1853 (salary now increased to $66.33); then George Gordy, succeeded by Louisa Wolf, who kept the office to April, 1857. Emma Wolf then took it till April, 1861; then E. H. Stahle succeeded. In 1883 the salary had grown to $169.65.

Arendtsville.—In 1845 Jacob Keckler was postmaster; succeeded in 1855 by Peter Eyster to 1861; then G. G. Plank, April 25, 1861; C. B. Hawes appointed, 1865; G. G. Plank again; same year, Jesse P. Brenneman appointed; in 1881, Michael Snyder. In 1851 the salary was $21.48; in 1883, $191.05.

Aspers.—(On the G. & H. Railroad, in Menallen Township).

Bendersville.—Abel T. Wright in 1851; William B. Wilson appointed May, 1853; W. Overdeer, October, 1855; in 1863, Jacob Pitzer; 1883, A. H. Stover. First salary, $58.38; in 1883, salary $265.05. In 1886, John Berkholder.

Bermudian.—1827, Jacob Smith; 1829, Gideon Griest; 1835, Joseph E. Temple; 1839, Isaac Walker; December 31, 1840, Mahlon Griest; 1845, David Newcomer; 1853, M. Smith, and in December of that year H. B, Smith; 1860, Solomon Larew, one year; then Daniel Larew two years; 1863, T. M. Brenneman; 1871, Jesse Larew; 1873, Mary A. Kroll; 1875, Abner Griest; 1877, E. H. Troupe. In 1827 the salary was $4.12; in 1883, $64.09.

Berlin.—1819, Christian Picking; 1833, John Fletcher.

Bigler.—1859, John A. H. Rither; 1861, George W. Rex; 1867, John A. H. Rither; 1885, S. R. Bream.

Bonneauville.—Recently established.

Cashtown.—1835, Adam S. E. Duncan; 1841, A Scott; 1845, Mary Duncan. Abraham Scott succeeded and held the office until 1855; Jacob Mark appointed; 1860, H. M. Mickley; 1861, Israel Shank; 1861, John McCleary; 1865, John McCleary; same year, Susan Norris; then James A. Rebert to 1873; David A. Mickley, 1883. First salary, $15.96; 1883, salary, $112.14; H. L. Bream.

Centennial.—1875, Miss J. M. O'Neal.

East Berlin.—1835, William Hildebrand; 1839, D. Grumbine; 1841, Emanuel Kuhn; December 9, 1845, William Wolf; 1847, Robert M. Hutchinson; 1853, William Wolf, succeeded by J. Woods; 1861, Francis Hildebrand.

Fairfield.—(Originally called Miller's) 1817, Ezra Blythe, on a salary of $18.16; 1829, Asa Olmstead; 1833, William Johnston; 1839, Michael Larner; 1841, John McCleary; 1845, J. Brinkerhoff; 1847, Hugh D. Heagy; 1851, John B. Paxton; 1855, Jacob Brinkerhoff; 1859, C. M. Robinson; 1861, John B. Paxton; 1867, J. W. Sutherland; 1869, John W. Sullivan; 1871, John M. Musselman, Upton J. Neely.

Flora Dale.—1865, Elijah Wright; 1879, M. A. Wright.

Fountain Dale.—1837, Joseph Braugher; May 14, 1845, Reuben Steen. The office was discontinued in 1849 for a time and then reopened.

Goldensville.—Recently established.

Graeffenburg.—1851, David Goodyear, on a salary of $19.48; 1863, Benjamin Shriver; 1865, Maria Shriver; 1865, Abraham Hostetter; 1867, Daniel Miller; 1868, Samuel Secrist; 1869, Martin Shoemaker; 1873, William A. Remer; 1883, Miss J. Riggeal.

Granite Hill.—1857, Philip Hand; 1863, Daniel Gulden; 1871, Abraham Hoke.

Green Mount.—1847, John Weikert; 1859, J. A. Harper; 1865, H. P. Bigham.

Guernsey.—Recently established.

Hampton.—April 18, 1835, Charles Blish; 1845, Christian Cashman; 1851, Jacob Aulbaugh; 1853, Jacob C. Shriver; 1861, Solomon Chronister; 1863, Daniel Albert; 1865, Ephraim Howard; 1867, David W. Howard; 1873, Henry Meyers.

Heidlersburg.—1841, Leonard Delap (held the office twenty years); 1861, Peter Yeatts; 1873, John F. Houck.

Hunterstown.—1825, George Armor; 1835, Susan S. Cassat; 1845, Hugh King; 1847, W. F. Walter; 1852, J. King; 1853, Simon Melhorn; 1859, Elizabeth M. Feltz; 1863, Eliza Heinard; 1865, Jane King. The latter, judging from the long term, either has or has not been an "offensive partisan"—just as happens to be the reader's politics.

Irishtown.—Established in 1886.

Idaville.—1863, Jesse Sawyers, on a salary of $13.25; 1863, D. H. Markley; 1867, Jacob J. Diehl; 1869, Joseph H. Klein; 1869, Andrew Crist; 1883, J. H. Cline; in the latter year the salary was $105.30.

Kingsdale.—1873, A. F. Kleinfelter; 1877, G. F. King; 1879, G. P. Krug.

Latimore.—1875, A. Larew.

Littlestown.—(Called originally Peter's Town, Peter Little's Town, Kleinetown, etc.) 1837, Francis Leas (salary $117.44); 1839, John McIlvain; June 21, 1841, John A. Davis; 1845, Thomas Barnett; 1847, Joseph Dysert; 1851, Ephraim Myers; 1853, Matilda Jones; 1865, A. F. Barker; 1877, D. Bolinger; 1881, William Fount.

McKnightstown.—1869, Martin A. Miller; 1871, J. M. Michley; 1875, C. T. Lower; 1885, W. F. Rittase.

McSherrystown.—1845, Henry Hening; 1849, Elizabeth Will (Hill). This name is printed alternately "Will" and "Hill." The proper name is Will, however, and *esto perpetua* her position.

Menallen.—1835, Daniel Waugh; 1845, Jesse Houck; 1855, J. Eppleman; 1861, Edward Staley; 1867, Jacob Eppleman; 1869, Edward Staley; 1875, Hannah Staley; 1881, J. H. Bushey.

Mummasburgh.—1849, H. J. Brinkerhoff; 1855, Samuel Hart; 1861, C.H. Fulwiler; 1865, Henry W. Witmore.

New Chester.—1835, Nicholas Faugenbaugh; 1851, Faugenbaugh; 1859, Eliza Heinard; same year, P. A. Meyers; 1863, John A. Snowden; 1867, P. A. Meyers; 1871, Daniel Wolf; 1875, R. McIlhenny; 1877, A. Winand.

New Oxford.—1835, Francis Hildt; 1837, Mary Melsheimer; 1851, John Blair; 1865, Israel Blair; 1871, Fabius W. Wagner; 1873, John F. Blair; 1885, W. J. Metzler.

Plainview.—1877, R. W. McIlhenny.

Red Land.—September 1, 1867, William A. McSherry; 1881, J. A. Grimes; 1883, J. J. Parr.

Round Hill.—1855, Adam S. Meyers; 1859, Ira R. Shipley; 1865, Sarah E. Taylor; 1867, Adam S. Meyers.

Seven Stars.—1860, Alexander Miller; 1861, A. Heintzelman; 1867, Israel Little; 1883, E. J. Little.

Table Rock.—1855, Samuel Faber, Jr.; he got a salary of $7.94; total income of the office was $5.41. Catherine Thomas succeeded; 1861, C. A. Lower; 1875, H. L. Harris; 1883, Y. Z. Lower.

Two Taverns.—1857, Jacob Little; 1867, Baltzer Snyder; 1879, A. J. Collins; 1883, J. Sherman.

Geo. Hines

Trust.—George Cole appointed to first postoffice in Buchanan Valley, established June 19, 1886.

Unity.—1883, M. Rebert.

Wenks.—1873, Miss Sue Cart; 1877, R. S. Little; 1879, W. S. Cart.

York Sulphur Springs.—1825, Herman Weirman; 1845, Anna Godfrey; 1849, Isaac D. Worley; 1851, Isaac W. Pearson; 1853, William Reed; 1855, Jonas Johns; 1863, B. Borius, succeeded by W. Zeigler; 1885, A. C. Gardear.

CHAPTER XX.

BY AARON SHEELY, A. M.

EDUCATION—PIONEER SCHOOLS—PIONEER TEACHERS—PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSES—CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL—EAST BERLIN SCHOOL—GETTYSBURG CLASSICAL SCHOOL—GETTYSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—ENGLISH SCHOOL IN GETTYSBURG—GETTYSBURG ACADEMY—GETTYSBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE—GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY—THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—GETTYSBURG GYMNASIUM—PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE—NEW OXFORD COLLEGE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE—HUNTERSTOWN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY—EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS—CONCLUSION—TABULAR STATEMENTS.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

THE American people were the first in history to found a nation on popular education. The sturdy German and Scotch-Irish pioneers carried with them to their new homes among these hills and valleys a firm conviction that a people to be truly prosperous and happy must be educated. It was their care, therefore, from the first, to provide in the best manner possible for the education of their children.

But the physical wants of the early settlers, of course, claimed their first attention. Before they could patronize schools they were obliged to seek means to satisfy their bodily needs. Not until means of temporary shelter and subsistence had been secured could the claims of education receive much consideration. The condition of the country and the occupation of the people in rural districts were also unfavorable to the maintenance of schools except those of a rudimentary character and for short terms. A sparse population scattered over a wide extent of country mainly covered with dense forests and undergrowth, and destitute of roads and bridges, opposed serious obstacles to the establishment of schools. The preparation of the ground for tillage necessarily consumed much time and labor. Farm machinery, except the rudest, being then unknown, agricultural operations were slow and tedious, leaving but little time for literary pursuits. The threshing and marketing of a crop which can now be easily performed within a week was then a task requiring the united labor of the farmer and his sons during the winter for its accomplishment. The sons of a farmer in moderate circumstances therefore considered themselves fortunate if they obtained one or two months of schooling during the year.

With the farmer's daughters the case was even worse. The operations of the spinning-wheel, loom, needle and dairy, besides the manifold other duties of the household, to say nothing of help frequently given in the fields during

busy seasons, occupied so much time that their education was seldom pursued beyond the merest rudiments. Distance to school was also a great hindrance to attendance—three, four, and even five miles being nothing uncommon.

PIONEER TEACHERS.

The teachers in the early and sparsely settled districts were for the most part ignorant adventurers, whose success lay in their ability to deceive parents and flog their children. Many of them were intemperate and tyrannical, and unfit, in public estimation, for any business except school teaching. It was nothing uncommon for the pedagogue of those days to be habitually profane. Nor was it an unusual thing for him to draw frequent and copious inspirations from a bottle of whisky secreted somewhere about the schoolhouse. As a rule he was uncouth in appearance, ungainly in manner, and filthy in his habits. Not being expected to know or teach anything beyond the conventional three "R's," the question of competency was seldom raised. His equanimity was never disturbed by perplexing questions to test the profundity of his knowledge or his ability to impart instruction. Proficiency in writing copies, skill in making and mending quill pens, and physical vigor to use the rod without stint on the backs of real or supposed delinquents, were the qualifications that commended him to his patrons.

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSES.

In early times schools were usually kept in a spare room in some dwelling house; but as population increased and the need of better accommodations was felt the citizens of a neighborhood met, and, by their joint labor, put up a schoolhouse. The architecture of the pioneer schoolhouse was extremely rude and simple. It was usually a plain cabin, built of unhewn logs, with a log or stone chimney at one end, well plastered with mud. No attention was given to the proper lighting of the room. Its ventilation was all that the most ardent advocate of pure air could desire. The numerous openings afforded abundant means for the admission of pure air, while the wide chimney and open fireplace permitted the free escape of vitiated air. The articles of furniture were few and simple, consisting of one row of desks ranged around and facing the walls for the use of the larger scholars, and two or three slab benches in the middle of the room for the smaller ones.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.

The first school of which there is any record was established at Kreutz Kirche, now Christ Church, in what is now Union Township, about the year 1747. Rev. Michael Schlatter, a German Reformed minister, a fine scholar and an accomplished teacher, sent to America as a missionary at the expense of the Synod of Amsterdam, in 1746, organized the school. It was his mission to labor among the people in the German settlements, to form them into religious societies, and to establish schools among them wherever practicable.

Mr. Schlatter was a man of eminent piety and extraordinary zeal and industry in the work to which he had devoted himself. He preached in Philadelphia and took journeys to the country on horseback at different times, traveling hundreds of miles, preaching the gospel, establishing schools, and attending to his other missionary work. The parish school which he established here existed in a feeble way prior to his first visit to the place; for he says in his journal that on the day of his arrival, May 4, 1747, he preached in a schoolhouse. Among the baptisms recorded by Mr. Schlatter, May 6, 1747, was a child of the schoolmaster, John Henry Kreutz, who taught the school at that time, and after whom the church and settlement were probably named.

During Rev. Jacob Wiestling's pastorate at this place, which commenced in 1813, and for some time thereafter, the school was kept up in a schoolhouse owned by the church and situated on the church property. The school was continued, with more or less regularity, during a period of nearly one hundred years. Between 1813 and 1820 a man by the name of William Slider was in charge of the school.

A Dutch teacher, named David Von Souberin, was engaged by the church in 1820, but it appears he was not successful in his management of the school; for, in a few lines in German on the last page of the baptismal record, he says "he was engaged by Kreutz Kirche as schoolmaster and moved here October 12, 1820; but that, to his great joy, he moved away again April 1, 1824." This school being in a German settlement the instruction was wholly in the German language.

EAST BERLIN SCHOOL.

The first English school at East Berlin was opened in 1769 by Robert John Chester, an Englishman. This experiment of an English school in a German community, at this early day, was not successful, and the enterprising Englishman was soon obliged to give up the undertaking. He afterward turned his attention to tavern keeping in the village, an occupation which, if not more congenial to his taste, is said to have proved much more lucrative.

GETTYSBURG CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The first classical school within the present limits of the county, and the first one, it is claimed, west of the Susquehanna, was established in Gettysburg by Rev. Alexander Dobbin, who came to this country from one of the northern counties of Ireland about the year 1773, and soon after established his school. This worthy parson owned considerable land in and around the southern part of the borough, known as the "Dobbin Farm." On this tract he erected the spacious stone building, still standing, within the angle formed by the intersection of Washington Street and the Emmittsburg road. In this building he established a classical and boarding school which gained a wide reputation for thoroughness of instruction and excellence of management. Many distinguished men of the last generation, in this and surrounding counties, received their education in this school. It was still in existence in 1801, but was discontinued soon after that date.

GETTYSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On the 4th of May, 1801, a lady by the name of Anne Corry opened an industrial school in Gettysburg, in which were taught, according to the prospectus, "sewing, flowering, etc." The prospectus further stated that in the conduct of the school the utmost attention would be given to accuracy and expedition in the progress of pupils. Beyond these meager facts nothing is known concerning the school.

ENGLISH SCHOOL IN GETTYSBURG.

In 1803 an English school of considerable importance and usefulness was established in Gettysburg through the united efforts of many of the leading citizens. The number of names on the subscription list was forty-three, and the number of scholars subscribed reached sixty-four, notwithstanding the fact that the school was at first limited to fifty scholars. The first teacher was Robert Horner, elected by a majority of ten votes over William Campbell, who received four votes. The tuition fee was $6 a year. The building in which the school was kept was of log, small, poorly furnished and uncomfortable.

GETTYSBURG ACADEMY.

March 19, 1801, the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated the sum of $2,000 to aid in establishing an institution under the name and title of the Gettysburg Academy. The act provided that one-half of this sum should be applied to the erection of a suitable building and to the purchase of books; the other half to be applied, in connection with other resources, to pay for the gratuitous instruction of such number of indigent children, not exceeding four, as should from time to time apply for admission. The act further provided for the care of the school property and for the management of the school.

A spacious two-story brick building, containing two large rooms on each floor, was accordingly erected on the southeast corner of Washington and High Streets and the school established. Mr. Samuel Ramsay, a graduate of Dickinson College, is supposed to have been the first teacher. Among other teachers in the Academy about this time were Henry Wells, a New Englander, Cornelius Davis, a graduate of a New England College, and Charles Davis, who is represented as a teacher of superior ability. About the year 1820 Rev. David McConaughy, D. D., assumed charge of the school and continued it for some years. June 25, 1827, a classical school was opened in the building by Rev. David Jacobs, A. M., as a preparatory department of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, established the previous year. Two years later a scientific department was added, and Michael Jacobs, A. M., was placed in charge. In 1829 the academy was sold for debt, Prof. S. S. Schmucker becoming the purchaser at $1,150. This closed the career of the Gettysburg Academy.

Prior to 1834 a number of other academies were scattered throughout the county, but as their existence was generally brief, and as no records of them seem to have been preserved, it has been found impossible to trace their history.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE.

After the removal of Pennsylvania College from the academy building on High Street, in 1837, and for nineteen years thereafter, the property was used for school purposes under various names and titles by Rev. J. H. Marsden, Mrs. Wallace and daughter, and others. In 1856 Rev. David Eyster, A. M., purchased the property, and with the assistance of his wife, a lady of culture and administrative ability, established therein the Gettysburg Female Institute, which was continued by them for a period of fifteen years; and which, at first under the management of Mr. Eyster himself, and, after his death, under the direction of Mrs. Eyster, attained great popularity and usefulness. The building is not at present used for school purposes.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

About the year 1830 a one-story brick building was erected on East High Street, Gettysburg, adjoining the lot of ground occupied by the county prison, and a school established known as the Gettysburg Female Academy. The ground for the purpose was donated by two benevolent ladies of Gettysburg, Mary and Catharine Lackey. The money for the erection of the building, as also for the furnishing of the room, was raised by subscription among the friends of the school. The first teacher in the school was Rev. J. H. Marsden, who a year or two later became professor of mineralogy and botany in Pennsylvania College. The building is at present occupied by Miss Mary D. McClellan with a flourishing select school.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

A theological seminary for the special training and preparation of the Lu-

theran ministry was established in Gettysburg in 1826. In 1831 the corner-stone of the present seminary building was laid, and the next year it was opened for the reception of students. It has in a large measure realized the expectations of its founders, having sent forth over 600 ministers, besides furnishing presidents and professors for nearly all the colleges and theological schools within the bounds of the General Synod, as also for many outside of it. It has furnished a large proportion of the missionaries representing the Lutheran Church of this country in the foreign field, and is at present specially imbued with the missionary spirit. The real estate of the institution, consisting of a four-story brick seminary building, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and three professors' houses, also of brick, with some twenty acres of ground, is valued at about $75,000, besides vested funds amounting to about $91,000. The library is valuable, mostly theological, and numbers over 11,000 volumes. The seminary is in a flourishing condition, forty-three students being in attendance.

The present faculty consists of Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., professor of didactic theology and homiletics, and chairman of the faculty; Rev. C. A. Hay, D.D., professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, German language and literature, and pastoral theology; Rev. E. J. Wolf, D.D., professor of Biblical and ecclesiastical history and New Testament exegesis; and Rev. J. G. Morris, D.D., LL.D., lecturer on pulpit elocution and the relations of science and revelation.

GETTYSBURG GYMNASIUM.

At the time the Lutheran Theological Seminary was opened, in 1826, there was no classical or scientific school at Gettysburg that could furnish suitable preparatory training to its students. The directors, therefore, made provision, May 16, 1827, for a school to supply this want. Rev. S. S. Schmucker and Rev. J. Herbst were appointed a committee to select a teacher and open the school. Rev. David Jacobs, A. M., was the first teacher, and in June of the same year the school was opened in the academy building on High Street as a preparatory department of the seminary. In September, 1829, the building in which the school was kept was sold by the sheriff, and was purchased by Rev. S. S. Schmucker for $1,150, who divided the price of the purchase into shares of $50 each, which were disposed of to prominent members of the church. Certain articles of agreement gave to the stockholders the management of the fiscal affairs of the school, and to the directors and faculty of the seminary the selection of teachers and the regulation of the course of study and discipline, and giving to the school the title of "Gettysburg Gymnasium." The number of students increased very rapidly under the new management. Rev. David Jacobs died in 1830, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. H. L. Baugher, A. M., who took charge of the classical department. The school continuing to grow, measures were adopted a few years later by which a charter was obtained from the Legislature April 7, 1832, incorporating the institution under the name of

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Pennsylvania College was founded in 1832. It had its origin in the wants of the community and the church, and has developed from small beginnings to its present position of commanding influence and importance among higher institutions of learning. The buildings and grounds are located a few hundred yards north of the central part of the town, and are among the most beautiful and attractive of the many objects of interest in and around Gettysburg.

The organization of the college under the charter was effected July 4,

1832, the board of trustees the same day appointing professors in the different departments, and making other necessary arrangements for opening the college. The preliminary arrangements completed, the formal opening took place November 7 of the same year.

But it soon became evident that additional funds must be secured to enable the college to perform the work and achieve the success expected of it. At this juncture Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who, at this time (1833), was one of the members of the Legislature from this county, managed to secure an appropriation of $18,000 by the State on certain conditions. This appropriation was most opportune, and helped to place the youthful, struggling institution on a respectable foundation. Thus encouraged the trustees soon after enlarged the faculty and gave form and strength to the college by the election of Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., president, April 15, 1834.

Pennsylvania College now entered upon a career of great prosperity and usefulness. Its growth henceforward was rapid, everything considered.

The first great need of the college after its reorganization was a larger and more suitable building, the old academy soon proving entirely inadequate. Vigorous efforts were therefore made to collect the necessary funds with which to erect a suitable building, and by April 23, 1835, the required amount was secured. A plan for the proposed building was soon after adopted, and the contract for its erection awarded. The building was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1838.

The college proper consists of a center building and two wings, with end projections, the whole length being 150 feet. The building is four stories high, surmounted by an octagonal cupola 17 feet in diameter and 24 feet in height, with observatory. The entire front of the center building is occupied by a portico consisting of four fluted columns, 22½ feet high, resting on abutments raised to the height of the second story. It is of brick, and the whole exterior is painted white. It contains recitation rooms, chapel, halls of literary societies, libraries, reading rooms, as also a large number of rooms for the occupancy of students, the whole costing originally about $24,000.

The college edifice, a chaste specimen of the Doric order of architecture, stands on gently rising ground at the edge of a magnificent grove of stately trees, the most of which were planted many years ago by willing hands of professors and students. The grounds, known as the "Campus," are well sodded and tastefully laid out in beautiful avenues, walks and flower-beds, the general effect during the spring and summer months being very pleasing.

Embraced within the grounds, and a few rods west of the college building, is Linnæan Hall, a fine two story brick structure, the first floor being used for laboratory and class recitation purposes, and the second story containing a large and valuable collection of prepared zoological specimens, minerals, fossils, coins, relics and other curiosities. The botanical collection is large and well arranged, and contains a full representation of American flora. Few colleges possess a more complete cabinet of minerals, the collection having recently received valuable additions.

A president's house, professors' houses, a fraternity hall, and a janitor's house, have also been erected on the grounds. A large gymnasium was built about ten years ago and supplied with necessary apparatus, affording students opportunity for exercise, recreation, and general physical culture.

Through the liberality of some of the friends of the college an observatory was erected some years ago, and furnished with a complete equipment of astronomical and meteorological instruments. A fine telescope has been mounted, a transit instrument, an astronomical clock and a chronograph have been secured, and are freely used for the general purposes of class instruction.

In 1850 Dr. Krauth resigned the presidency, having filled it most worthily for a period of sixteen years. He was succeeded in September of the same year by Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., who remained at the helm until the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1868, during which period the college continued to prosper.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Baugher was filled by the election of Rev. M. Valentine, D. D., who thus became the third president of the college. With marked ability Dr. Valentine watched over the interests of the college until 1884, a period of sixteen years, when, having resigned, he was followed by Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., the present incumbent. Dr. McKnight is a graduate of the college class of 1865, and a native of the county.

The present faculty and instructors are as follows: H. W. McKnight, D. D., president, and professor of intellectual and moral science; L. H. Croll, A. M., vice president, and professor of mathematics and astronomy; Rev. A. Martin, A. M., professor of the German language and literature, and instructor in French; J. A. Himes, A. M., Graeff professor of the English language and literature; Rev. P. M. Biklè, Ph. D., Pearson professor of the Latin language and literature; E. S. Breidenbaugh, A. M., Ockerhausen professor of chemistry and the natural sciences, and H. Louis Baugher, D. D., Franklin professor of the Greek language and literature. The total number of students in the college department according to the latest catalogue was ninety-four.

Preparatory Department.—A preparatory department under the general care and supervision of the faculty has been connected with the college from the beginning. The primary object of the school is the preparation of students of either sex for the freshman class in college. While this is the main purpose of the school, those who wish to prepare for teaching, or for mechanical or business pursuits, are permitted to select such studies as will best fit them for their special pursuits. The present preparatory building, located on a slight eminence a few steps north of town, has been named Stevens' Hall in honor of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a life-long friend of the college, who gave $500 to aid in its erection. The first teacher was Mr. F. Frederici, appointed September 26, 1832. The present principal is Rev. J. B. Focht, A. M., assisted by two tutors, George W. Baughman, A. B., and Frederick L. Bergstresser, A. B. Number of students in preparatory department, as per latest catalogue, is forty-five.

College Library.—The college library numbers about 9,000 volumes, exclusive of a German library of 400 volumes and a collection of books owned by the Linnaean Association numbering some 300. Open every Saturday at 10 A. M., and free to students under certain regulations.

Literary Societies.—There are two literary societies connected with the college; the Phrenakosmian and Philomathean. The object of these is practice in oratory, literary composition, reading and debate, the last named exercise taking a high rank from the first. The history of these societies being almost identical, they may with propriety be sketched conjointly.

The students of the Gettysburg Gymnasium assembled in the old academy, on High Street, February 4, 1831, to take measures for the formation of literary societies. After several addresses the roll of students was divided as evenly as possible into two sections, the first section, numbering eighteen, becoming the founders of the Phrenakosmian, and the second section, mustering seventeen, becoming the progenitors of the Philomathean. These divisions at once retired to separate apartments for organization, Prof. J. H. Marsden presiding for the former, and Prof. M. Jacobs wielding the gavel for the latter. The initiation fee of each was fixed at 50 cents. This was afterward

raised to $2.50 and ultimately to $5. Fines ranged from 6¼ cents to 50 cents. The regular meetings were held on Friday evenings until 1840, when the time was changed to Wednesday afternoons. The Phrenakosmian library seems to have been founded in 1831 by the purchase of "Harper's Library" as a nucleus, while on January 27, 1832, is recorded the first purchase of a work for the Philomathean library—"Buffon's Natural History." Enlargements of both library rooms were made from time to time as books accumulated. Both have raised and invested considerable funds, the income from which is annually expended in the purchase of books. Each library numbers about 6,500 volumes. A reading room under the management of each society, well supplied with suitable periodicals, has been established for the use of its members.

NEW OXFORD COLLEGE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

About the year 1840 an institution of learning was established at New Oxford under the above title. Its founder was M. D. G. Pfeiffer, M. D., a German scholar and thinker, a learned and skillful physician, an ardent friend of popular and liberal education, and a man of enlarged and advanced views. One of the primary objects in the establishment of this institution of learning was to afford its founder an opportunity of illustrating and inculcating his peculiar theories in regard to human development—moral, mental and physical. Although the college had for several years a considerable number of students, it never received public support and patronage commensurate with the efforts put forth in its behalf, and the enterprise has long since been abandoned as a failure. The college building, much neglected and weather-worn, and painfully suggestive of unrealized expectations, is still standing just at the edge of town on the York pike.

HUNTERSTOWN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

A school of great usefulness in the central part of the county, as well as of much local popularity, was the "Hunterstown English and Classical Academy." It was established in 1851 by Rev. I. N. Hays, who was at that time serving the Presbyterian congregation at Hunterstown as their pastor. Mr. Hays, clearly perceiving the urgent need of better educational advantages than those afforded by the public schools of the neighborhood, set to work with great energy and zeal to raise the funds necessary for the erection of a suitable building. In a comparatively short time the required amount was secured, and in due time a fine two story brick building, with one room on each floor, was put up. The rooms were plainly but comfortably furnished. The first session of the school was opened November 3, 1852, with John H. Clarke as principal. Although the school, as an academy, has been discontinued for some years, its good influence is still felt throughout the county.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Nearly all the populous Catholic communities in the county have established separate schools for Catholic children. In these, besides the common branches of study, some attention is usually given to religious instruction. The first of these schools, of which we have any knowledge, was organized and taught at Conowago Chapel about the year 1800 by Rev. F. X. Brosius, who came to this country some eight years before. For many years subsequently a school was kept here, sometimes conducted by the clergy and sometimes by lay teachers. In 1870 E. S. Reily, Esq., had charge of a classical school here.

In 1868 a large brick building was erected by the Catholics at Irishtown,

Robt Bell

in Oxford Township, for church and school purposes, the clergy from Conowago attending to the religious instruction of the children. The school is now public and known as Union Independent. The large parochial school at Mount Rock, in Mountpleasant Township, was started about twenty years ago, with Miss J. M. O'Neill as the first teacher. It is now in charge of Sisters from McSherrystown. There is a flourishing institution at McSherrystown under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, established in 1834. In 1854 it was incorporated under the title of the McSherrystown Novitiate and Academy of St. Joseph. The property is now very large and valuable. Among the benevolent objects of the institution are the education of the young, visiting the sick, caring for orphans and dispensing charity. The Catholic school at Littlestown was established by Rev. F. X. Deneckere, in 1867, Miss Mary Wilson being the first teacher. The same priest started a school in connection with the Catholic congregation at New Oxford, in 1862, the school now numbering over 100 pupils. The school was originally held in the church, a Mrs. Trayer being the first teacher, but in 1877 a suitable school building was erected. The school at Bonneauville was started by Rev. Pope in 1873, two Sisters of Charity being the first teachers. A large and flourishing parochial school was established in Gettysburg by Rev. J. A. Boll, in 1877. The school building is a comfortable frame structure in rear of the pastoral residence, and cost, with its outfit, about $1,300. Mr. Boll himself, with the aid of suitable assistance, conducted the school for a period of two years and a half, when it passed into the hands of Mr. M. F. Power, the present teacher. Enrollment about 100.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The free school system, established by act of Assembly in 1834, was at first unpopular in certain portions of the county. It was a subject of exciting interest to all classes of persons. Considerable feeling was manifested in opposition to the common school law, the result of ignorance and prejudice. All sorts of foolish and extravagant notions were entertained in regard to its provisions. Many were honestly of the opinion that, by promoting general intelligence, it would encourage idleness and crime, that it would oppress tax-payers, and that it would prove subversive of the rights and liberties of the people. But gradually, as people learned to understand the true object and purpose of the law, and as the advantages of general education became apparent to them, this feeling of opposition gave place to one of confidence and approval. At the first joint convention of county commissioners and school directors, held in Gettysburg November, 1834, it was found that of the seventeen school districts then in the county, the following had voted to accept the free school system: Berwick, Franklin, Gettysburg, Hamiltonban, Huntington, Menallen and Straban,—7; non-accepting: Conowago, Germany, Hamilton, Latimore, Liberty, Mountjoy, Mountpleasant, Reading and Tyrone—9. Cumberland was not represented. The convention resolved to recommend the levying of a school tax in each accepting district equal to double the amount of State appropriation to such district.

At the second convention of county commissioners and school delegates held in Gettysburg, May 4, 1835, it was found that fourteen districts were represented. Of these, Berwick, Cumberland, Franklin, Gettysburg, Hamiltonban, Huntington, Menallen and Straban, 8, voted as accepting; and Hamilton, Liberty, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, Reading and Tyrone, 6, voted as non-accepting. A local school tax of 2 mills was voted to be levied in each of the accepting districts.

At the third and last joint convention of the county commissioners and

school delegates, held in Gettysburg, May 2, 1836, it was ascertained that all the districts in the county had voted to accept the law, except Conowago, Hamilton, Latimore, Mountpleasant and Reading—5. Mountpleasant accepted in 1838, Hamilton in 1839, Conowago in 1842, and Latimore and Reading wheeled into line a year or two later.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The office of county superintendent, created by the law of 1854, met with considerable opposition in some quarters. In the rural districts, especially, public feeling was against it. The free school system itself was bad, in the opinion of many; but the ingrafting of a feature upon it so utterly unnecessary as the county superintendency was atrocious. Through blind prejudice alone the office, which has been not inaptly styled the right arm of the common school system, was condemned without a trial. People were amazingly slow to understand and appreciate the need of intelligent supervision over the interests of common school education.

The first county superintendent was David Wills, elected June 5, 1854, at a salary of $300 per annum. He served a little more than two years and then resigned. His successor was Rev. Reuben Hill, who was appointed September 1, 1856, for the unexpired term. W. L. Campbell was elected May 4, 1857, the salary being fixed at $400. He resigned at the end of fifteen months. J. Kerr McIlhenny became his successor by appointment September 1, 1858, but died of typhoid fever in August, 1859. He was succeeded by John C. Ellis, who was commissioned in October of the same year. Mr. Ellis was elected in May, 1860, at a salary of $500, and served the full term of three years. In May, 1863, Aaron Sheely was elected at the triennial convention, the salary remaining the same. At a special convention of school directors held in November, 1864, the salary was increased to $800. He was re-elected in May, 1866, at the same salary. J. Howard West was elected in 1869, the salary being continued at the same figure. He resigned after serving about two years and a half, and was followed by P. D. W. Hankey for the unexpired term. In 1872 Aaron Sheely, the present incumbent, was again elected at a salary of $800 and re-elected in 1875, the salary being fixed at $1,000. Re-elected in 1878, 1881 and 1884, the salary remaining the same.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

The Gettysburg papers of November 18, 1834, contained a call for a meeting of the "Teachers' Association of Adams County" to be held in Pennsylvania College on the 20th of the same month. The call was signed by Frederick Ashbaugh, as secretary. From the form of the call it would seem that at least one similar meeting was held prior to the one referred to, making it one of the earliest teachers' meetings held in the State. Unfortunately, however, the local press did not, as now, publish the proceedings of these meetings, and no minutes of them are known to exist.

The first teachers' educational meeting in the county, after the county superintendency went into operation, convened at the call of Superintendent Wills, November 11, 1854, remaining in session one day. One of the resolutions adopted at this meeting favored the holding of semi-annual meetings. Fifty teachers responded to their names. The second meeting of the association was held in Gettysburg, beginning February 1, 1855, and remained in session two days. The third meeting was held in Gettysburg, October 2, 3 and 4, of the same year. The fourth meeting convened in Christ Church, Gettysburg, February 7, 1856, and was well attended, the exercises being

(Continued at page 135.)

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION AND WORKING OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ADAMS COUNTY FROM 1854 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June.	Whole number of districts.	SCHOOLS. Whole number of schools.	SCHOOLS. No. of schools yet required.	SCHOOLS. Average number of months taught.	TEACHERS. Number of male teachers.	TEACHERS. Number of female teachers.	TEACHERS. Average salaries of males.	TEACHERS. Average salaries of females.	SCHOLARS. Number of male scholars.	SCHOLARS. Number of female scholars.	SCHOLARS. Number learning German.	SCHOLARS. Average number of scholars attending school.	SCHOLARS. Cost of teaching each scholar per month.	RECEIPTS. Total amount of school and building tax levied.	RECEIPTS. Amount received from State appropriation.	RECEIPTS. Amount received from collector of school tax.	EXPENDITURES. Cost of instruction.	EXPENDITURES. Fuel and contingencies.	EXPENDITURES. Cost of schoolhouses; purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc.	TAX RATE. Number of mills on dollar for school purposes.	TAX RATE. Number of mills on dollar for building purposes.	TAX RATE. Total amount expended for school purposes.
1854*	22	125	8	5.	113	39	$17 44	$10 07	3,678	2,989	.....	43	$0 35									$15,427 33
1855	22	137	7	4.50	125	31	20 91	13 32	4,564	3,593	.....	6.342	55½	$13,380 64	$2,197 04	$12,577 61	$12,538 63	$1,380 86	$1,507 84			
1856	22	137	7	4.33	124	30	21 24	15 10	4,016	3,161	.....	4.081	44	15,002 94	2,188 20	13,714 54	12,126 00	1,601 11	1,275 64	2.8	1.16	15,002 75
1857	23	141	6	4.51	128	28	21 98	14 43	3,909	3,213	36	4.910	45	18,307 30	2,188 10	15,153 78	10,391 33	2,473 11	3,368 44	3.16	4.75	16,232 88
1858	23	134	8	4.39	126	23	23 78	15 73	3,825	3,124	6	4.710	52	19,161 56	2,194 50	15,006 79	13,179 95	2,225 24	6,995 76	3.03	3.25	22,400 95
1859	23	141	7	4.7	115	32	23 08	18 81	3,909	3,116	.....	4.497	50	19,725 07	2,194 50	6,127 48	14,505 66	2,091 97	4,303 01	2.95	1.6	20,900 64
1860	23	141	9	4.7	122	31	22 93	18 77	4,010	3,150	.....	4.487	54	22,199 13	2,286 03	16,529 92	15,053 32	2,752 87	3,064 16	2.9	3.	20,870 35
1861	23	142	6	4.64	118	35	23 36	20 48	4,027	3,183	.....	4.804	53	20,590 50	3,109 60	17,036 74	14,929 33	2,726 83	2,154 93	2.78	2.05	19,811 09
1862	23	144	6	4.9	118	35	22 25	19 80	4,127	3,324	.....	4.609	48	20,689 16	3,109 60	20,014 38	15,263 10	2,750 10	3,901 78	3.	2.5	21,914 98
1863	23	148½	8½	4.91	106	48	22 61	18 12	4,071	3,329	.....	4.834	48	20,864 77	3,109 60	17,881 12	15,533 97	2,836 53	4,585 27	1.83	2.52	22,975 77
1864	23	152	9	4.70	103	52	22 51	19 05	4,100	3,443	2	5.041	54	22,206 40	3,105 96	21,101 63	15,023 45	4,696 20	5,192 61	2.31	2.67	24,912 26
1865	24	152½	5	4.57	93	62	24 54	23 08	3,977	3,243	.....	5.025	69	24,792 52	3,026 22	24,387 31	17,498 49	5,165 26	7,035 02	2.30	2.86	29,698 77
1866	25	154	4	4.70	101	63	26 24	23 47	4,058	3,347	.....	4.982	83	26,049 16	3,261 14	26,544 17	18,473 00	6,372 81	7,555 45	2.43	3.22	32,401 26
1867	25	154	.....	4.75	92	68	29 31	26 24	3,933	3,211	.....	4.479	81	30,018 33	3,340 68	33,111 43	20,356 95	6,583 61	10,877 81	3.55	3.09	37,818 37
1868	25	157	.....	4.79	96	62	29 74	28 10	3,717	3,035	.....	4.628	89	40,474 46	3,102 06	46,732 56	21,654 64	7,429 70	8,338 84	4.24	3.58	37,423 18
1869	25	159	.....	4.70	101	58	30 84	28 80	3,703	3,062	.....	4.813	97	38,308 67	4,049 50	47,449 89	22,510 25	7,179 76	17,551 12	3.80	3.35	47,241 13
1870	26	159	.....	4.95	89	73	32 24	30 00	3,667	3,198	.....	4.725	89	39,561 20	3,887 52	47,469 67	24,269 84	6,889 55	17,301 98	4.50	3.05	48,461 37
1871	27	159	.....	5.26	101	65	32 82	29 51	3,882	3,435	.....	4.860	85	38,611 04	3,887 52	45,319 16	25,050 21	8,518 30	11,705 68	4.37	2.39	45,274 19
1872	27	161	.....	4.8	91	70	32 10	29 41	3,705	3,141	.....	4.673	94	36,624 81	3,858 52	37,471 10	47,291 15	7,467 82	16,140 80	4.22	2.84	70,899 77
1873	27	162	.....	5.31	92	75	31 70	28 66	3,679	3,192	.....	4.100	77	37,080 89	4,438 70	39,655 10	25,846 17	10,561 46	5,825 48	4.50	3.	42,233 11
1874	28	164	.....	5.26	91	74	31 60	28 28	3,612	3,226	.....	4.649	81	35,853 36	4,824 60	38,330 88	25,711 00	10,388 81	5,342 85	2.6	5.90	41,442 66
1875	28	164	.....	5.03	95	69	31 92	28 00	3,732	3,352	.....	4.606	80	36,774 87	5,302 74	40,777 66	26,312 05	10,120 78	4,621 82	2.45	1.79	41,054 65
1876	29	164	.....	5.26	93	73	31 97	27 44	3,899	3,366	.....	4.907	78	36,008 09	8,143 15	42,427 85	26,385 00	12,009 95	9,208 52	2.32	1.54	47,603 47
1877	29	164	.....	5.49	98	70	31 36	27 43	3,950	3,405	.....	5.004	75	33,616 95	8,086 68	38,517 53	26,316 85	9,252 67	6,555 80	2.7	1.17	42,125 32
1878	29	166	.....	5.32	108	60	30 65	27 92	3,984	3,401	.....	5.035	77	33,512 97	8,120 06	36,493 27	25,567 50	9,424 42	4,179 93	2.10	.88	39,171 85
1879	29	167	.....	5.35	109	63	29 65	25 44	3,892	3,318	.....	4.861	71	33,471 96	6,878 40	40,311 17	24,205 12	6,342 20	9,628 90	1.96	1.25	42,174 22
1880	29	168	.....	5.33	112	57	28 00	25 02	3,795	3,376	.....	5.020	68	34,070 47	7,174 54	36,503 71	23,607 90	9,047 36	4,788 61	1.81	1.	37,443 87
1881	30	168	.....	5.33	109	61	27 90	24 19	3,945	3,507	.....	5.095	66	35,092 40	8,892 08	36,050 82	23,501 00	9,395 99	5,208 32	1.85	1.12	37,316 97
1882	30	168	.....	5.48	113	56	28 22	25 00	4,033	3,610	.....	5.137	67	29,346 86	7,627 34	36,779 37	24,519 06	7,980 44	8,261 14	1.71	1.35	40,760 64
1883	30	169	.....	5.40	110	60	29 27	25 13	3,905	3,467	.....	5.076	72	31,126 30	7,679 52	38,670 55	25,043 00	9,431 35	8,377 88	1.92	2.13	42,852 23
1884	31	172	.....	5.46	111	61	29 05	26 95	3,858	3,418	.....	5.003	75	31,171 22	7,680 68	39,755 89	25,824 54	11,474 29	6,068 58	2.02	1.90	43,367 41
1885	32	175	.....	5.46	110	66	29 67	27 22	3,991	3,547	.....	5.196	80	36,612 41	8,463 71	43,276 41	26,807 21	13,580 14	9,043 88	2.30	1.97	49,431 23

*Report not complete.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION AND WORKING OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ADAMS COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1885.

DISTRICTS.	SCHL'S.	TEACHERS.				SCHOLARS.					TAX AND RATE PER CENT.			RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.				RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	
	Whole number.	Average number months taught	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average salary of males per month	Average salary of females per month.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average number attending school.	Average per cent of attendance.	Cost per month.	Number of mills levied for school purposes.	Number of mills levied for building purposes.	Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.	State appropriation.	From taxes and all other sources, except State appropriation.	Total receipts.	Cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc.	Teachers' wages.	Fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses.	Total expenditures.	Resources.	Liabilities.
1 Arendtsville	2	5	2	...	$27 50	.....	46	51	76	91	$0 72	4.50	4.50	$704 33	$76 89	$479 61	$556 50	$81 42	$275 00	$133 25	$489 67	$178 77	.....
2. Berlin, East	2	6	1	1	40 00	$30 00	60	72	106	94	61	1.50	.....	448 95	117 45	616 61	734 06	67 62	420 00	151 49	639 11	94 95	.....
3. Berwick	2	6	1	1	35 00	30 00	45	42	53	85	85	4	4	877 55	113 26	859 18	972 44	.....	390 00	486 77	876 77	.....	$217 69
4. Berwick Twp	3	5	2	1	30 00	30 00	66	58	79	67	93	1	.....	361 02	221 39	435 94	657 33	.....	450 00	168 50	618 50	38 83	.....
5 Butler	8	5	5	3	28 00	28 00	185	160	290	82	76	2.25	.....	1,314 56	345 60	1,415 82	1,761 42	107 69	1,120 00	496 76	1,724 45	139 19	.....
6. Conowago	3	5	2	1	30 00	30 00	85	61	101	80	73	1.50	1.50	1,137 68	246 33	2,463 66	2,709 99	1,418 05	450 00	718 50	2,586 55	.....	490 56
7. Conowago, Ind	1	5	1	...	25 00	.....	19	9	23	85	1 06	2	.....	144 35	16 74	191 00	207 74	26 70	125 00	30 72	182 42	25 32	.....
8. Cumberland	8	6	2	6	26 00	26 00	199	143	221	81	79	2	.....	1,634 17	358 28	1,961 86	2,320 14	150 00	1 248 00	466 18	1,864 18	483 15	.....
9. Franklin	13	5	10	3	25 30	25 00	299	271	377	81	66	2.25	.....	1,921 69	547 56	2,015 48	2,563 04	426 46	1,640 00	478 16	2,544 62	.....	81 58
10. Freedom	3	6	3	...	25 00	.....	96	68	96	79	56	2.50	.....	674 50	124 22	708 18	832 40	51 84	450 00	117 14	618 98	213 42	.....
11. Germany	4	5	3	1	26 67	28 00	104	90	131	78	66	.75	.....	456 51	258 58	624 19	882 77	.....	540 00	182 35	722 35	882 87	.....
12. Gettysburg	9	9	2	7	47 00	26 29	227	193	278	82	83	4	.....	3,535 36	803 20	3,050 64	3,853 84	209 51	2,502 00	2,718 50	5,430 01	.....	302 69
13. Hamilton	4	5	4	...	30 00	.....	103	68	121	87	82	1.25	.....	602 61	190 97	777 19	968 16	.....	600 00	222 03	822 03	146 13	.....
14. Hamiltonban	11	5	6	5	28 00	27 46	221	220	283	80	77	2 50	.....	1,886 50	548 41	2,302 27	2,850 68	868 16	1,525 00	358 79	2,751 95	386 84	.....
15. Hampton	1	5	1	...	35 00	.....	30	31	39	87	70	1.50	1.50	318 56	67 60	1,255 57	1,323 17	1,065 59	175 00	55 69	1,296 28	.....	625 11
16. Highland	3	5	3	...	25 00	.....	62	76	95	78	59	4	1	1,245 33	111 54	1,575 69	1,687 23	838 79	375 00	246 96	1,460 75	.....	254 73
17. Huntingdon	10	5	4	6	30 00	30 00	235	218	290	64	77	2.50	.....	1,879 12	433 49	2,284 95	2,718 44	501 89	1,500 00	442 22	2,444 11	375 51	.....
18. Latimore	8	5	4	4	25 00	25 00	182	156	265	79	75	2	2	2,382 23	313 00	2,767 13	3,080 13	1,198 15	1,000 00	480 97	2,679 12	.....	705 94
19. Liberty	5	5½	1	4	27 00	26 00	104	88	123	84	70	2.25	.....	972 27	236 60	913 58	1,150 18	56 98	720 50	267 37	1,044 85	312 94	.....
20. Littlestown	4	7	3	1	39 33	27 00	110	97	149	82	74	4.50	.....	977 75	223 92	935 13	1,159 05	.....	990 71	295 35	1,286 06	.....	101 36
21. McSherrystown	1	5	1	...	30 00	.....	13	6	9	76	1 80	1	.....	203 25	54 00	193 76	247 76	.....	150 00	55 14	205 14	42 62	.....
22. Menallen	14	5	8	6	30 00	28 50	287	253	375	84	91	4	2	3,241 94	576 29	3,632 65	4,208 94	834 59	2,055 00	1,384 67	4,274 26	221 90	.....
23. Mt. Joy	7	5	4	3	28 00	28 00	172	188	236	82	70	1.50	.....	1,054 48	296 60	1,384 32	1,680 92	44 71	980 00	312 40	1,337 12	343 80	.....
24. Mt. Pleasant	11	5	10	1	26 10	26 00	162	132	220	80	1 13	1.50	.....	1,373 28	476 68	1,627 28	2,103 86	50 00	1,435 00	401 48	1,886 48	217 38	.....
25. Oxford	1	6	1	...	30 00	.....	35	31	30	68	52	.50	.....	219 27	120 00	309 96	429 96	12 64	180 00	205 92	398 56	31 40	.....
26. Oxford, New	3	7	1	2	40 00	29 00	55	51	84	90	1 06	3	.....	661 18	172 38	844 97	1,017 35	.....	686 00	150 24	836 24	191 25	.....
27. Reading	7	5	6	1	24 00	22 00	160	133	225	80	70	1.50	.....	891 94	252 65	1,352 91	1,605 56	111 17	840 00	329 13	1,270 30	335 26	.....
28. Straban	9	6	5	4	26 00	24 50	215	192	270	71	67	2	.50	2,070 96	410 67	2,436 61	2,847 28	38 68	1,368 00	1,313 58	2,720 26	.....	302 98
29. Tyrone	8	5	3	5	26 67	25 00	144	148	188	82	80	2.50	.....	1,179 78	239 13	1,182 61	1,421 74	110 44	1,025 00	260 52	1,305 96	115 78	.....
30. Union	7	5	7	...	26 29	.....	174	140	200	76	66	1.25	.70	1,276 72	299 13	1,396 79	1,695 92	412 00	920 00	253 41	1,585 41	110 51	.....
31. Union, Ind	1	6	2	...	19 00	.....	54	47	67	65	80	2	.....	341 57	99 71	514 20	613 91	258 00	220 00	117 90	595 90	18 01	.....
32. York Springs	2	6	2	...	38 50	.....	48	54	96	94	87	4	.....	523 00	111 54	766 67	878 21	102 80	462 00	278 04	842 84	25 81	.....
	175	5.46	110	66	$29 67	$27.22	3991	3547	5196	80	$0 80	2.30	1.97	$36,612 41	$8,463 71	$43,276 41	$51,740 12	$9,043 88	$26,807 21	$13,580 14	$49,431 23	$4,931 64	$3,082

interesting throughout. It does not appear that any meetings of the association were held during the next two years, but on the 10th and 11th of February, 1859, at the call of Superintendent McIlhenny, an interesting session of two days was held in the public school building in Gettysburg. From this time until 1867, when the present law establishing the County Institute and providing for its maintenance went into operation, meetings were held as follows: New Oxford, December 8 to 10, 1859; New Oxford, January 14 to 17, 1862; York Springs, October 29 to 31, 1862; Fairfield, December 29 to 31, 1863; Bendersville, December 28 to 30, 1864; Gettysburg, October 25 to 27, 1865; and Littlestown November 21 to 23, 1866. In 1867, commencing November 25, a five days' session was held at New Oxford, in accordance with the provisions of the county institute law of April 9, of the same year. The attendance at this meeting was unprecedentedly large, about 125 teachers being present. Since that time the institute has met regularly, once a year, in Gettysburg, with large attendance of teachers and others, and with most gratifying results.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association held a three days' session in Gettysburg in August, 1866.

CONCLUSION.

The education of the county, which has been a matter of steady growth and progress, has here been sketched with as much completeness as was possible within the limited space allowed. As a fitting conclusion a comparative tabular statement is appended showing the condition and working of the common school system in the county since 1854, and also one showing the operations for the year ending June 1, 1885.

CHAPTER XXI.

DEBATING SOCIETIES—THE GETTYSBURG SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY—POLUGLASSIC SOCIETY—THE GETTYSBURG DEBATING AND SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY.

IN studying a people who have passed away there is nothing that so readily gives us an insight into their intellectual life—and, after all, this is the only part of the history of the human race that is both interesting and instructive—as the papers they wrote and the discussions they had. It is here we reach the regions of mind growth; how and what they concerned themselves about as thinking and reflecting beings.

The questions discussed in the ancient style of debating societies tell much of the people. These societies, in their original style, have mostly passed away. Then the whole male population of the village, attended with interest all their meetings. A question for the next week would be proposed, and two leaders named, and they would choose every one in the room, alternately, and even the boys would taper off the end of the many debaters. A president chosen, and, after listening to all the speeches, decide the question. They were valuable schools for old and young. Here were often fostered and developed the orators who were destined "to hold Senates spell-bound."

"The Gettysburg Sentimental Society" was the first debating club organized in the county, Its first meeting was on the night of October 2, 1807. Will-

iam Reed was secretary. Question: "Are our senses fallacious?" The question was argued long and fairly, it seems, by volunteer speakers, and the decision, by a vote of the house, was unanimously in the affirmative. But disputants had become excited, especially those who did not agree with the decision, and they poured long communications into the columns of Harper's paper. They finally forced a re-argument in, but were again voted down; and for years afterward discussions on the vexed question were to be heard by those who regularly occupied seats on store boxes in front of the store in all good weather.

The next question was more practical, but did not elicit such earnest disputants. It was "Should a Representative be guided by the will of his constituents instead of his own?" The question as the reader will see, was loosely stated, but closely and ably argued. The next: "Should bank notes be made legal tender?" These old-fashioned statesmen decided this in the negative. At the next meeting John Edie became secretary, and the question discussed was "Is female timidity constitutional or acquired?" This called out a torrent of the latent eloquence of the village. The bald heads and gray beards in eloquent measures said it was "acquired;" the callow brood of young Demosthenes vowed it was the most "constitutional" thing in the world. And thus back and forth they plied each other with pelting quibs and quillets of the brain, but when the momentous hour arrived, late at night, for a vote as to which side had the best of the discussion, it was overwhelmingly voted in favor of "acquired."

A. M. McIlhenny was now elected secretary. Question: "Are theatrical performances injurious to society?" As there was no immediate prospect of any of the cheap humbug troupes that now so frequently inflict their presence upon the town, this question did not elicit such intense interest as the girl question. Then in its order the society discussed the subject "Is duelling a mark of courage?" This was decided in the negative. Then came the tremendous question "Idomeneus, king of Crete, made a vow to Neptune, to sacrifice the first he should meet on his return from Troy. He met his own son. Was he in the right to fulfill his engagement, or not?" This was a ponderous and intricate problem of life. It had a classical twang, and a spice of mythology, fable and moral duty about it that set it to bumping around in the brain of every classical mind in the community. These people were the immediate descendants of an age of intolerance; when men were prone to discussions on the most nebulous subjects which they did not at all understand; an age when every one had to profess to believe, without the ability or the effort to understand, what the generality believed, or be looked upon as a proper subject for extermination. These people were then just building the American head upon the Old World German trunk, with its Anglo-Saxon mask. They were the sons of the men of such an age and of such blood as we have described, and, therefore, they could find in this question a field for endless disputation. This question at all events seemed to fill out the remainder of the season and the "Sentimental Society" adjourned *sine die*. It was revived again the next winter, but it was in an enfeebled condition. The last winter's question probably had overtaxed it; at any rate it now seems to have gone into a dormant state that lasted some years.

In 1809 another debating society was formed in the town, called the "Polyglassic Society;" heavens, what names! This club met at the house of Nathaniel Paxton. The first question discussed was "Whether is the prodigal or miser the worst member of society?" We are not informed how it was decided. Did the good people of those primitive days have either misers or prodigals?

A communication from J. Howard Wert, of Harrisburg, who has his father's papers, gives the particulars of the revival of the Sentimental Society. Mr. Wert wrote under the impression that this was the original organization of the club, and was not aware of the previous history of the society as given above. He says:

"December 9, 1813, there was organized in the schoolhouse of Robert Horner, Gettysburg, a society styled 'The Gettysburg Debating and Sentimental Society.' The schoolhouse stood on the corner where the school property now is, and the teacher was the grandfather of the present Dr. Horner.

"The society appears to have been flourishing for a time, but to have gone down about September, 1816. I have the records now in my possession, and the last meeting recorded was August 31 of that year. There were on that occasion but five members present, when the meeting commenced; one expelled member was readmitted by a vote of three to two, and another member presented himself and took his seat before adjournment.

"The last record in the book is in the handwriting of Adam Wert, recently deceased, and the records have been in his care ever since that time. About ten years ago Judge Zeigler visited father for the purpose of seeing these old records. As far as he knew there were at that time one or two survivors besides father and himself.

"The first member to die was George W. Spencer (the first signer of the constitution), killed at the battle of Bridgewater, in Upper Canada, July 25, 1814. To the best of my knowledge father was the last survivor, dying November 17, 1885, more than seventy-one years after Spencer.* The book contains the resolutions adopted at the reception of the intelligence of Spencer's death; also a copy of the same printed in the office of the *Centinel*.

"The original members numbered thirteen; the added members thirty-one; total, forty-four. I append the list. Some are quite familiar names to a majority of your citizens, but many are but dimly recollected even by the oldest inhabitants."

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

George W. Spencer,
David Middlekauf,
Henry Welsh,
Isaac R. Smith,
Adam Wert,
Richard Abbott,
John Agnew,
David Horner,
James Galloway,
Thomas J. Cooper,
James McFarland,
George McKnitt,
R. G. Harper.

ADMITTED MEMBERS.

David Garvin,
John M. Duncan,
David Brown,
Alfred Crawford,
Philip Varnum,
Hugh McKalip,
Samuel McFarland,
Clement McKnitt,
John Horner,
David Zeigler,
Samuel Cobean,
John Scott,
William Miller,
James B. McCreary,
Horatio Wales,
Jacob Middlekauf,
Evan Watkins,
David Sweeney,
T. Lloyd,
Daniel Ogden,
Solomon Hetser,
Simon Shoppy,
Matthew Gegan,
James Cornelius,
Thomas Durborow,
Alexander McIlvain,
Henry H. Owings,
William Scott,
Alexander Cobean,
James Gettys,
James Rowan.

*A mistake. James McCreary is now living in Great Bend, Penn., aged eighty-seven years. A younger brother, Henry McCreary, though not a member of society, is living near Pittsburgh.—ED.

CHATER XXII.

NEWSPAPERS—THE CENTINEL—INTERESTING ITEMS—NECROLOGY—THE STAR AND SENTINEL—THE COMPILER—THE CENTURY—YORK SPRINGS COMET—WEEKLY VISITOR—WEEKLY LEDGER—CRYSTAL PALACE—LITTLESTOWN PRESS—LITTLESTOWN NEWS—THE COURIER—LITTLESTOWN ERA—NEW OXFORD ITEM—INTELLIGENCER—WOCHENBLATT—YELLOW JACKET RECORD.

THE story of the coming of the first newspaper to the county, and its struggles for existence, as well as those of the enterprising publishers who followed in the course of time, is the interesting chapter of a county's history. Here only can the historian find the imperishable traces of the ancestors of those now here—the true mirror of their daily lives that is so eloquent in its simplicity.

On Wednesday, November 12, 1800, Robert Harper issued the first paper published in the county, *The Centinel*, a four column paper, long and slim in appearance, and, as was the style at that time, without either general or local editorials. The greater portion of its space was given to foreign news. The advertisements (a subject of great interest in old newspapers) were the printers offering for sale at the office, "Three Sermons, Proving the New Testament," "A short and easy Method with the Deists" and the "Christian Prompter." In the profane line the "ads" were: "Wanted—To Rent a Store," and "Old Rags Bought at This (printing) Office," and a notice for sale of a book "Containing all the Eulogies, *Elegiac* Poetry and '*Masterly Orations*' on the Death of Washington."

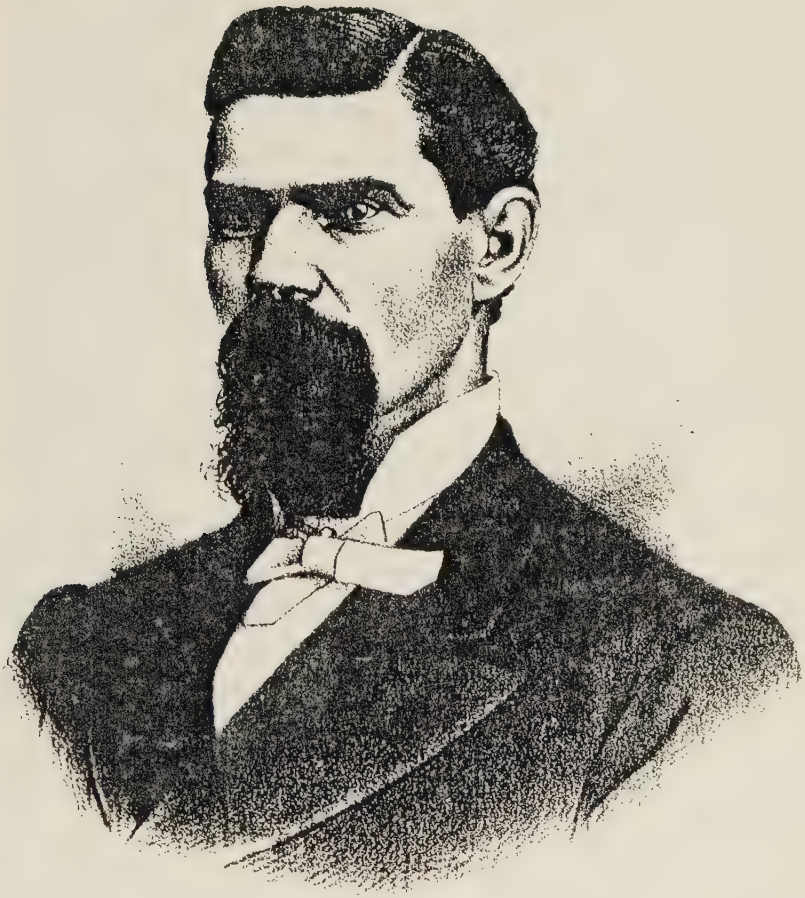
The next issue has a communication from Moses McClean, of "Carroll's Delight." He had failed to vote, it seems, for governor elect, and was dismissed as deputy surveyor for this county. He snaps his fingers at the governor; tells him to go too. "I have my compass in good order and am still the same honest man I ever was, and I intend to continue surveying in the private way."

November 26, Conrad Laub, of York, gives notive to the distillers of Adams County to pay duties to Walter Smith of Gettysburg at once.

With the third issue the paper suspends for want of support, but is revived January 7, 1801. On this date George Morton advertises for an apprentice in his "spinning wheel and chair factory." Robert Bingham advertises his plantation for sale, "seven miles from Gettysburg." William Hamilton, executor of estate of John Gaudy, gives notice.

In the number January 28 Samuel Cobean, William Gilliland and Alexander Russell, trustees, give notice of sale or lease of a "Tavern Seat" in Franklin Township, "the property of James Black, a lunatic." This property was at the intersection of the York and Chambersburg and the Baltimore and Shippensburg roads.

The paper of February 11, 1801, has for sale the lands of Robert McCanaughy, deceased, by John McCanaughy and Robert Hays, administrators. The premises were situated three miles from Gettysburg. A good dwelling, double log barn and a good still are on it. James Marsden advertises an estray steer, and Ignatius Shorter offers $10 reward for his wife, "eloped on the 14th of January."



Wm. A. Martin

Of date February 18 is an advertisement of "Dickinson's Five Lectures on Eternal Election [no reference to Ohio, it is presumed], Original Sin, Justification by Faith," etc.

Another notice is by John and Hugh Patterson, giving notice that "Thomas Patterson, deceased, gave unto Samuel Scott, late of Hamiltonban, but now of Kentucky, a bond, dated October 21, 1793," etc., and warning people against buying the same.

February 25 announced the election of Thomas Jefferson. The news was sent by express to Baltimore, and in eight days it was known to the readers of the *Centinel*. In the issue of March 4, is this, the total editorial or original matter in the paper: "We received no Philadelphia papers by this week's mail." Mary Warren and Edward Warren, executors of Frederick Warren, of Menallen, give notice. The next issue announces that the governor has appointed Hon. William Gilliland a major-general of militia, and Dr. William Crawford fourth associate judge of Adams County. March 4 there was a meeting in Gettysburg to rejoice and jollify over the election of Jefferson. The meeting was held in Col. Gettys' inn. Dr. William Crawford made the address. A committee reported ringing resolutions, and then all sat down to feast, and toasts were given. From the number of toasts we select the fourth: "John Adams; to the right about, face—a lesson to all future presidents, that an honest man may be duped by bad ministers." The seventh: "A speedy repeal of the naturalization laws." The resolutions were drawn by Dr William Crawford, William Reid and William Maxwell.

John Bender announces that he will not act longer as justice of the peace, since he had learned he "would not be fined for refusing to act." March 18 issue has letter list. James Brice, P. M. The letters are to "John Crawford, South Mountain, care Robert Scott, inn-keeper, Nicholson's Gap; Moses Davis, Francis Hill, Isaac Mott, Robert Simpson." Matthew Longwell offers his frame house and lot in Gettysburg for sale. James Gettys, lieutenant-colonel of Twentieth Regiment, gives notice to officers. March 27 Commissioners R. McIlhenny and Jacob Grenemeyer give notice to pay ground rent for lots in Gettysburg to John Murphy. April 15 Dr. Samuel Agnew's card as a physician appears, and James Cobean had just rented and opened to the public Gettys' Inn. August 19, 1801, the four columns of the first page are filled with a communication signed "Old Maid," discussing celibacy. Then follows an address of two columns "To the Republicans of Adams County," by "Edomite." Then the third communication follows, a little over a column. There are yet no editorials in the paper.

The paper reached its Vol. II, No. 1, December 2, 1801. The total of its "ads" for this issue are: James Duncan, register; Samuel Brown and William Gilliland, executors for Alexander Brown (deceased), and James McCreary and John Agnew, executors for James Agnew (deceased), of Liberty Township; David Moore, administrator of Margaret Douglass, of Cumberland, and Michael Neuman (Newman), "Tanning & Currying" in Benjamin Beubach's tannery.

In running over the first two years of the files of the *Centinel* the modern newspaper man, or reader, would be impressed with the absence of editorial or local matter, and the many communications, political, religious and personal, and the extreme length of the communications. The editor invited everybody to say their say in his paper, and everybody, it seems, responded at length. When the paper had been going about six months these communications poured in, and even the editor, who took a lively hand, especially with Dr. William Crawford, wrote as a contributor under an assumed title for some time. Mr.

Harper's paper evidently was responsive to the public wants and sentiments of his day; that is in its make up and matter. The editor himself was a Federalist, and he hated Jefferson cordially, and this dislike grew as did Jefferson become more and more the idol of the Republican Democrats. Thus we are furnished with a splendid view of the people of that day, because the people wrote and exploited themselves in their county paper. The majority of Harper's and Dr. Crawford's papers, fired at each other, were simply bitter personal attacks, in which the private lives and morals were exposed *ad nauseam*, when at the same time the law of the commonwealth was very severe against Sabbath breaking and profanity.

In the issue of September 9, 1802, A. Russell has a communication contributed to the Harper-Crawford controversy, in which is the following: "Dr. William Crawford (now a junior judge) did in my presence and in the presence of many other gentlemen, on the 28th of March, 1793, *swear seven profane oaths* by the name of God, for which a conviction and adjudication stands on my Docquet."

The total amount of revenue collected in 1800 was $1,466.34.

April 18, 1804, is a communication from Dr. Samuel Agnew about cow-pox. It ably combats the public prejudice against vaccination.

In May, 1805, the paper was changed to magazine form with a title page, and for the first time a large display German text letter head. In this issue John Clark advertises a valuable grist-mill, three miles from Gettysburg. William McPherson offers $20 reward for an escaped slave. Davis advertises his chair factory, and "Pay up," says William Merritt, as "I am going to remove from the county."

A letter dated January 29, 1806, answers certain questions as to the price of farm lands in this part of Pennsylvania, and says "lands are worth from $2½ to $12 per acre."

The county commissioners made their annual statement from the 3d day of February, 1805, to the 31st of January, 1806. The total revenue of the county was $7,095.49. This included $1,769.62, balance on hand; $1,626, outstanding tax collected, and $199, ground rent for town lots.

An entire change in the State judiciary by the Legislature, in 1806, was the cause of adjourning the Adams County courts from February to April.

November, 1806, John Adair advertises for sale a tract of land in the South Mountain, "at the forks of the road leading to Baltimore." Henry Weaver, a stray cow. Proclamation for an oyer and terminer and jail delivery court, William Gilliland, John Agnew, William Scott and William Crawford, judges, is made by Sheriff Jacob Winrott. Stephen Snodgrass offers for sale a valuable plantation in Mountpleasant Township. James Brown, clerk, advertises for wood for the court house and jail.

By this time R. Harper is keeping quite a bookstore at his printing office, and his list of books for sale is an interesting and instructive study. It covers nearly two pages of the paper, and nearly every one is a work on religion, commencing with "Addison's Evidences of the Christian Religion;" "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress;" "Blair's Sermons;" "The Death of Legal Hope;" "The Life of Evangelical Obedience;" "Brown's Shorter Catechism;" "Beauties of Hervey;" "Devout Exercises;" "Navigation Spiritualized, or a New Compass for Seamen, Consisting of thirty-two points of Pleasant Observation of Profitable Applications, and of Serious Reflections, all Concluded with so many Spiritual Poems;" "Life of Joseph, the Son of Israel, in Eight Books; Chiefly Designed to Allure Young Minds to a Love of the Sacred Scriptures;" "Temple of Truth, or a Vindication of various Passages and Doctrines of the

Holy Scriptures; Lately Impeached in a Deistical Publication, Printed in Philadelphia; together with a Reply to two Theological Lectures Delivered in Baltimore;" "The Sinners' Guide" [the ungodly in these days call it "steering in grangers"]; "Instructions of Youth in Christian Piety;" "Watt's Miscellany;" "The Immortal Mentor," etc., etc., etc.

In addition to these libraries of religious books, Mr. Harper commenced the reprint of books of sermons, which he sold from his office by subscription. These were the books all people who read at all then purchased and placed in their family libraries, and diligently read and meditated upon the future, God, heaven and the burning lake. This was to their intensely religious natures joyful mental food. They reveled in death dirges; they poured forth their solemn chanting songs over a dead world—dead in sin and iniquity. Their ears were closed to the joyous spring-time and the carolings to heaven of the mounting birds in their upward flights, and they saw only the windowless grave, the worms, and festering decay, and the entire background to this terrible picture was an angry, inappeasable God, who was ever creating to eternally punish. Their lives, their religion, their literature, their best enjoyment, was this gloomy, solemn, silent, dogmatic and austere existence that was natural to them, was ingrained into their blood and very bones. It had come to them by inheritance, by education, by the bent of the age, by their own and their ancestors' surroundings. They were as severe and illiberal in their politics as in their morals and dogmas. But, like their fathers, there was in all of them the saving qualities of a manly self-reliance, and a deep seated, all-conquering love of liberty.

In the *Centinel* of May 6, 1807, James Duncan, register, gives notice to Elizabeth Dehl, of the estate of Sally Dehl; and Esther McGrew and William McGrew, of the estate of William McGrew; and Shem Greybel and Joel Greybel, of the estate of Joseph Greybel; Walter Smith and John Adgy, estate of Jonathan Adgy; John Stoner and Martin Hoover, estate of Abraham Stoner; Anna Maria Diffendall and Jacob Rider, estate of Samuel Diffendall; Michael Bushey and Christian Bushey, estate of John Bushey; Daniel Swigart, estate of Jacob Swigart, of Berwick Township; Barnet and Peter Augenbaugh, of the estate of John Augenbaugh.

September 8, 1807, is advertised for sale, by James Black, a valuable plantation, 130 acres, the property of the estate of James Black (deceased), in Franklin Township, adjoining the lands of Matthew Black, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Russell and Peter Comfort, "then the well known stand called the Cross Keys." Another sale of lands of about four acres in Franklin Township, adjoining John Kerbaugh, Frederick Booher and Peter Morritz. On same day Sheriff Winrott offers for sale a tract in Liberty Township, adjoin- John Bingham and John Speers. The tract belonged to Solomon Kephart. Alexander Cobean and James Dobbins, executors of the estate of John Forster, of Franklin Township, gave notice to debtors.

Necrology.—William Bailey of Mountpleasant Township, died November 5, 1806, aged fifty-seven years....Mrs. Abigail King, wife of Hugh King, of Tyrone, died Saturday, April 18, 1807....Mrs. Isabel Ewing, wife of John Ewing, died April 15, 1807....April 17, 1807, Alexander McAllister died, in the seventy-third year of his age....Henry Weaver, aged seventy-six years, died in Gettysburg, September 1, 1807....Thomas Ewing, aged forty-one years, died September 20, 1807....Mrs. Margaret Agnew, consort of John Agnew, died April 13, 1808; was buried in Lower Marsh Creek grave-yard.... Died, in Hamiltonban, October 8, 1807, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Henry Rowan....July 13, 1808, John Sweeny, aged sixty-three years, died in

Gettysburg....Rev. Alexander Dobbin died in Gettysburg, June 2, 1809.... Judge John Joseph Henry, the first president of the court in the county died in Lancaster, April 15, 1811, aged fifty-three....James Brown treasurer of the borough, died in 1810....Hon. John Agnew, who had resigned his office of commissioner from the infirmities of old age and sickness, died on his farm in Hamiltonban June 6, 1814, aged eighty years, full of years and unsullied honors. His loss was deeply deplored and his memory widely respected for his many good qualities of head and heart....November 23, 1814, James Edie died in Gettysburg, aged fifty-six years....James Barr, of Mountjoy, died November 19, 1814.

The same year Adams County was separately organized Robert Harper established in Gettysburg his newspaper, the *Centinel*. He died in 1817, and his son, Robert G. Harper, took charge of the paper and continued its sole proprietor until 1867, when it was consolidated with the *Star*, and became what is now *The Star and Sentinel*. The *Star* was established in 1828, and was published regularly until it became consolidated as above stated. It had been conducted by Mr. John T. McIlhenny for many years, ably and successfully, and upon his death it was purchased by Hon. Edward McPherson and A. D. Buehler, and consolidated with the *Sentinel*, the firm being Harper, McPherson & Buehler. On the death of Mr. Harper his interests passed to the other proprietors, and now A. D. Buehler & Co. are proprietors. The paper was Federal, Whig and Republican in politics, always battling bravely for its cause; always able and consistent.

The *Compiler* was started September 16, 1818, by Jacob LeFevre. He continued the publisher until 1839, when his son, Isaac, took it and conducted it successfully until February, 1843, when he sold it to E. W. Stahle, who was succeeded by his son, H. J. Stahle, the present proprietor. It commenced a small five-column paper, and its coming supplied a long felt want to the lonesome Democratic minority in the county. It has been enlarged four times, and is now a nine-column paper, full of vigorous and interesting matter for its readers.

The *Star and Sentinel* and *The Compiler*, with their neat pages and crowding advertisements, are a credit to the county and bear evidence that the people duly appreciate the enterprise and public spirit of the publishers.

The Century was published in Gettysburg for some years. On April 4, 1877, it was removed to York Springs; A. L. Heikes was then publisher. He sold to I. W. Pearson, and he changed the name to *York Springs Comet*.

The *Weekly Visitor* was the first paper started in Littlestown, in 1847, by W. C. Gould and W. Barst neutral in politics. Then followed the *Weekly Ledger*, by Henry J. Miller; then the *Crystal Palace* and the *Littlestown Press*, by Mr. Miller. In 1874 Preston O. Good started the *Littlestown News*. When he retired A. F. Barker was publisher and H. J. Miller, editor. Mr. Miller was the writer and chief director of all the many publications in the town. He was a grandson of the founder of the first paper. In 1875 Barton H. Knode became proprietor of the *News*. It suspended in 1878, Mr. Knode purchasing the *Hanover Citizen*, the Democratic journal of Hanover. The press and office of the Littlestown paper was purchased and taken to Emmettsburg, Md. In 1879 L. Huber started a paper in Littlestown—*The Courier*. It was very short in its career. In August, 1880, appeared the *Littlestown Era*, A. E. Keeport, proprietor; suspended a few months ago.

The *New Oxford Item* was started in April, 1879, by Miller & Smith. It soon passed into the hands of H. I. Smith.

A German newspaper, the *Intelligencer*, was established in Abbottstown as

early as 1833 and published until 1848 by F. W. Koehler. It was changed to the *Wochenblatt*, and ran until 1850, when it was discontinued. The same publisher published the *Yellow Jacket*, a Whig campaign paper, in 1840.

Record of East Berlin is a new paper just issued upon its venture in the field, a sprightly and promising journal.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OLD TIME REMINISCENCES—CITIZENS IN GETTYSBURG BETWEEN 1817 AND 1829—INTERESTING ITEMS.

HON. J. K. LONGWELL, born in Gettysburg, and for many years a citizen of Westminster, Md., some years ago wrote a communication to the *Star and Sentinal*, of Gettysburg, and gave the names from memory of those who were citizens here between the years 1817 and 1829, together with a long list of happenings that he remembered. It is, we are told, singularly accurate in all its statements, and we regard it not only as a valuable historic document, but as a most remarkable evidence of a strength and clearness of memory that is rarely to be found. He thus furnishes a nearly complete list of those who were here in the years indicated above. He says, "many of them died or moved away during those years, and others grew up to be men or removed there during that period."

The following are the names in the order he gave them:

Alexander Cobean.
William S. Cobean.
Samuel Cobean.
Alexander Cobean, Jr
Andrew Polley, Sr. and Jr.
William McPherson.
George Smyser.
George Swope.
Robert Wilson.
William Lamb.
William McClean.
Moses McClean.
Oliver O. McClean.
David M. McPherson.
Robert A. McPherson.
Christian Culp.
Jacob Potzer.
John Stollsmith.
Adam Wertz.
Alexander Russell.
Henry Hoke.
Dr. C. N. Berluchy.
Emanuel Zeigler.
Emanuel Zeigler, Jr.
William Meredith, P. M.
James Agnew.
Henry Wampler.
John Kerr.
Samuel Galloway.
John Brown.
Rev. John Runkle.
William G. McPherson.
William McClellan.
Daniel Comfort.
Leonard Dill.
David McElroy.
Gen. Jacob Eyster.
Peter Fahnestock.
Ephraim Martin.
Robert Smith.
Walter A. Smith.
Ralph Lashells.
Zepheniah Herbert.
Thaddeus Stevens.
Robert Hunter.
William Russell.
Adam Swope.
Samuel Hutchinson.
Jacob Zeigler.
Bernhart Gilbert.
Michael Kitzmiller.
Dr. John Parshall.
George Wampler.
Thomas Kerr.
David McCreary.
Thomas J. Cooper.
Philip Heagy.
John L. Fuller.
George W. McClellan.
Sampson S. King.
John Troxell.
James Duncan.
Joshua Ackerman.
Levi Fahnestock.
Robert Martin.
Isaac R. Smith.
Samuel H. Buehler.
John Cline.
Dr. James H. Miller.
James Scanlan.
John Gilbert.
Samuel R. Russell.
Dr. David Horner.
Robert Hutchinson, of S.
David Zeigler.
Dr. David Gilbert.
Peter Beitsel.
Joseph Whorfe.
George Kerr.
John Galloway.
Washington Chamberlain.
Samuel C. Cooper.
John R. McPherson.
John Hersh, Sr.
John H. McClellan.
Robert S. King.
J. L. Kendlehart.
Peter Sheets.
David Middlekauf.
John M. Stevenson.
Walter Smith.
Samuel B. Smith.
George E. Buehler.
Jacob Winrott, Sr.
Dr. Alexander Speer.
John Garvin.
William Garvin.
Gen. John Edie.
Philip Slentz.
James A. Thompson.
David Heagy.
George Geyer, Jr.

Dr. John Paxton.
S. S. McCreary.
Michael Brobst.
George Sweeny.
Robert Taylor.
George Shryock.
John F. Macfarlane.
Rev. Charles G. McLean.
Mathew Dobbin.
Samuel S. Forney.
David Eicker.
David Sweeny.
David Dunwoody.
James Gallagher.
William W. Bell.
David Little.
Henry Little.
Biddy Addy.
George Armour.
John Murphy, Jr.
J. Richter.
John Edie, Jr.
John Slentz.
Robert Keech.
Adam Walter.
Christian Chritzman (the old fisherman).
Michael C. Clarkson.
William Paxton.
David Edie.
Andrew G. Miller.
Dr. John Runkle.
Jacob Norbeck.
William McClean.
James Dobbin.
Henry Wasmus.
Hugh Scott.
Thomas McKellip.
John Adair.
George Welsh.
Jacob LeFevre.
John Bingham.
George Little.
Moses Degroft.
Peter Stewart.
Thomas McCreary.
William Murphy.
Rev. John Bear.
John R. Edie.
Ezekiel Buckingham.
Charles A. Ditterline.
George Geyer, Sr.
John Agnew.
John Hennessy.
John McConaughy.
Mathew Longwell.
Roger Claxton.
Rev. John Herbst.
Henry Degroft.
James Pierce.
Alexander Dobbin.
John Houck.
Robert Hayes.
John Cress.
Hugh Dunwoody.
Rev. D. McConaughy.
H. C. Neinstedt.
William E. Camp.
Samuel Little.
Michael Degroft.
David McCann.
John Murphy, Sr.
James Gourley.
James Hall.
Robert G. Harper.
John B. Clark.
Col. Richard Brown.
James A. McCreary.
George Newman.
William Gillespie.
Rev. S. S. Schmucker.
Samuel Ramsey.
Henry Ferry.
John Hersh, Jr.
Michael Gallagher.
Fred Summercamp.
Gen. Thomas C. Miller.
James Cooper.
George Arnold.
H. D. Wattles.
John Jenkins.
William D. Ramsey,
Joel R. Danner.
Thomas C. Reid.
Garret Van Orsdel.
William H. Miller.
Michael Newman.
Moses Jenkins.
Jacob Sanders.
George Gilbert.
Samuel Miller.

The letter accompanying this list of names had these very interesting items: "My recollections of Gettysburg from about 1817 to December, 1828, when I left the place, are very strong, as I think will be manifest when you examine the list of male citizens of that day. It was no trouble to me to go again in memory to every house then standing. The only difficulty was to keep up with the various changes, by removal and otherwise. * * * * Many of these names run down to 1800, including Gettys, Dobbin, Robert Harper, Samuel Galloway and others." Then among other things he says he remembers "The erection of the Cobean house in place of a one-story stone house." . . . . "The erection of the McConaughy house and the attempt made, which failed, to roll the two story log, weather-boarded building to the site it now occupies on Middle Street. It was afterward occupied by William Meredith, postmaster." . . . . "The execution of Hunter for the murder of Heagy, and the disagreeable day." . . . . "The introduction of water into the town through the hill in Baltimore Street." . . . . "The manufacture and placing of the town clock in the court house by George Welsh." . . . . "The marshaling of the guards, Capt. George Zeigler, and afterward resuscitated under command of Gen. T. C. Miller, as well as the gallant dash of the 'troop' under command of Capt. William McCurdy." . . . . "The old Academy, with Judge McClean and Robert Hayes in the English branches, and Dr. McConaughy in the languages, and the time when it was converted into a Lutheran theological seminary, mainly through the exertions of that unfortunate man, Rev. John Herbst." . . . . "The great pedestrian feat of Garret Van Orsdel, in traveling from Chambersburg to Gettysburg in three hours and forty-three minutes." . . . . "The dramatic performance of Dr. McConaughy's pupils in the court house, which led to the formation of a Thespian Society, and the objections, etc." . . . . "I can not

omit the esquestrian performance of my old friend, George McClellan (which occurred after I left Gettysburg), in carrying the President's message from Baltimore to Gettysburg in four hours."

In a postscript he adds: "I remember the gubernatorial contest between Shultz and Gregg. Mr. Bell was a Methodist and therefore could not bet, but he procured a $30 gold watch, which he offered to his old friend R. G. H., if the latter would give him a cent for every vote Shultz would have over Gregg. H. exhibited the cheap watch to all his friends. The majority being 27,000, of course the watch was very dear at $270."

Of these there had removed to other localities Oliver O. McClean, of Lewistown, Penn., a Presbyterian minister and D.D.; William Russell became a banker in Lewistown, Penn.; David Middlekauf, a State senator from 1833 to 1835, on his farm near Shippensburg; John R. Edie, of Somerset, thirty years ago a member of Congress from that district and afterward an officer in the volunteer and regular army; Washington Chamberlain removed to New Orleans; H. C. Neinstedt, a printer in Philadelphia; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, Penn., a member of the State Assembly and a number of times clerk of that body; John B. Clark, register from 1830 to 1835, who has lived in Missouri for many years, a member of the State Senate during the Rebellion; William H. Miller, a leading lawyer in Carlisle.

In the list of the dead are Alexander Cobean, who had been a member of the Legislature in 1799–1800, and at one time president of the Gettysburg Bank; William S. Cobean was sheriff from 1830 to 1833, after being county treasurer from 1828 to 1830. He removed to Cumberland County to serve as cashier of a bank, and was the Whig candidate of that county for treasurer; William McPherson, the great-grandson of Robert McPherson; the latter was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the State, where lineal descendants are a long line of leading, influential citizens, who were ever first in war, first in peace and first in the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens; William McPherson was lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, was captured at the battle of Long Island, and held by the British a prisoner of war 622 days. Eight years he was a member of the Assembly, and was a leading, active member in securing the passage of the bill for the creation of Adams County. He was one of the first board of directors of the poor, elected in 1818.

George Smyser was one of the associate judges of the county, and at one time was president of the bank. Daniel M. Smyser was for several sessions a member of the State Assembly; the Whig candidate for Congress in York and Adams in 1857; was elected president judge of the Bucks and Montgomery District, and in 1855 was the candidate of his party for the supreme bench. William Laub was county treasurer in 1834. William McClean, county treasurer from 1815 to 1817; then was associate judge; afterward held a clerkship in the auditor-general's office, in Harrisburg, where he died. Moses McClean was elected to Congress in 1844, and died in Gettysburg in the early seventies; in early life he was district attorney. Alexander Russell was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, afterward brigade inspector; was county commissioner in 1813, and a justice of the peace for many years up to his death. Henry Hoke was coroner in 1808–09, and afterward a justice of the peace. Dr. David Horner was coroner from 1824 to 1827, and died one of the associate judges; he was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1844. Dr. Berluchy was postmaster under Polk, 1845–49. Philip Heagy, sheriff from 1827 to 1830. John L. Fuller was a lawyer and died in the full practice. John B. McPherson was the first cashier of the old bank of Gettysburg, and served in this capacity over forty years. He held several other posts of trust in the meantime, among

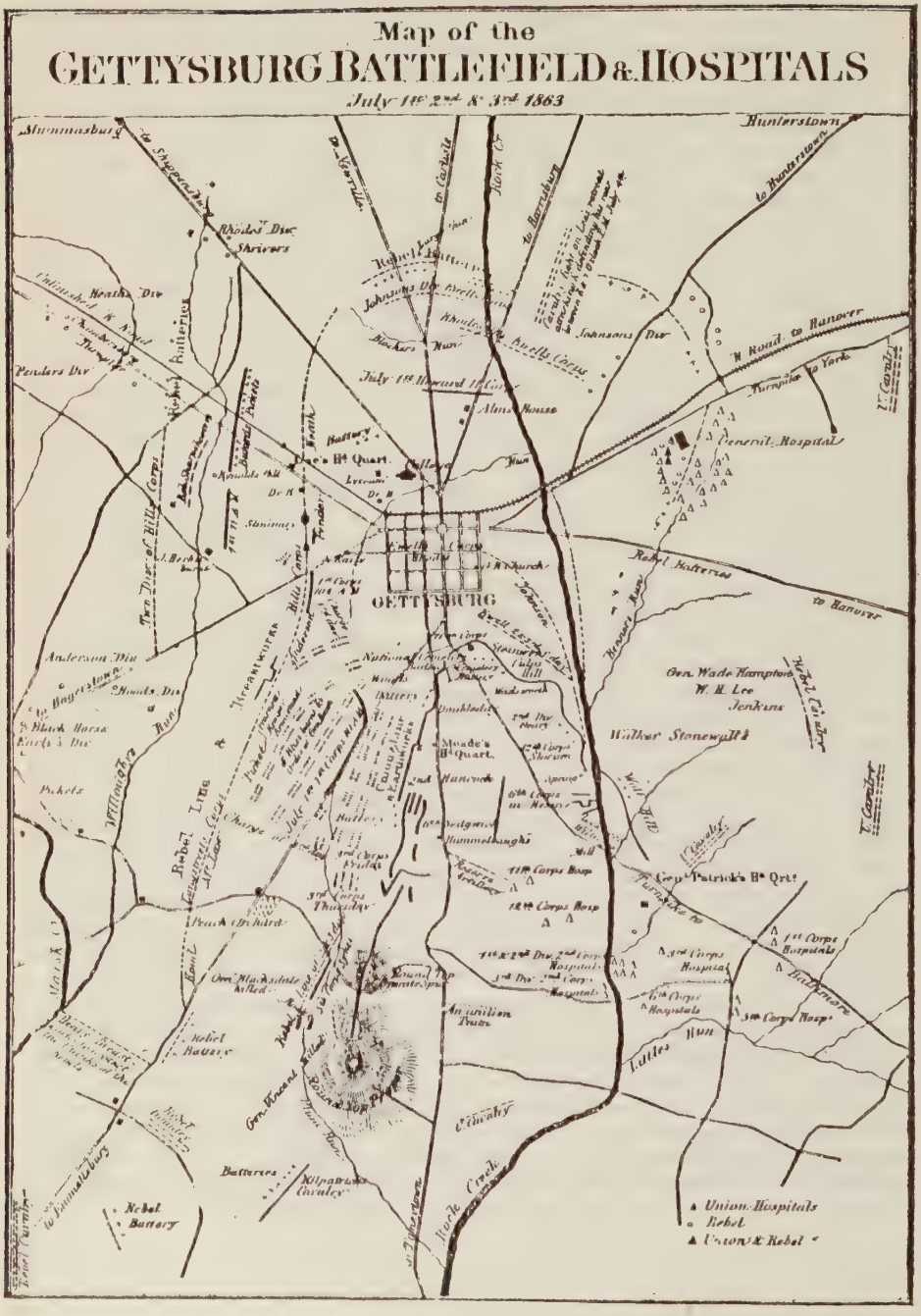
which was county treasurer from 1825 to 1827. William McClelland was prothonotary from 1839 to 1842. Sampson S. King was many years a justice of the peace. He died in Gettysburg. His son, Robert S., died in Perry County. David McElroy was widely noted for many years as the court crier; perched on his high chair in the old court house, his sharp-snapping voice, looking as stern as fate, his picture lingered long in the minds of all who ever saw him.

James Duncan was the first prothonotary of the county. Gen. Jacob Eyster was an active militia officer, serving through the various grades; a candidate for sheriff, afterward State senator and then for fifteen years chief clerk in the surveyor-general's office in Harrisburg, where he died. Ephraim Martin died a notary public, as did his son, Robert. Walter Smith was county commissioner in 1800 and 1801, and county treasurer in 1809–11, again in 1818–20, and his son Robert was twice county treasurer, 1821–24 and in 1831–33, and for years president of the old bank of Gettysburg. The Whigs, about 1847, voted for him in the Legislature for State treasurer. His brother, Isaac R. Smith, died at his home in Philadelphia. Jacob Winrott, Sr., was sheriff from 1806 to 1809, and register from 1821 to 1823. Zepheniah Herbert was State senator 1824–25. Dr. J. H. Miller was a leading physician prior to his removing to Baltimore, where he died. Thaddeus Stevens became the most noted congressman of his day. John Garvin was many years justice of the peace and an influential citizen. James A. Thompson was a leading member of society; was coroner in 1821–24, director of the poor in 1831, clerk of the courts in 1836–39 and county treasurer in 1841. John Edie was one of the foremost of our grand old Revolutionary sires; was sheriff of York County from 1786 to 1789; was one of the first editors and proprietors of the *York Herald*, which issued its first number January 7, 1789, and was changed to the *Recorder* January 29, 1800; he was elected brigadier-general of the Adams County militia June 5, 1807. George Geyer, Jr., was postmaster in Gettysburg under Buchanan. Michael C. Clarkson died in 1874 at the home of his son, Robert, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska. William W. Paxton removed to Franklin County, where he became an associate judge. John McConaughy died in the full practice of his profession; he was county treasurer in 1812–14, and for some years president of the Bank of Gettysburg. Mathew Longwell was county treasurer in 1807–08. George Sweeny removed to Ohio and was twice elected to Congress, 1839 and 1843. Andrew G. Miller was prosecuting attorney one term; was appointed by President Van Buren judge in the Territory of Wisconsin, and afterward, by President Polk, was made a United States judge of that State. George Zeigler was register from 1824 to 1830, and prothonotary from 1832 to 1835; Bernhart Gilbert was sheriff from 1821 to 1824 and prothonotary from 1835 to 1839. Jesse Gilbert was county treasurer in 1835, 1836 and 1837. Dr. David Gilbert removed to Philadelphia and became professor in the Pennsylvania Medical College; he died while in an extensive practice in Philadelphia. Dr. Porshall removed to Tennessee. George Kerr was a captain in the Revolution; he was a merchant in Gettysburg as early as 1784. Samuel Galloway went to Ohio and was a member of Congress from the Columbus District from 1855 to 1857. John F. Macfarlane was elected county commissioner in 1825; was the Whig candidate for State Senate, in the district of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin Counties. Rev. Charles G. McClean removed to Indianapolis, where he established a school; he died there. Alexander Dobbin and family are fully noticed in another chapter, and also the McPherson family. Robert Hayes was county commissioner in 1812, and was a teacher in the Gettysburg Academy. George Welsh was prothonotary and clerk of the courts from 1824 to 1832; he was also postmaster.

Amos Schlosser

Rev. David McConaughy became president of Washington (Penn.) College; he died there in 1852. The McConaughy family are more fully noticed in another chapter. Jacob LeFevre was register in 1839. He published the *Gettysburg Compiler;* died in Cumberland County, his home. William W. Bell was postmaster for twelve years. He was succeeded in that office, in 1841, by Hezekiah Van Orsdel, who afterward lived in Baltimore. William E. Camp was drowned in Lake Erie—the boat on which he was a passenger was destroyed. Robert Wilson and Thomas McCreary were each employed for several years in the prothonotary's office. John Hersh was postmaster 1825–29; he removed to Ohio, and became cashier of the Bank of Gainesville, where he died. Robert G. Harper published the *Adams Centinel* through a long and eventful period; he was at one time county treasurer, then United States assessor, and then associate judge. Gen. Thomas C. Miller was sheriff from 1824 to 1827, and afterward State senator; he removed to Cumberland County, where he engaged in business as an iron manufacturer, where he died. James Cooper was twice elected to Congress; he was several years a member of the Assembly, of which body he served one term as speaker; at one time he was attorney-general of the State, then a United States senator, and died a brigadier-general in the United States Army. Michael Newman was county commissioner in 1816. William Gillespie was postmaster under Pierce from 1853 to 1857. Rev. Dr. Schmucker, after retiring from the professorship in the theological seminary, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits.

John Slentz was director of the poor in 1827. He was born in Adams County (then part of York) June 22, 1792, and died in Gettysburg November 22, 1870, aged eighty-seven years and five months. His wife was Anna Maria Troxell, daughter of John Troxell. She was born in Gettysburg May 11, 1794; died August 9, 1881, aged eighty years. At the time of her death she was the oldest resident of the town. Her father, John Troxell, was born May 3, 1760, and died October 2, 1855, aged ninety-five years. He was a cotemporary here with James Gettys, and built one of the first houses in the town. A deed, dated December 26, 1794, by James Gettys and his wife, Mary, to John Troxell, for Lot No. 77, Chambers Street (Minnich & Scott property), is witnessed by Alexander Irvine and Henry Hoke, and acknowledged before Alexander Russell, Esq., is the evidence of his purchase. The older people of the county remember Mr. Troxell with great affection. He was noted for a remarkable memory, and his love of going back in his old age over the reminiscences of nearly a century before. He knew well the minutest details of the early history of the town, and was fond of telling them. On one occasion, we are told, he gave an interesting account of the building of two log-houses on what is now Baltimore Street, one where the Duncan property now stands, and the other at the corner of Baltimore and High Streets. The hill was then covered with timber; the logs were cut on the grounds, put in green and rough, and the two buildings run up two stories without partitions, and as they were racing in the construction of the two, the capping of the chimneys was to be the test of completion. Doors were temporarily made of sheets or blankets, and bed-spreads were used for partitions, and in this way they were finished and the families moved in.


Map of the
GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD & HOSPITALS
July 1st 2nd & 3rd 1863
Hunterstown
to Hunterstown
to Carlisle
York Co.
to Harrisburg
Rhodes' Div
Shriver's
Johnsons Div
W Road to Hanover
Turnpike to York
Alms House
Seminary
GETTYSBURG
Rebel Batteries
to Hanover
Gen. Wade Hampton
W. H. Lee
Jenkins
Wolfhart Stonewall's
Gen. Patrick's Hd Qrts
Rebel Line
Rebel Batteries
Batteries
Kilpatrick's Cavalry
Rebel Battery
to Fairfield
Union Hospitals
Rebel
Union & Rebel

CHAPTER XXIV.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—LEE'S NORTHWARD MOVEMENT IN 1863—RALLYING THE FORCES—THE BATTLE—THE RESULT, LEE'S DEFEAT—AT MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS—NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES—EFFECTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE—NATIONAL CEMETERY.

IN the early part of June, 1863, Gen. Lee commenced his northward movement with his entire army. The lead in that movement was Stuart's Cavalry, which had been sent east of the Blue Ridge to guard the mountain passes. By the 15th of June Ewell's corps, under Jenkins, had reached Chambersburg. Remaining here two days, Jenkins fell back to Hagerstown. As soon as Jenkins had reached Chambersburg, it came to be well understood all over the North that a serious invasion of Pennsylvania, by the great bulk of Lee's forces, was on foot, and haste was made by the people of Adams County to save their property as far as possible.

Jenkins' Cavalry galloped into Gettysburg the afternoon of the 26th of June. They took possession of the town and threw out their pickets. Early soon arrived, and his presence and words quickly assured the people that they were not to be seriously molested—that they were in no personal danger of harm. The rebels met, as they came in from different streets, at the triangle. They were tired, ragged, dirty and hungry, but evidently suffering more from long marches than anything else. When permitted to stack arms, or put themselves at rest, they lay down on the sidewalks and in the streets with their knapsacks under their heads. When citizens would attempt to engage them in conversation, they were invariably silent. Guards were posted about the public buildings and some of the stores, and a few, but very few, private houses. The saloons were closed without exception. Early was in command of trained soldiers, as is evidenced by the observance of his strict orders that the soldier was to molest neither person nor property of the inhabitants. And as an evidence of how rigidly orders were obeyed by these poor fellows who had to go on guard duty about different places and premises, some of the women were excited in sympathy, and offered them something to eat, or water to drink, which was invariably refused, and, if asked why, would curtly reply: "I must obey orders." Early called the borough authorities to his presence, Messrs. D. Kendlehart and A. D. Buehler responding, and he told them what he wanted of the borough; namely: 1,200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 60 barrels of flour, 1,000 pounds of salt, 7,000 pounds of bacon, 10 barrels of whisky, 10 barrels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes and 500 hats, or, in lieu of all this, $5,000 in cash. Kendlehart and Buehler replied that it was impossible to comply with the demand; that the goods were not in the town or could not be found; that the town had no funds; that the banks had shipped away their money and the people the most of their personal property, etc., etc. No serious attempt was made to enforce the order further. Some little effort was made by the rebel quartermaster to collect provisions, but this was a complete failure, and was relinquished. An instance related to us by a lady was a sample of the few who were visited. She informed us that a squad came to her house and told her their mission, apologizing for the necessity of their

visit. She told the corporal in charge that she had but little provisions in the house, barely enough for her own family for a short time. She had gone to her larder, taken most of her stores, leaving only a very scanty portion, and hid them away. The corporal told her his instructions were not to take all she had, but to divide the store in private houses, leaving something for the family. She took him to the kitchen, and first displayed her supply of meat —about two pounds. The officer looked at her with some incredulity and remarked that he did not want any of her meat; the flour and meal, and vegetables were all gone over in the same way, and they soon got to laughing and joking over her starving prospects, and the "Johnnies" retired without taking a thing. And if any of those visitors are still alive, there is not much doubt but that they remember their first visit to Gettysburg as being a place where the people lived in fine houses and furniture, and put on more style, and yet possessed the leanest larders in the world. Ewell's forces arrived Friday afternoon, and only remained here over night, and the next day marched upon Hanover, and on toward York. This route brought him in the trail of Stuart's Cavalry, which had passed east on a line south of Gettysburg.

The governor of the State had called upon the people to rally and arm themselves to drive back the invader. The people of Adams County, like the people of the State generally, felt the hopelessness of this late effort. Men enrolled as soldiers in a sudden emergency are not much in resisting powers against a great army of trained, ragged and dirty veterans. Then the State was already so depleted of men who could be spared that it was palpably impossible to gather a sufficient of this emergency force to amount to any check at all upon the foe. However, meetings were called in Gettysburg and at other points in the county, and Maj. R. Bell, of the above named place, rapidly commenced recruiting a cavalry company. He soon had forty-five men on his rolls, and in the way of watching the enemy and sometimes deceiving him into the belief that there was a military command here, this company did much good and caused some delay in the enemy's approach.

Saturday, June 20, Maj. Haller, of the United States Infantry, was sent here, reaching Gettysburg on the day above named. The people assembled at the court house where he addressed them. And at this meeting Capt. R. Bell's company of scouts commenced to form. But the most of the men could not understand Maj. Haller when he wanted them to enroll themselves and go to Harrisburg. They well knew that here was the first exposed point, and then their families and property peremptorily demanded their personal attention.

On the 24th a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, numbering 735 men, of which Company A was nearly entirely students from Pennsylvania College, had been started from Harrisburg and Carlisle to Gettysburg. The cars on which they were coming were thrown from the track at about six miles from town, and there they were delayed. On the 25th 100 picked men were ordered up from the temporary encampment to act as scouts. Col. Jennings and his command had reached this place on Thursday, and Randall and about 100 men from Philadelphia had also reached here. Maj. Haller, mentioned above, assumed command. Jennings and his command were sent out on the Chambersburg Turnpike on the morning of the 26th. When they met the rebels, in the afternoon, the enemy captured nearly all of Jenning's advance guard—about forty men; and it was only by prompt and skillful maneuvering that he saved his command from entire capture, and retreated toward Harrisburg.

Hence, it was, as we have said, that the advance guard of the rebels, 200 strong, galloped into Gettysburg about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th,

unobstructed. This advance cavalry was soon followed by Early's division of Ewell's corps of 5,000 infantry. But Gettysburg was not the objective point, and it was but little more than a resting pause the rebels made here. By ten o'clock the next day the rear of their army had moved out and were pursuing their way toward the east. As the last rebel filed out of town, a great load was lifted from off our people, and they for a moment hoped that their troubles were all over.

On Sunday, the 28th, Gen. Copeland, with 2,000 cavalry, arrived in Gettysburg in the direction from Emmittsburg. They arrived at noon of that day; and then the people rejoiced and felt they were safe under any emergency, and they uncovered their hidden stores; then with a good will went to cooking and feeding their welcome friends. They encamped east of town, and the next morning started toward Littlestown, meeting some of the enemy's scouts at Fairfield, and had a slight skirmish. The few shots here exchanged may be designated as the first guns fired in the great Gettysburg battle.

On the 29th it became evident the Army of Virginia was concentrating itself on the Gettysburg & Baltimore Turnpike, south of this place, and at this time the Federal Army was rapidly gathering its forces at the town of Gettysburg. In the meantime Ewell's corps and Short's cavalry had pushed on through Hanover and York and gone as far as Wrightsville. At this last point the Union force had retreated across the Susquehanna and burned the bridge behind them to prevent the rebels from gaining the east bank of the river. Thus it will be seen that Lee broke camp on the 3d of June, and started his army north, and this main force concentrated and marshaled in battle array around Gettysburg on the 29th of the same month. He had been to some extent delayed on account of not receiving such information from Stuart and his cavalry as he expected and hoped for. Stuart had encountered the Union cavalry several times and had been worsted, and was thereby compelled to change his route, and this at times prevented his conveying intelligence in apt time to his commander. At one time the entire Federal Army was between Stuart and Lee. June 28 was the critical moment in the history of our Government. The contending powers had put forth their supreme effort, had gathered up their strength, and standing face to face began to strip and perfect every detail for the mighty and decisive struggle. Did ever men before move and act under such supreme responsibilities? The long struggle, the terrible conflict was here concentrated and must be decided by this great effort. Officers and men on each side understood all this, and mind and muscle were wrought to the utmost tension. Should history be re-written—the best century of the world's civilization rolled back? And equally to the commanders of these two great armies was it painfully evident that now was the awful moment arrived. The living world was looking on, and the unborn generations of a hundred centuries would turn with breathless interest to the history their success or failure would here make.

And now Gen. Hooker was relieved and Gen. George C. Meade was placed in command of the Union Army. Nothing more than this can be said to add luster to the name and fame of Gen. Meade, than simply to tell what he did under these extraordinary circumstances. The two armies were facing in parallel lines, in more or less ignorance of the movements and intentions of each other; and yet, had Gen. Hooker so ably kept his vast responsibilities in hand that he could turn them over in a moment, and so perfect in form and shape that Gen. Meade, with hardly time to stop and think a moment, could, as he did, take the great scheme and combinations and successfully carry them to

completion and victory. If the history of war presents any parallel to this, we are not aware of it. The simplest and dryest detail of these facts far outruns the most eloquent words of tongue or pen in emblazoning the immortal name of Gen. Meade.

Having assumed command on the 28th, Gen. Meade at once directed his left wing, under Gen. Reynolds, upon Emmittsburg, and his right wing upon New Windsor, leaving Gen. French with 11,000 men to protect the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and convey the public property from Harper's Ferry. Buford's cavalry was already here, and Kilpatrick's was at Hanover, where he had a skirmish with Stuart's rear cavalry, that was roving over the country really in the hunt of Lee's army. On the rebel side, Hill had passed Cashtown, closely followed by Longstreet.

June 30, at half past ten o'clock in the morning, Buford passed through Gettysburg upon a reconnoisance in force, passing along the Chambersburg road. He communicated promptly the information he gathered to Gen. Reynolds, and that officer at once marched from toward Emmittsburg near to Gettysburg, and encamped on the right bank of Marsh Creek. The right wing of our army in the meantime was moved to Manchester. Hill's and Longstreet's forces pressed on to the vicinity of Marsh Creek on the Chambersburg road, and Pettigrew pushed on and reconnoitered some distance in advance. By nightfall the two forces stood closely facing each other. The vast details of the coming slaughter were complete, and the hills and valleys about Gettysburg were lit up by the extended camp-fires of two mighty armies, and night and quiet reigned over all. Many a poor, brave fellow, for the last time as he lay down to quiet sleep, looked upon the twinkling stars and thought and dreamed of his far-away home and the loved ones there, and wondered if he would ever be there and with them again.

Early on the morning of July 1 the battle opened. The advancing rebels encountered Buford's dismounted cavalry, and skirmishing commenced. By 10 o'clock the artillery commenced to play, and about this time Gen. Reynolds came dashing through the town, and his men moved along the Emmittsburg road in front of McMillan's and Dr. Schmucker's, protected by Seminary Hill. He at once attacked, at the same time ordering up Gen. Howard's Eleventh Corps. Gen. Reynolds had hardly succeeded in placing his men in position, when he was shot dead. Gen. Doubleday then assumed command of the First Corps. Gen. Howard arrived at 11:30 A. M. with Shurz's and Barlow's division of the Eleventh Corps. The attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed now, and Wadsworth's division captured a number of prisoners, including Gen. Archer. But the rebels were soon reinforced by Rhodes and Early coming up on the Heidelberg road, and they turned the fortunes of the day. Our army was repulsed, and Gen. Howard withdrew to what is now the National Cemetery Hill, a large portion of his men passing through Gettysburg to reach this point. The Eleventh Corps in passing through the town encountered the rebels, and our men attempted to force their way through Baltimore and Washington Streets. They did force their way through, but with a heavy loss. At this time Gen. Hancock arrived to take command until Gen. Meade could reach the grounds. When Hancock attempted to post troops on our right, he at once was engaged repelling an attack. Night now came and put an end to the day's fighting. Soon after dark Gen. Slocum, with the Twelfth Corps, and Gen. Sickles, with a part of the Third, arrived. Our troops were driven, and the apparent general results were largely against the Union forces. But it should be kept in mind that the very fact of their repulse forced them to the splendid and advantageous position of Cemetery Hill,

and, considering what was to come, this was a great if not a permanent advantage.

Gen. Hancock had reported the very favorable position our army occupied to Gen. Meade; he had determined to here give the enemy battle. Long before daylight the next morning he arrived. He had ordered everything to concentrate as quickly as possible at Gettysburg. He had broken up his headquarters at Taneytown at ten o'clock in the evening and arrived here at one o'clock A. M. All night long the silence was only disturbed by the heavy tramp of armed men, the rattle of the artillery wheels, all hurrying to their appointed places. Batteries were planted and breastworks hastily thrown up. The Second and Fifth Corps and the remainder of the Third reached the grounds a little after sunrise. Sedgwick with the Sixth Corps only arrived after one o'clock in the day. His command had marched thirty-four miles since nine o'clock of the evening before.

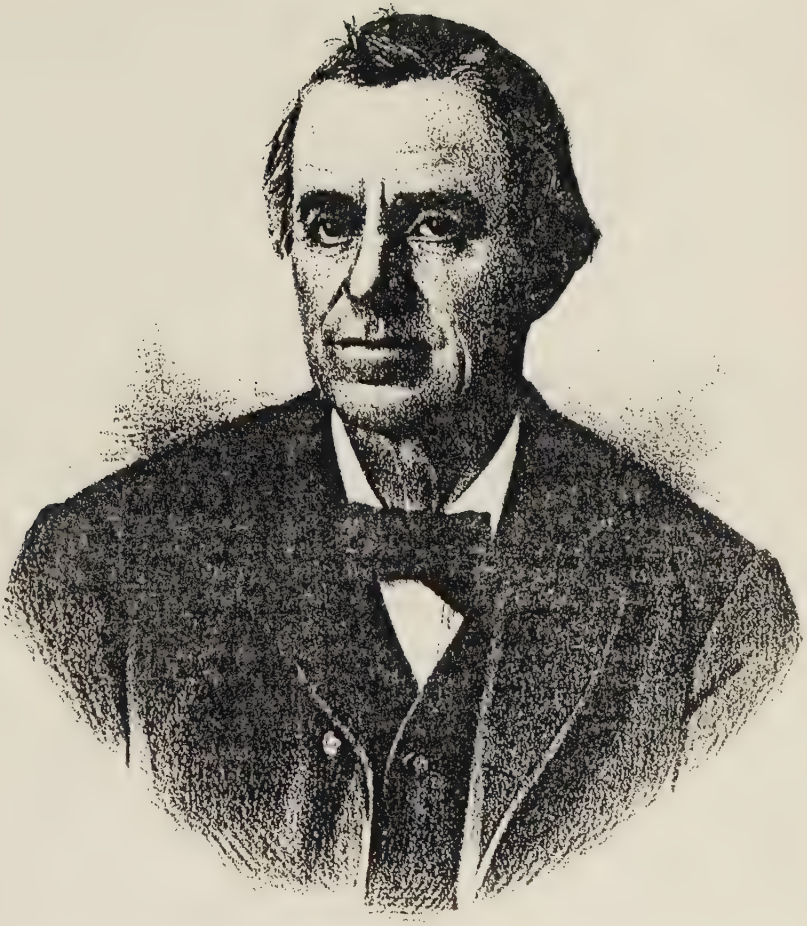
The 2d of July dawned, and the two armies were posted, our men on Cemetery Hill and extending southward, the enemy occupying the lower and longer ranges of hills in their front, overlapping our forces on either wing. The two lines were a mile to a mile and a half apart. At 3:30 in the afternoon a signal gun from the hostile batteries announced the renewal of the savage work. Every cannon of the rebels along their extended line opened instantly a galling fire, and on our left the enemy's infantry advanced. This advance infantry movement extended to our left center. Gen. Sickles moved forward to gain a commanding position, and this drew upon him a furious fire from the enemy's guns, and an assault from Longstreet's and Hill's advance columns. Sickles was driven back and he fell wounded. The Fifth and Sixth Corps, with portions of the First and Second were promptly thrown to the support of the Third, and here the fighting on both sides was stubborn and often furious. By sundown the enemy was repulsed and was compelled to fall back. At the close of the day Gen. Crawford's Fifth Corps made its advance between Round Top and Little Round Top. He had also two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, of which one company was from Adams County and the immediate vicinity of Gettysburg mostly. At eight o'clock in the evening a desperate attempt was made to storm the position of the Eleventh Corps on Cemetery Hill. Here a terrible hand to hand conflict ensued, but the assailants were finally repulsed.

In the meantime Ewell, on our extreme right, had succeeded in gaining a foothold within our lines near Spangler's Spring. On our left, our lines had been driven back to Little Round Top, and when the day's conflict ended they were occupying this position. This was something like the forced movement of the Union forces of the day before. They had simply been driven into the most advantageous positions, and this again was a compensation that had immense results to follow in the end.

The third and last day of the battle opened early in the morning by Gen. Geary returning to our right to occupy his old position and strengthen the Third Corps. A sharp action took place, and he drove the enemy from the ground they had gained. All morning there was fighting at this point; at eleven o'clock firing ceased and all became still, and so remained until half-past one o'clock. Then every rebel gun simultaneously opened fire; over 150 guns of the rebels alone were worked to their utmost capacity, and the answering guns from the Union line completed the horrid din and roar that has never before or since been equaled. Two-thirds of the rebel guns were aimed upon Cemetery Hill. For two hours this destructive cannonading went on, the enemy in the meantime rallying his forces and preparing the way for a great and decisive charge of his infantry.

Long lines of rebel infantry were seen to move out from their cover into the plain and quickly form in line of battle. They moved into line, quietly and quickly, at the low command that ran along the line. Fourteen thousand men! Without a cheer, without a word, hardly so much as a whisper, moving with lock-step into the wide gaping jaws of death. Just at this point, what an impressive, what a magnificent sight! It could but excite the momentary admiration of their most hated enemy upon whom they are moving. They were nearly all Virginians, picked men from a great army of fire-tried veterans—they were literally the Old Guard of the Confederacy; terrible soldiers to the tips of their toes and fingers, every one feeling that the fate of his cause hung upon the weak and uncertain thread of his life. Every step of their measured tread they well understood is an awful advance to almost certain death. Our lines are still and quiet, stopped apparently to view the magnificent spectacle in front of them in the open plain, where there is nothing to obstruct the view. Steady, with perfect alignment, they moved like a solid piece of iron machinery, proceeding directly, until they pass in front of Wilcox, they suddenly whirl to the left and turn their faces directly at Hancock's command. This movement draws the fire from McGilvey's forces, when the Federal batteries belch forth a cloud-burst of fire and shot into the serried compact ranks. Pickett ordered another wheel to the right oblique, and then the moving mass of men are mowed like grass before the reaper. The Union infantry pours in a galling fire; the rebels stagger a moment, falling in great rows and heaps and literal swaths; they rally and double quick upon our lines through the awful shower of lead and iron. They throw themselves head-long forward up to the lines of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments. This brings them under the cross-fire of Stanard's brigade, occupying a small wood to the left of Pickett's attack. Hancock quickly forms to take the enemy in flank. They pierce the lines of Hall and Harrow, and then of Webb, and the Federals fall back upon their second earthworks, near their artillery.

And now it was an indiscriminate mass of disorganized men, with all identity of commands gone, and men struggling and fighting. They fought hand to hand, they fought with guns, pistols, cannon, sticks, ramrods and, when they could place their hands on nothing else, with stones or clubs—the death-struggling of a mob. The clump of trees is the Confederate objective point, and a specimen of the way men fought and died, that illustrates well the fighting of the two lines, Rebel and Union, as here given: The rebel Armistead on foot, his hat waving on the point of his sword, rushes forward, followed by 150 men who will follow him anywhere, toward this coveted battery in the clump of trees. He passes the earthworks and reaches Cushing's guns. Then Cushing, mortally wounded in both thighs, runs his last gun, that will longer work, down to the fence and shouts back: "Webb, I'll give them one more shot." He fires the gun, calls out "Good by," and falls dead beside his piece. Armistead answers this challenge: "Give them the cold steel, boys!" and lays his hand upon Cushing's gun; but at that moment Armistead falls by the side of Cushing, pierced with balls. Side by side, slowly stiffening in death, lay the brave and intrepid Cushing and the gallant, dashing and invincible Armistead—magnificent types they were of the two contending forces; one could not be driven, the other could not be stopped. Death alone could stop them, nothing could conquer either. Stricken with death, they sank smiling to the earth, shouting a gleesome and jolly "Good-by, boys!" to their companions, and as they quietly sank to rest and sleep, the roar of battle, the din of terrible war died away, growing fainter and fainter, a slight tremor, and all is forever still and the rigid lines of death never disturbed the sweet and con-



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tented smiles upon their faces. They lie buried side by side, sweetly sleeping the eternal, dreamless sleep. Let one monument mark the spot, and upon brave Cushing's side of the stone, cut in bold relief a sleeping lion, and on Armistead's side a sleeping tiger. This should be the historic monumental stone of all the late war. Here was the heart of the great battle of Gettysburg, the exact turning point of the war itself. Here was the extreme point reached by the great wave of rebel invasion. Here it stopped, stunned, staggered, reeled, and all bleeding, maimed and torn and multilated, staggered back, bearing its death wound.

And the decisive and great battle of the war is over. There was but a small remnant of Pickett's men when repulsed, returned to their lines, bearing their ragged, torn and tattered remnants of their flag, a fitting emblem of the body of men over whom it had waved. To his dying day Lee must have ever regarded the movements of Pickett's charge as the crowning mistake and misfortune of his whole life.

Lee's army was ruined by Pickett's charge from further offensive war; he was in the enemy's country where he had marched to make offensive war. It was now demonstrated that he could not rout the enemy from his stronghold. These were the thoughts that were surging though his mind when Pickett returned defeated. Now, what could he do? He had recklessly risked too much. He knew how he had crippled and hurt the enemy, but he sadly realized how dearly this had cost him. What must he do? Not retreat in wild confusion, and invite the enemy in hot pursuit to destroy in detail his army. This is never done except by armies that are whipped, crushed with overwhelming defeat. He sullenly turned his face, and, in deliberate military order, commenced to retrace his steps; returned to Virginia, crippled and ruined to the extent that his future tactics could only be to stand upon the defense. And this was the great *morale*, the great victory of the Union at the bloody battle of Gettysburg.

All who have written about the battle or told the story of those three bloody days of July, whether Federal or Rebel, will tell you that Lee's losses here in numbers, saying nothing of the character and excellence of the men, were simply frightful, and as they charged across the open field without firing a gun they could inflict but little damage upon the Union forces. This fact being well understood, what does the table of losses, the grand aggregate of the two armies show? There is nothing like it in the history of the world's great and deciding battles. The losses in each of the two armies is almost exactly the same. Or, as given from the best attainable official documents, the total Union loss was 23,186 men; the total rebel loss 23,000 to 30,000. In the per cent of men lost, it was twenty-seven per cent of the Federal Army and thirty-six per cent of the Confederate.

AT MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Lee alone knew the battle was over when Pickett was driven back. Meade did not know what moment the attack would be renewed or what point the enemy would select.

Gen Meade and nearly all of his division commanders were called in the early part of 1864, before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, and under oath questioned as to the battle of Gettysburg. So far as the different points were explained, as to the doings and determination of the movements of the army at Gen. Meade's headquarters, his testimony throws a flood of light upon all such subjects. In matters of mere opinion, we care nothing for the testimony and it is of very little value to history.

Gen. Meade testifies that on the 4th of July he knew the enemy was moving, and could not then tell whether it was a retreat or a flank movement for another attack upon him. A terrible rain storm prevailed on the 4th. His best information was the enemy had a superior force on the ground, that is, more men than he had, and he could not afford to risk losing all his great gains in the general battle already fought. He utterly crushed Gen. Butterfield's oath about his giving orders after the second day's fight to retreat.

Gen. Pleasonton testifies he urged Meade to follow up Pickett's repulse by taking the offensive and bagging Lee's army; he thought the rebel army wholly demoralized and really routed, and describes the face of the earth south of Gettysburg swarming with Lee's stragglers and demoralized fugitives.

In answer to a direct question Meade said: "Including all arms of the service, my strength was a little under 100,000 men, about 95,000. * * As far as I could judge I supposed Lee had a force about 10,000 or 15,000 superior to mine." He says: "The enemy were not a retreating rabble; they moved slowly and in military order, and by a flank movement he pursued them, and at Williamsport the enemy took a strong position and offered him battle, and in a council of war his subordinate commanders voted it folly to attack the enemy in the position taken," etc., etc.

Gen. Sickles testified, among many other statements: "I did not attend any council held (at Gettysburg) by Gen. Meade. There were several councils; there was a council Thursday morning, * * another Thursday night, and I understood there were those who voted on Thursday to retreat. * * I understood there was a council Friday night, the night after the battle, and that there was a pretty strong disposition then to retreat, and, as I understood from reliable authority, the reason why the enemy was not followed up was on account of differences of opinion whether or no we should ourselves retreat or follow up the enemy." Question: "After the final battle?" Answer: "Yes, sir. It was by no means clear in the judgment of the corps commanders, or of the general in command, whether we had won or not."

Gen. Doubleday testified in answer to questions: "We entered the fight the first day with 8,200 men in the First Corps, and came out with 2,450." In answering a question propounded to him he said: * * * "There has always been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is an anti-slavery man or an anti McClellan man can expect decent treatment in that army as at present constituted." Doubleday was removed from his command, and left the army on July 7. He testified that in his opinion Lee's army should have been attacked at Williamsport and that our army could have there crushed his and captured it before it could have crossed the swollen stream.

Gen. A. P. Howe, among other things, testified: "Our position mainly did the work for us. The enemy worked at great disadvantage. I was under the impression at the time, and have been ever since, that Gen. Lee made a great mistake there, for he evidently thought he could carry the place very much easier than the result proved; and after the fight of the 3d of July, I considered that our army had plenty of fight in it, if I may so express myself. Our army was not badly cut up; we had had quite a number of disabled men, to be sure, but it was an orderly fight. We were in a position where there was no straggling and demoralization; we had some pretty sharp cuts from that cannonading, but it was the most orderly fight I have ever been in, growing out of the position. In a military point of view it was not much of a battle; it was a very ordinary affair as a battle. In its results it was immensely important, for it checked the rebel advance upon vital points; but as a military operation on our side, no particular credit can attach to it. There was no great

generalship displayed; there was no maneuvering, no combinations." Among other things he said, after Pickett's charge he believed our whole army should have attacked Lee's army; that they were, in his opinion, about out of ammunition, etc., etc. He said he believed our army could have thrown Lee's into utter rout and killed and captured it in detail.

Gen. David B. Birney sworn. In reference to councils at Meade's headquarters, and referring to a council of Saturday night after the battle he said: "In this council it was suggested that the enemy were making a flank movement, and would probably try to interpose between us and Washington. At this council, Saturday night, it was decided to remain twenty-four hours longer in our position, and that Gen. Sedgwick, who had come up with fresh troops, whose troops had not been in the fight, should be sent with his corps to find out as to the enemy's right, and as to their position on our extreme left, to see whether they were still in position. I was also ordered to send out a reconnoisance at daylight (Sunday) to ascertain the position of the enemy. I did so early Sunday morning, and reported that the enemy were in full retreat."

In answer to a question, he said of the Saturday night council: "There were several, I think, voted on Saturday night for retiring to another position * * * * It was a matter of some doubt in the council on Saturday night whether we should remain or retire; but it was finally decided to remain there twenty-four hours longer before we made any retrograde movement. It was decided not to make any aggressive movement, but simply to await developments."

Gen. G. K. Warren testified: * * * "On the evening of the 4th of July, there was a discussion of the question whether we should move right after the enemy through the mountains or move toward Frederick; that question was not decided, for the reason that we did not know enough about the enemy, and to have gone off the battle-field before the enemy did would have been giving up the victory to them. And then if the enemy had gone, it was a question which way to go after him. To go right after him was a good way in one respect; but then we had to get all our provisions from Frederick." In another place he said: "We commenced the pursuit with the Sixth Corps on the 5th of July, and on the 6th a large portion of the army moved toward Emmittsburg, and all that was left followed the next day. On July 7 the headquarters were at Frederick. On the 8th of July headquarters were at Middleton, and nearly all the army was concentrated in the neighborhood of that place and South Mountain. On the 9th of July headquarters were at South Mountain House, and the advance of the army at Boonsboro and Rohrersville; on the 10th of July the headquarters, Antietam Creek," etc., etc.

It should have properly been previously stated that Meade's testimony fully showed that he ordered Sickles to form, resting his right on Hancock's left and perfecting the line along Cemetery Ridge to Round Top, and instead of his doing this he took a position from a half to three-quarters of a mile in advance of Hancock's line, and this forced the opening of the second day's fight at that point.

Gen. Butterfield, chief of staff, testified that at the council of the 4th of July, Gen. Meade propounded four questions, as follows: First, "Shall this army remain here?" Second, "If we remain here, shall we assume the offensive?" Third, "Do you deem it expedient to move toward Williamsport through Emmittsburg?" Fourth, "Shall we pursue the enemy, if he is retreating, on the direct line of retreat?" Those in favor of remaining in Gettysburg were Birney, Sedgwick, Sykes, Hays and Warren; opposed: Newton, Pleasonton and Slocum; doubtful, Howard.

Gen. Sedgwick testified among other matters, in answering a question if any effort was made by Meade, after Pickett's repulse, to assume the offensive against the enemy: "My impression," he said, "is that Gen. Sykes was ordered to send out a strong reconnoitering party to ascertain if the enemy were retreating, or if he could force them to retreat. * * I was present with Gen. Sykes when he gave the order, and was present when the troops returned. They met the enemy in considerable force, which checked them, and forced their return."

Gen. Seth Williams, assistant adjutant general of the Army of the Potomac, when asked what time on the third day of the battle it became known the enemy was retreating, replied that he "did not think it was exactly known at all during that day that the enemy was actually retreating. The enemy had fallen back to the woods, from which he emerged when he made the attack. I do not think it was until the next morning and along in the forenoon that we were certain he had abandoned his position."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES.

When the Count de Paris wrote his "Civil War in America," he had had access to the official reports of Lee and Meade and the files in the War Department. Gen. Doubleday, in his "Chancellorsville and Getttysburg," indorses the Count de Paris' account of the Gettysburg battle as correct substantially throughout, especially in its statistics. In speaking upon this point the Count says: "The strength of the two armies has given rise to lively discussions. The returns, used at the North and South in similar forms, have been increased by some and reduced by others at their own pleasure. These returns were under three heads: The first represented the total number of officers and soldiers inscribed on the rolls, whether absent or present; the second represented those present on active duty, comprising all men who were in the field-hospitals and under arrest, or detached on special service; the third contained the real number of combatants present under arms. The first head, therefore, was quite fictitious; the second mentioned the number of men to be fed in the army, including non combatants; the third, the effective force that could be brought on the battle field. The latter number is evidently the most important to know, but, as we have observed, it varied greatly, for a long march in a week of bad weather was sufficient to fill the hospitals. In ordinary times it was from twelve to eighteen per cent less than under the second head. It did not always represent exactly the precise number of combatants; in fact, when, after a long march, the stragglers did not answer to roll call, they were not immediately set down as deserters, which would have caused them to lose a portion of their pay, a few days' grace was granted to them, and the result was that thousands of soldiers, separated from their commands, followed the army at a distance, unable to take part in any battle, and yet figuring on the returns as able-bodied combatants." * * *

He then estimates from this source a diminution of our army of 13,000 men. These are, however, but estimates, and one man has as much right to form estimates as another. The Count makes the showing so very reasonable that we accept it as conclusive. They are the necessary concomitants of moving armies, illustrated by the experience of soldiers in all wars, and therefore are properly a part of the considerations to be taken in the estimates. But he returns to official statistics, leaving the domain of estimates, and again we quote his words: "The Army of the Potomac, without French's division, which had not gone beyond Frederick, numbered on its returns on the 30th of June, 107,251 men. * * * simply presenting the figures that have

been given us, which we believe to be as near the truth as possible. * * * The Army of Northern Virginia (rebel), on May 31, 1863, contained an effective force of 88,754 officers and soldiers present, 74,468 of whom were under arms." * * *

We have transposed the words of the Count solely to place the two statements, for the easier understanding of the reader, side by side. Of each of the armies, he then gives the following details: "More than 21,000" [of the Army of the Potomac] "were on detached service, and nearly 28,000 in the hospitals. The number of men present with their corps was 112,988, and that of men under arms, 99,475; but this last figure included those doing duty at headquarters, who formed a total of 2,750 men who could not be counted among the combatants. Stanard's and Lockwood's brigades having brought Meade a reinforcement of about 5,000 men on the 1st of July, the effective forces borne on the returns may be stated as follows:

Troops taking no part in battle	2,750
Artillery	7,000
Cavalry	10,500
Infantry	85,500
Total	105,750

And 352 pieces of artillery.

"The artillery and infantry, which were alone seriously engaged, even at the battle of Gettysburg, form, therefore, a total of about 91,000 men, and 327 pieces of cannon, Meade having left twenty-five heavy guns in reserve at Westminster. But, in order to ascertain the real number of combatants that the Union General could bring into line, it is proper to deduct from 3,000 to 4,000 left as additional guards near the supply trains, the batteries remaining at Westminster, and for all men detached on extra duty, and from 4,000 to 5,000 for the stragglers entered on the returns. The latter were more numerous on account of the fact that, the returns having only been prepared at the end of July, those who joined the army after the battle were entered as being present; so that the rolls only represent the number of those absent without leave at the totally insignificant figure of 3,292. This deduction makes the effective forces of Meade amount to from 82,000 to 84,000 men.

"Lee's forces, during June, were increased by the return of a certain number of sick, and those who had been wounded at Chancellorsville, by the arrival of recruits, the result of the conscription law, and by the addition of four brigades—two of infantry under Pettigrew and Davis, one of cavalry under Jenkins, and one of mixed troops under Imboden. The first was nearly 4,000 strong, that of Davis consisting of four regiments, which were not borne on the returns of May 31, although two of them had formerly belonged to the enemy, numbering about 2,200 men; the other two contained each about the same effective force. The increase of artillery amounted to fifteen batteries, comprising sixty-two pieces of cannon and about 800 men. On the other hand this effective force was diminished, first, by the absence of Carn's brigade of Pickett's division, and one regiment of Pettigrew's brigade left at Hanover Junction, and three regiments of Early's division left at Winchester—say about 3,500 men; then by the loss sustained in the battles of Fleetwood, Winchester and Aldie, amounting to 1,400 men; finally, by the admission to the hospitals of men unable to bear the fatigue of the long marches which the army had to make, and the absence of those who, voluntarily or otherwise, remained behind during these marches. It is difficult to reckon precisely the

number of the disabled, of stragglers and of deserters that the army had lost during the month of June. Private information and the comparison of some figures lead us to believe that it was not very large, and did not exceed 5 per cent of the effective force of the army—say 3,750 men in all. We can therefore estimate the diminution of the army at about 3,700 men on the one hand, and its increase, on the other hand, by the addition of three brigades and some artillery, at 7,000. We believe that the difference of 1,700 between these two figures must be lessened at least from 1,000 to 1,200 by the return of the sick and wounded and the arrival of a number of conscripts; that, consequently, the Army of Northern Virginia arrived on the battle-field of Gettysburg with about 5,000 combatants more than it had on the 31st of May, 1863 that is to say, in the neighborhood of 80,000 men. As we have done in regard to the Federal Army, in order to find out the amount of the force really assembled on the battle field, we will deduct the number of mounted men, which was increased by Jenkins' and Imboden's forces, and reduced in the same proportion,* making about 12,000 men; and we may conclude that, during the first three days of July, 1863, Lee brought from 68,000 to 69,000 men and 250 guns† against the 82,000 or 84,000 Unionists with 300 guns collected on this battle-field. Meade had, therefore, from 14,000 to 15,000 men more than his adversary, a superiority which, unfortunately for him, he was unable to turn to advantage.

"The losses on both sides were nearly equal, and enormous for the number of combatants engaged, for they amounted to 27 per cent on the side of the Federals, and more than 36 per cent for the Confederates. Upon this point, also, the official reports are precise. The Federals lost 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,645 prisoners—23,186 men in all; the Confederates lost 2,625 killed, 12,599 wounded, and 7,464 missing—22,728 in all; which, with the 300 men killed or wounded in the cavalry on the 2d or 3d, foot up their total losses at a little more than 23,000 men; that is to say, precisely the same number as those of their adversaries. These figures, however, do not yet convey a correct idea of the injury the two armies had inflicted upon each other in these bloody battles. Thus, while the Federal reports acknowledge only 2,834 killed, the reports made by the hospitals bear evidence to the burial of 3,575 Union corpses; the number of dead in the Army of the Potomac may be estimated at about 4,000, 1,000 or 1,100 having died of their wounds. On the other hand, Meade has 13,621 Confederate prisoners; but, as there are 7,262 wounded among them, there only remain 6,359 able bodied men. The number of 7,464, reckoned by Lee as the number of men missing, must therefore represent, besides these able bodied prisoners, most of the men seriously wounded during the attack made by Pickett and Heth, and abandoned on the battle field. We must therefore estimate the number of Confederates wounded at more than 13,600. It is reasonable to suppose that, after the combat, the number of their dead increased more rapidly for a few days than in the Union Army."

EFFECTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE.

No portion of the Northern States suffered equally with this part of Pennsylvania, or to speak more clearly, with Adams County, in the late war. It was on the part of the people of this county, more than even any other county in the State—all sacrifices, losses, suffering, the general destruction of proper-

*Twelve hundred cavalrymen lost in the battles of Fleetwood, Aldie, Upperville, and Hanover; 200 maimed and sick.

†These figures relate to the guns actually on the battle field, deducting those attached to Stuart's command on the one hand, and to Pleasonton's on the other.

ty and the total prostration of business, with no compensating advantages. Gettysburg saw its business of various kinds, where the patient labor of years and years had been expended and prosperous business built up, literally wiped out, as we might wipe off a slate with a wet sponge. Adams was a border county, and in addition to this, it was the open gateway for invasion of the State by the rebels. It lay in the natural highway of a foe tempted to invade this great and rich commonwealth, and it now seems like a strange oversight in the Government that not even a rendezvous, a soldier's hospital or any other nucleus of the great army was ever established here. All around us were more or less of these in all the other counties, but nothing was here where it was palpably a necessity. A proper action in this respect would have saved the North, especially the State and the people of the county, incalculable losses and sufferings. Here should have been the great rendezvous for all those loose ends of our great armies; the 100-day men, the 90-day men, the convalescing, the new recruits, the point of rendezvous for the discharged, and all the other thousands of shreds and floating and passing remnants that, if kept partly collected here, would have been notice to the enemy that no lone awkward squads had better venture near. These regular and natural movements of our army would have gone a long way toward fortifying this great and inviting gateway to the enemy. It might have prevented all invasion of the North, and certainly it would have checked and turned away those daring cavalry raids of Stuart that were such a grievous infliction upon the people of the county. The enemy would see the gate open and not a soul on guard. The inviting fields and the splendid horses in every stable, and the toothsome viands in every larder, were a sufficient temptation to a badly mounted, tired and hungry trooper, and very naturally he invited himself to the feast prepared for him.

For three years during the five years of bloody contention, Adams County was virtually a part of the seat of war. Actually invaded three times, and eventually the Waterloo of the great Southern Army, where the horrid issues culminated much as it did with the "Little Corporal" whose destiny was burned up in the flames that destroyed Waterloo. In 1862 Stuart circled our army in his first great northern raid, and his entire command passed up through the western part of this county. They made easy stages for themselves through this part of their route. Flying squads and scattered troopers, in squads of half a dozen to 100 or 200, were free to pry into every nook and cranny of the county; there was literally nothing to obstruct their way or even compel them to caution. Now here, now there, they apparently were at every farm house for their regular meals, and riding, eating and swapping horses was their jolly pastime. Except the great scare inflicted upon the people these bold raiders did no great harm. They ate many a farmer's smoke-house and cellar literally bare, and left many a broken-down scrub horse in the stall where had stood the farmer's sleek and favored family pets; yet these were trivial affairs. But it opened the people's eyes to the position they were in; it was a real confirmation of the disturbing rumors that for some time would pass over the county, telling that the enemy was heading this way with bloody intent upon the quiet and unarmed people. Just as these rumors had begun to be regarded as idle and foolish talk, and sober people began to feel that there was no danger, then came Stuart and his cavalry, and showed the people how helpless and wholly unprotected they were. The partially restored confidence was at once gone, and it could not return until the war was over and the enemy had ceased to exist as an organization.

This first actual invasion, added to the disturbing rumors that for a year had passed around, completely prostrated all business in the county. The com-

mencement of open hostilities struck a blow at every manufacturing business in the county that had then just commenced to grow and prosper and that promised brightly for the future, because it cut off all Southern trade, the very markets upon which our people in some respects wholly relied, and it brought no compensating business or trade from any other direction. Gettysburg was just then rapidly growing in importance, especially its chair and carriage factories were developing into great industries. There were probably 200 skilled workmen here at the commencement of the war, engaged in the making of carriages and buggies alone. Here was the timber in boundless quantities and unsurpassed, and already had the concerns such a foothold that they would have kept pace with the demands of the country in improved machinery and enlargement of their works, and firmly held their position and well filled the limitless demands that have been supplied ever since from other points. So completely were all these factories destroyed that now there is not even the old tumble down and decaying buildings left to mark the spot where they stood. Every vestige has disappeared.

The great invasion of Lee's army is a part of the general history of our country. It was more than a passage through the country. A great army of the enemy came a settler, temporarily, within the borders of the county. Their coming brought a greater army of our own forces. Before either army got away, the devastation all over the county was complete. The enemy had respected private property, it is true, to a degree, perhaps, never before known by an armed force in the enemy's country. But soldiers, either friends or enemies, will forage more or less, and when they are hungry (and a good soldier is always ravenous for at least a change in his camp diet) will devour the substance of the country where they may happen to be; when not fighting they are eating and wasting. Their march is destruction, more or less, in any agricultural country.

After the battle of Gettysburg, and the armies had passed over the hills and away, they left the bloody *debris* of the great battle-field, the decaying bodies of unburied men and dead horses and a country swept bare of nearly everything, as the heritage of the citizens. And this and the maimed and dying on the hands of the charity of a people, who had really little except their labors to bestow in charity, were all the blessings they left behind them. The crops of the farmers had been indiscriminately destroyed; fences were completely gone. The smoke houses were empty and so were the barns, and those who did not lose their stock were left with nothing to feed them, and wealthy farmers had to sell their half-starved horses for whatever they could get. So completely were the farm fences destroyed that, we are told, you could start at Gettysburg and ride, following any point of the compass, to any part of the county unobstructed, so far as a farm fence was concerned. These misfortunes have all been remedied, and such losses made good by time and labor. The work of rebuilding was pushed with characteristic industry. But when we referred to irreparable losses we had not these in mind. It was the total destruction of organized industries—these were all driven away, and, it seems, they are never to return. They were all in that young stage of development that when forced to flee they were never in a condition to care to return. Thus were permanently injured the prosperity and growing wealth of the county.

With the defeat of Lee's grand army and its return to Virginia there was yet not an end to the baneful influences of war here. The country was again invaded, when they burned Chambersburg, and thus new terrors were added to the already gloomy apprehensions of our people. It began to look like

William Bream

utter annihilation impended. People had but little heart to even make a struggle to provide for future life. Despair took the place in the perturbed minds of men when long they had hoped against hope. Had not the wheels of all industry stopped before, certainly they would stop now; and be assured they did. The bone and sinew of the county were away in the ranks, filling the great red gaps of battle upon the bloody fields, or wasting away in the country's hospitals.

To all this was the great tax upon the people of providing and caring for the wounded from the bloody battle-field of Gettysburg, and then in burying the dead that had been left lying where they fell. Rebel and Union lay rotting in the hot sun side by side. People threw open their private houses; the churches, the schoolhouses, the public halls, and even the barns and stables, rang with the groans and agony of the shot, maimed and mutilated, that filled apparently every place, and still the field of death and agony could yet furnish more victims. The churches looked much as though they had been converted into butchers' stalls. The entire community became hospital nurses, cooks, waiters or grave-diggers. In this wide expanse of Christian charity, rebel and Union sufferers were cared for without material distinction. The Government ambulances commenced to carry away from the field their bleeding cargoes; soon every wheeled vehicle was at work bearing its loads of bleeding agony, filled with its pale sufferers garnered from the field where the cannon, the musket, the rifle and the saber had mowed their hideous swaths in living human ranks. Would these whirling wheels, in their quick trips back and forth as they dumped their loads of sufferers, never stop? What a swollen, great rushing river of agony! Literally half the surface of the entire county was a hospital, and every farm-house, barn, stable, outbuilding, for twenty miles square, was full to overflowing. The beds, the floors, the yards, everywhere, were they cared for, and behind them in the lines of battle, in the brush, by the side of the little spring streams where they had so painfully dragged themselves or sometimes been carried by their companions, were the uncollected dead and dying mostly. What a ghastly harvest to gather from the fair and peaceful fields of Adams County. And when the poor bruised and maimed bodies were gathered in this widely extended hospital and laid side by side, what never-to-be-forgotten scenes were there. The pale sufferers, the flushed, feverish and raving maniacs, whose reason had given way as they lay upon the field suffering, and watching the stars, and welcoming the storm and rain, that came like pitying tears from heaven to soften their hardening, blood-clotted clothes, to moisten their horrid wounds and cool the raging fevers of their brows—Union and rebels, sons and fathers and brothers. Here the smooth-cheeked boy, the darling, the pet and hope of home; there the lusty man, yesterday in the prime of life and strength, in the midst of his suffering and pain turning to the grizzled-haired husband and father lying by his side, and who wanderingly talks of home, and addresses by name the different ones of his family, to feebly minister with his one yet sound hand to this pitiful sufferer, and in this charity for a moment forces himself to forget his own, still perhaps incurable, wounds.

These blue and gray, now so quiet, so friendly, so full of compassion for each other; and but a few hours ago, how they fought, how viciously they struggled to kill each other. They fought like well-armed bull dogs, like furious fiends. The strange and varied wounds met with so frequently are the bloody attestation to this. Possibly the surgeons, who bound up these wounds, alone can some day tell the world how savagely men fought upon the bloody field of Gettysburg. Certainly no one else can. There were here many such

wounds, as we are told by the surgeons who examined them, as were never before known to come from a battle field. This incident is related to us by a surgeon:* On the third and last day of the battle, not a great while after the repulse of Pickett's historic charge, the surgeon was riding a short distance to the rear of his command, a few miles east of the town. The Union cavalry were moving eastwardly, and coming to the brow of a hill they came in full view of Stuart's advance cavalry, that was hurrying to the scene of the battle, from which, by some blunder, they had been lost, and had supposed they were to meet Lee's army near Carlisle. The moment the commander of the Federal cavalry saw the enemy, his bugler sounded the charge, and instantly rang out on the air the rebel bugle also to charge. The numerical forces were nearly evenly divided, and each side, spurring their horses to full speed, came clashing together, the men leaning forward, firing the pistols with the left hand, standing in their stirrups with drawn sabers, and with the shock they delivered their blows at each other, each man only mindful of cleaving the head of the man in front of him. Horses were knocked down like pins, stunned, and some killed outright. Thus riders were unhorsed, and men and horses were struggling and fighting still. A rebel, who was on the ground, ran his saber up the entire back of a Union cavalryman as he sat on his horse, the point of the blade coming out at the shoulder; fortunately it was only a flesh wound, but the course and force of the saber thrust showed the blind fury of the intention that impelled it. Another rebel, who had nothing else, it seems, to fight with, had used his guidon in lieu of a saber, and in the force of the shock had thrust this into the mouth of his opponent, and so viciously had he aimed it that it entered the mouth, tore the cheek to the ear, and tore away the poor fellow's entire ear. Men pitched themselves out of their saddles, and, by the force of the momentum, hurled themselves head foremost, like battering rams, at each other. These men were simply struggling to kill, with no thought of self or saving or protecting themselves—eager to die, even if they could kill the enemy and take him with them over the bank, and into the dark, deep pit where dwelt death and silence.

Death and convalescence began at once to lessen this great population of wounded, suffering patients, and the last of the patients from the tent hospitals, in the beautiful grove east of town, were moved away in the early part of November, 1863—over four months from the commencement of the Gettysburg battle.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The battle of Gettysburg took place on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, and as early as the 21th of that month the incipient step was taken by Judge David Wills, of Gettysburg, which soon led to the formation of the Gettysburg National Cemetery Association, and the purchase of the grounds and the making of the Soldiers' National Cemetery that now is the beautiful and enduring testimonial to the dead at the borough of Gettysburg—already a Mecca for the nation. July 21, 1863, Judge Wills wrote to Gov. Curtin, and in the opening sentence of his letter he says:

> Mr. Seymour is here on behalf of his brother, the governor of New York, to look after the wounded, etc., on the battle field, and I have suggested to him, and also to the Rev. Mr. Cross, of Baltimore, and others, the propriety and actual necessity of the purchase of a common burial ground for the dead, now only partially buried over miles of country around Gettysburg.

(This is the origin of national cemeteries, and thus to Judge Wills belongs

*Dr. T. T. Tate, of Gettysburg, who was surgeon in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

the credit of having inaugurated these memorial tributes of a grateful people to her dead heroes.)

He then proceeded to designate the piece of ground that was finally selected, and where the splendid monument stands, and that is now the lovely resting place of the dead heroes. Among other reasons for the selection of this spot, he says: "It is the place where our army had about forty pieces of artillery in action all Thursday and Friday, and for their protection had thrown up a large number of earthworks for the protection of the artillerists." The desperate attack of the Louisiana troops was made here on Thursday of the fight, capturing our guns, but were finally driven away. This point was the key to our whole line of defense—the apex of the triangular line of battle. There were two pieces of ground, about eight acres, one part belonging to Mr. Raffensberger, the other to Mr. Menchy. Judge Wills says of the dead at that time: "Our dead are lying on the fields unburied (that is no graves being dug), with small portions of earth dug up alongside of the body and thrown over it. In many instances arms and legs, and sometimes heads protrude, and my attention," he says, "has been directed to several places where the hogs were actually rooting out the bodies and devouring them." "Truly," Judge Wills says, "humanity calls on us to take measures to remedy this." He suggested that Pennsylvania at once purchase the grounds for a cemetery, and hopes the other States will readily assist in the work. He estimates that the bodies can be removed and decently buried at a cost of not over $3.50 or $4 each. He concludes by urging the Governor to prompt action in making the purchase, and furnishing permanent and suitable burial grounds, etc. Gov. Curtin highly approved every suggestion of Judge Wills, at once appointed him State agent, with full power to act upon the suggestions in his letter, and to correspond with the governors of all the States that had been represented by troops in the battle. In less than four weeks the eighteen States had favorably responded, the grounds purchased, and a competent party, under the direction of Judge Wills, was platting and arranging the grounds. The purchase contained a little over seventeen acres of ground, fronting on the Baltimore pike and extending south along the Taneytown road. He reported on the 17th of August that all the details had been arranged. This was all within six weeks of the great battle. Great labor and patient care had to be exercised in identifying the dead. In most instances the names of the occupants of graves were written upon small rough boards with a lead pencil. In many instances they were identified by letters, papers, receipts, certificates, or any other papers, marks on clothing, belts or cartridge boxes, etc. In this way, out of 3,564 bodies interred in the cemetery, the names of 2,585 were ascertained, while 979 remained unknown. Places for the different States had been carefully marked off, as well as places for the unknown, and the bodies were taken up, carefully coffined, and placed in their respective places. Afterward other bodies were found, and seventy bodies had been buried by friends in Greenwood Cemetery, and the mortally wounded in the hospitals as they died were added, and thus the total of killed of the Union forces and buried in the cemetery foots up nearly, if not quite, 4,000. Of those who were taken away and died, and of the bodies that had been claimed by friends and taken away for sepulture we have no means of estimating; this number to be added to the roll of the killed.

At the January session, 1864, the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporated the Cemetery Association, each of the eighteen States being represented by an incorporator who had been designated by the respective governors. Each State promptly responded, eager to bear its portion of the sacred charity, and

each paying the respective sums, which were estimated in the ratio of their representation in Congress. Pennsylvania's portion was $20,185.44. The total of the eighteen States paid in was $129,523.21. At the first meeting of the board of trustees the following officers were chosen: David Wills, Gettysburg, president; John R. Bartlett, Providence, secretary; Samuel R. Russell, Gettysburg, treasurer. Executive committee—Robert H. McCurdy, New York; Benjamin Deford, Maryland; William Y. Sellick, Wisconsin; Levi Scobey, New Jersey; Henry Edwards, Massachusetts. Auditing committee—Henry Edwards, Massachusetts; Gordon Lofland, Ohio; John R. Bartlett, Rhode Island.

The cemetery was enclosed with a substantial stone wall, with iron fence in front, an imposing gateway of iron, a lodge for the keeper, and headstones to the graves. The grounds were tastefully laid out with walks and lawns, and trees planted. The headstones of the graves are all alike, and form a continuous line of granite blocks, rising nine inches above the ground, showing a face width of eight inches on their upper surface.

The interments when first completed, the different States were represented as follows: Maine, 104 bodies; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 159; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 867; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 534; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 171; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; unknown, 979; total, 3,564.

The trustees adopted the design for a suitable monument, submitted by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, the plan being for a shaft of granite, with figures of white marble on the four buttresses, and a figure of the same material on the summit of the monument. The whole is symmetrical and very beautiful. It is purely historical, telling its own story with simplicity and comprehension. The superstructure is 60 feet high, a massive pedestal of gray granite, from Westerly, Rhode Island, 25 feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue of white marble, representing the Genius of Liberty. Standing upon the three quarter globe, she holds with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she clasps the victorious sword.

Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses. Supporting each is an allegorical statue of white marble, representing, respectively, War, History, Peace, Plenty. War is personified by a statue of an American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate. History, in listening attitude, records, with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field and the names of the honored dead. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate surroundings. Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph.

These beautiful pieces of statuary (and certainly they can not be excelled) were executed in Italy, under the immediate supervision of Randolph Rogers, the distinguished American sculptor. The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, paneled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal and heavily molded. Upon the plinth rests an octagonal molded base bearing upon its face, in high relief, the National arms, and upon the opposite side is cut into the granite the dedication address of President Lincoln. He was the guest of Judge Wills, and wrote this address at his residence in Gettysburg, on the evening of November 18, 1863. The address is very short, but the civilized world has pronounced every word of it an inspiration, and it will outlive the granite on which it is inscribed:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion— ,that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The cemetery having been completed, and the care of it by so many States being burdensome and expensive, June 22, 1871, the board of trustees resolved to transfer it to the General Government. The transfer was duly made, and the board was dissolved, first passing highly commendatory resolutions for the energy and good management of Judge Wills, and frankly saying that to him belonged the honor of the origin, organization and successful completion of the great work.

The consecration of the grounds occurred November 19, 1863. The President, Vice-President of the United States, and members of the Cabinet, Maj.-Gen. George C. Meade, Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Admiral Stewart, and distinguished representatives of the Navy, Army and the Civil Departments of Government had been invited. The President was present, and delivered the dedicatory address given above. William H. Seward was present, and in answer to a serenade in the evening at the hotel to the many distinguished guests, he responded in a short address. The principal address on the day of the ceremonies was made by Hon. Edward Everett, who was also the guest of Judge Wills. His address was worthy the great occasion- replete with facts about the battle, classical, finished and eloquent in its tribute to the dead and the living heroes of the great battle-field. Centuries from now its eloquent periods, rich and sonorous sentences will be pored over with infinite delight. Below we give a few extracts:

"Standing beneath this serene sky, overlooking these broad fields now reposing from the labors of the waning year, the mighty Alleghenies dimly towering before us, the graves of our brethren beneath our feet, it is with hesitation that I raise my poor voice to break the eloquent silence of God and Nature. But the duty to which you have called me must be performed. * * *

"It was appointed by law in Athens that the obsequies of the citizens who fell in battle should be performed at the public expense, and in the most honorable manner. Their bones were carefully gathered up from the funeral pyre, where their bodies were consumed, and brought home to the city. There for three days they lay in state, beneath tents of honor, to receive the votive offerings of friends and relatives—flowers, weapons, precious ornaments, painted vases (wonders of art, which, after two thousand years, adorn the museums

of modern Europe) the last tributes of surviving affection. * * * On the fourth day the mournful procession was formed; mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, led the way. * * * The male relatives and friends of the deceased followed; citizens and strangers closed the train. Thus marshaled, they moved to the place of interment in that famous Ceramicus, the most beautiful suburb of Athens, which had been adorned by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, with walks and fountains and columns—whose groves were filled with altars, shrines and temples—whose gardens were kept forever green by the streams from the neighboring hills, and shaded with the trees sacred to Minerva, and coeval with the foundation of the city, whose circuit inclosed

'the olive grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trilled his thick-warbled note the summer long,'—

whose pathways gleamed with the monuments of the illustrious dead, the work of the most consummate masters that ever gave life to marble. There, beneath the overarching plane-trees, upon a lofty stage erected for the purpose, it was ordained that the funeral oration should be pronounced by some citizen of Athens in the presence of the assembled multitude.

* * * "And shall I, fellow-citizens, who, after an interval of twenty-three centuries, a youthful pilgrim from the world unknown to ancient Greece, have wandered over that illustrious plain [Marathon], ready to put the shoes from off my feet, as one that stands on holy ground—who have gazed with respectful emotion on the mound which still protects the dust of those who rolled back the tide of Persian invasion, and rescued the land of popular liberty, of letters, and of arts, from the ruthless foe—stand unmoved over the graves of our dear brethren, who so lately, on three of those all-important days which decide a nation's history—days on whose issue it depended whether this august republican Union, founded by some of the wisest statesmen that ever lived, cemented with the blood of some of the purest patriots that ever died, should perish or endure—rolled back the tide of invasion, not less unprovoked, not less ruthless, than that which came to plant the dark banner of Asiatic despotism and slavery on the free soil of Greece? Heaven forbid! And could I prove so insensible to every prompting of patriotic duty and affection, not only would you, fellow-citizens, gathered many of you from distant States, who have come to take part in these pious offices of gratitude—you, respected fathers, brethren, matrons, sisters, who surround me—cry out for shame, that the forms of brave and patriotic men who fill these honored graves would heave with indignation beneath the sod.

"We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the governors of seventeen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men, who in the hard fought battles of the first, second and third days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on those hillsides and the plains before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields of gallant and loyal men, I feel, as never before, how truly it was said of old that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel, as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives, that their fellow men may live in safety and in honor. And if this tribute were ever due, when, to whom, could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting place we this day commend the blessings of Heaven and all men?

"For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States if that noble Army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights, thrown back in confusion on Baltimore, or trampled down, discomfited, scattered to the four winds. What, in that sad event, would not have been the fate of the monumental city of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington, the capital of the Union, each and every one of which would have been at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred by passion, flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?

* * * "Who that hears me has forgotten the thrill of joy that ran through the country on the 4th of July—auspicious day for the glorious tidings, and rendered still more so by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburg—when the telegraph flashed through the land the assurance from the President of the United States that the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, had again smitten the invader! Sure I am that, with the ascriptions of praise that rose to heaven from twenty millions of freemen, with the acknowledgments that breathed from patriotic lips throughout the length and breadth of America, to the surviving officers and men who had rendered the country this inestimable service, there beat in every loyal bosom a throb of tender and sorrowful gratitude to the martyrs who had fallen on the sternly contested field. Let a nation's fervent thanks make some amends for the toils and sufferings of those who survive. Would that the heartfelt tribute could penetrate these honored graves. * * * I must leave to others, who can do it from personal observation, to describe the mournful spectacle presented by these hillsides and plains at the close of the terrible conflict. It was a saying of the Duke of Wellington, that, next to defeat, the saddest thing is a victory. The horrors of the battle-field after the contest is over, the sights and sounds of woe—let me throw a pall over the scene, which no words can adequately depict to those who have not witnessed it, in which no one who has witnessed it, and who has a heart in his bosom, can bear to dwell. One drop of balm alone, one drop of heavenly life-giving balm, mingles in this bitter cup of misery. Scarcely has the cannon ceased to roar, when the brethren and sisters of Christian benevolence, ministers of compassion, angels of pity, hasten to the field and the hospital to moisten the parched tongue, to bind the ghastly wounds, to soothe the parting agonies alike of friend and foe, and to catch the last whispered messages of love from dying lips.

* * * "And now, friends, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again, as we part, invoke your benediction on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood, side by side, on the perilous ridges of the battle. You now feel it a new bond of union that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion, louder than that which marshaled them to combat, shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union; it is dearer to us for the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defense. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village, whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields

beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and, while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks in after times the wondering plowman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillery; Seminary Ridge, the Peach-Orchard, Cemetery, Culp, Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names, henceforward dear and famous —no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten. 'The whole earth,' said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens, who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, 'the whole earth is the sepulcher of illustrious men.' All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory. Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyrs—heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates to THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."

When the work on Cemetery Hill had been well completed, then the organization turned its attention to the main lines of the battle-field, that is, those lines of the Union forces extending from Cemetery Hill to the two Round Top Mountains, and the design was conceived of purchasing the land along this line and making a grand-drive avenue to Little Round Top Mountain, where land suitable for a picnic ground was purchased, and in a cheap form the necessary buildings erected to accommodate parties and delegations. And there, also, commenced the work of designating by suitable stones the positions of the different commands that they occupied during the most severe and trying times of the three days' fight. The eighteen States entered loyally into this project, and ordered suitably inscribed stones made. All of them put up, so far, are very elegant works of art, beautiful in design and finish, and already the most of the States have their battle field monuments in position, and the coming summer will see them properly represented. These tell the story of the battle, the part played by each of the various State troops, in solid granite. And now standing upon any elevation of the field these gray and white shafts can be seen in every direction. The association in nearly every instance purchased the grounds where these monuments stand, so as to bring them under the protecting care of the Cemetery Association. They will therefore stand here, each telling to the world, to future generations especially, its own part of the thrilling and tragic story. Hence, the perpetual story of the battle of Gettysburg will be gathered and preserved in a way more complete, perfect and enduring than that of any great battle field in all history, and in the long future the history of the organization arising from the first suggestion of Judge Wills, July 24, 1863, will be of itself an intensely interesting story.

The monument in the cemetery was unveiled and dedicated July 1, 1869. The dedication ode for that occasion was written by Bayard Taylor, and in it occurs the following:

"After the thunder storm our heaven is blue:
Far off, along the borders of the sky,
In silver folds the clouds of battle lie,
With soft consoling sunlight shining through;
And round the sweeping circles of your hills
The crashing cannon thrills
Have faded from the memory of the air;

Jesse Slaybaugh

And summer pours from unexhausted fountains
Her bliss on yonder mountains:
The camps are tenantless, the breastworks bare:
Earth keeps no stain where hero-blood was poured:
The hornets humming on their wings of lead,
Have ceased to sting, their angry swarms are dead,
And harmless in its scabbard rusts the sword."

The president of the Battle-field Memorial Association is ex-officio the governor of Pennsylvania. The local officers, those who are in immediate control and management of its affairs are for the years 1885-86 as follows: Vice-President, David A. Buehler, Esq., Gettsyburg, Penn.; secretary, John M. Krauth, Esq., Gettysburgh, Penn.; treasurer, J. Lawrence Schick, Gettysburg, Penn.; superintendent of grounds, Sergt. Nicholas G. Wilson, Gettysburg, Penn.

Directors who live in Gettysburg are Col. C. H. Buehler, Sergt. N. G. Wilson, John M. Krauth, Esq., Maj. Robert Bell, Sergt. W. D. Holtzworth, David A. Buehler, Esq., J. Lawrence Schick, Charles Horner, M. D., Col. John B. Bachelder.

CHAPTER XXV.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

HANCE HAMILTON AND RICHARD MCALLISTER—JAMES GETTYS—OLD PLAT OF THE TOWN—TOWN INCORPORATED—ELECTIONS—WATER COMPANIES—FIRE COMPANIES—BANKS—SEMINARY AND COLLEGE—CHURCHES—G. A. R. POST—A NATIONAL RESORT.

AMONG the points in the county of the earliest settlements where Gettysburg now stands, and in its vicinity, we find some of the very first settlers in this part of then Lancaster County. When York County was formed, 1749, we find that the Scotch-Irish of this, then called Marsh Creek settlement, were ranked among the old settlers of the new county of York. Indeed, they seemed to present the majority of the prominent leading men of the now county of York. They lived remotely from the county seat—thirty miles—the place where the people had all to go to vote, but this seems to have been no detriment to their prominent and controlling influence, or their presence and active participation in all general elections. Hance Hamilton was the favorite, bold, strong and adroit leader of the Scotch-Irish element, and McAllister of the Dutch, Conowago, settlement, was the strong and active leader in command of the Dutch hosts. They were well matched. McAllister had the most numerous followers. Hamilton was the ablest captain, and he called about him the best lieutenants. McAllister's forces could outvote Hamilton's crowd, but Hamilton never failed to carry off the prize at every election when he was a candidate. More than once riots occurred at elections in York; notably, at the first election in 1749 when Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister were rival candidates for sheriff. It became evident to the Scotch-Irish, or more properly, perhaps, to Hamilton, early in the afternoon of election day, that the Dutch were outvoting them. Two or three stout Irishmen rushed in and took possession of the point where the voters passed their ballots in between the cracks in the logs of the house. A lusty and brave Dutchman fell upon them, and commenced kicking the Irish heels from under them. A general fight, of

course, at once ensued. The battle became hot and furious, and the sturdy Dutch drove the Irish from the field out of the village and across Codorus Creek and kept them there the remainder of the day. The Dutch only then voted, and of course their votes were in an overwhelming majority, and to ordinary men McAllister would appear to have been elected. But he was not, rather he failed to get it so declared, and Hamilton was elected; at all events he got his commission and served. He simply went to the governor and threw the odium of the riot on the Dutch, and got his commission. Another riot occurred at the next election, and here again, and something after the previous tactics, was Hamilton master of ceremonies and the triumphant leader, wresting victory from defeat.

Hance Hamilton was the strong man, the man of unequaled resources, in the then entire territory that is now Adams and York Counties. He was then a very young man, just upon life's threshold; he died when he was but entering upon ripe manhood, and yet his name is imperishably linked with the history of York and Adams Counties.

James Gettys, the founder of the borough of Gettysburg and from whom it received its name, was a son of Samuel Gettys (in the days when only the preacher and the school teacher could write); the name was, like nearly all names in those days, spelled by sound and variously about every time a differently learned pundit had occasion to write it; thus we find "Gettes," "Gattis," "Gettus," "Gittys," etc. The Gettys family can be traced back, as among the pioneers of this part of the State, to 1767. Samuel Gettys died March 15, 1790. At one time he had been a rich man for that day, but lost heavily by dealing in Continental money. Still at his death his real estate at public vendue brought £1,764 10s.

James Gettys was an enterprising man, of sound judgment and bold and dashing financial schemes. He built a house large and commodious enough to throw open his doors to the public, or chance travelers passing, as a house of accommodation for "man and beast." He soon saw that a little trading store would be a good investment, and he opened one, and, perhaps so far, unconsciously, he was forming the nucleus for a town. Just when these things occurred cannot now be accurately known, but from chance records we do know that as early as 1787 it is referred to by Rev. Dobbin in one of his marriage certificates, as "Gettistown." It is supposed that Gettys built his hotel and residence as early as 1783, and soon after this the locality began to be called after him, instead of "Marsh Creek Settlement." From the records in Harrisburg we learn the town was laid out in 1780.

As explained in a preceding chapter, the idea of laying out a town occurred to Gettys about the time of the first agitation of the question of forming a new county. Mr. Gettys followed the common custom of that day of putting the lots of his new town on the market and disposing of them by lottery.

An old plat of the town, on parchment, has been found, as it was traced out by John Forsyth, deputy surveyor, who laid out the place. It is impossible to decipher the date. It is the original plat, and the first limits are described from "North" (now Railroad) Street on the north, to "South" Street on top of the hill on Baltimore Street, on the south, and include seven lots west of what is now known as Stratton Street, and seven lots west of what is now Washington Street. Eight streets are described: "Baltimore" Street, now Carlisle and Baltimore; "York" Street, now Chambersburg and York Street; "Middle" and "High" Streets, now North, corresponding to Railroad Street; "East" Street, now Stratton; and "West," now Washington Street; and

'South" Street, now the alley crossing Baltimore Street at the top of the hill. There were but three alleys, all running east and west.

On the map is the following memoranda: "The center square contains 196 square perches and is on each side 14 perches. The alleys are all 12 feet wide. The streets which cross at right angles on center square are 66 feet wide, viz.: Baltimore Street and York Street, all the other streets are 50 feet wide. The lots from No. 1 to 8 are 41 in front by 99 feet deep; and the lots from No. 9 to 38, inclusive, are 60 feet in front by 142 deep; Nos. 39 to 210 are 60 feet in front by 180 deep, except the lots from Nos. 67 to 126, inclusive, which are 60 feet front by 181½ deep."

In the distribution Mr. Gettys reserved for himself the lots on which his property stood, or lots 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 on Railroad Street. The following is very nearly a correct list of the lots and their owners in the distribution. Opposite each name is the number and location of the lots:

ON CENTER SQUARE.

1 Isabella Elder.
2 Maj. Bailey.
3 L. C. Gettys.
4 James Finley.
5 John Coyt.
6 James ——— [illegible].
7 Henry Arnold.
8 Widow Harrison.

ON BALTIMORE STREET.

9 Mary Vance.
10 N. Frozier.
11 James Moore, T. Pike.
12 John Troxell.
13 John Blair.
14 Thomas Steel.
15 William McPherson.
16 John Kerr.
17 Samuel Reay.
18 Robert Elden.
19 John Hollin.
20 James Duncan.
21 John Murphy.
22 Edwin McSherry.
23 William McCreary.
24 John Riley.
25 John Phillip.
26 Sally Fleming.
27 Alex. Gettys.
28 Thomas McClellan.
29 Thomas Campbell.
30 Robert McPherson.
31 John Donaldson.
32 William Patterson.

CARLISLE STREET.

33 Reynolds Ramsey.
34 William McCleary.
35 David Dunwoody.
36 George Gautz.
37 William McG———.
38 John Agnew.

RAILROAD STREET.

39 Arnold Elder.
40 David Corson.
41 Robert Dunn.
42 Adam Cookes.
43 George Robertson.
44 Henry Brandon.
45 Reynolds Ramsey.
46 Irish John McClellan.
Irish William Bailey.
47 James Wills.
48 John Blakely.
49 John Latta.
50 William Emmit.
51 Mathew Black.
52 John Hughes.
53 to 58 vacant.
59 John Thornburg.
60 Joseph McNeay.
61 Daniel McNorton.
62 Thomas Wesniss.
63 John Emmit.
64 James Stevenson.
65 James Linn.
66 Hugh Black.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

67 Thomas Trout,
George Trout.
68 William Barr.
69 ——— Furguson,
Bole Owings.
70 Mathew Longwell,
William McClellan.
71 John Edie.
72 John Knight.
73 David Puddle.
74 Isabella Moore.
75 Samuel Maxwell.
76 Hannah Rodgers.
77 Samuel Elder.

78 Samuel Adams.
79 Hugh Bigham.
80 Rev. A. Dobbin.
81 Samuel Gettys.
97 Jacob Sell.
98 Alex Russell.
99 William Gettys, ——— Conow.
100 Polly Vance.
101 Charles Campbell.
102 Widow Susanah Little.
103 John Blair.
104 Isaac Armstrong
105 John Maholin.
106 Samuel Wilson.
107 James Duncan.
108 Henry Buchanan.
109 Samuel Fay.
110 Isabella Fleming.
111 Reynolds Ramsey.

YORK STREET.

82 Barnabas McSherry.
83 William G. McPherson
84 to 87 vacant.
88 William Stewart.
89 Robert McIlvain.
90 Alex Spear.
91 Philip Morningstar.
92 Samuel Gettys, Jr.
93 George Irwin.
94 Walter Maxwell.
95 Bole Owings.
96 Joseph Mark.
112 Thomas Clinger.
113 William Crawford.
114 John Ashbaugh.
115 Reynolds Ramsey.
116 Alexander Scott.
117 Capt. William Lusk.
118 Reynolds Ramsey.
119 James Black.
120 Jacob Bower.
121 Elizabeth Bruner.
122 Alexander Thompson.
123 William McClellan.
124 Isabella Gettys.
125 John Anan.
126 John Blair.

WEST MIDDLE STREET.

127 Archibald Stewart.
128 John McKelip.
129 William Dunwoody.
130 Robert Dana.
131 Sophia Vance.
132 John Tome.
133 James Smith, Michael Miller.
134 James Gettys.
135 Mathew Caldwell.
136 William Vance.
137 Isabella Gettys, Patrick McCoy.
138 Patrick Mooney.
139 Alexander Elder.
140 Mathew Horner, ——— McMillan.
155 Mathew Horner.
156 John McKelip, John Craig.
157 James Flaught.
158 Thomas Douglas.
159 William Blakely.
160 Agnes McPherson.
161 John Cochran.
162 William Pim.
163 Robert Galbreath.
164 John Balten, George ———
165 Robert McPherson.

EAST MIDDLE STREET.

141 Samuel Gettys, Sr.
142 Thomas Cross.
143 James Hughes
144 John Blair.
145 John Thompson.
146 James Russell.
147 And. Weir.
148 Elizabeth Fleming.
149 Alexander Scott.
150 Joseph McCreary.
151 James Dobbin, Esq
152 Alex. Scott.
153 Richard Jenning.
154 —— (illegible.)
166 Samuel Russell.
167 William Bailey,
168 Robert McIlvaine.
169 William Bailey.
170 Joshua Russell.
171 James Buchanan.
172 Richard Elder.
173 John Tawney.
174 Mary Williams.
175 Mathew Shanks.
176 Bole Owings.

WEST HIGH STREET.

177 James Campbell, Sr.
178 Joseph Stilly.
179 Joseph Stilly.
180 Fred Remmel.
181 Joseph Moore.
182 Andrew Boyd.

183 William Pim.
184 Robert Scott.
185 Thomas Rogers.
186 Joseph Hughes.
197 And. Johnston.
198 John Tome.
199 Alex. Scott,
James Gettys.
200 Daniel Gour.
201 Samuel Hays.
202 Barnabas McGee.
203 John Blair.

EAST HIGH STREET.

187 Samuel Hays.
188 John Watt.
189 John Forsyth.
190 John Wilson.
191 Samuel Moore.
192 Patrick McMullen
193 James McSherry.
194 John Tate.
195 James Baird
196 John McClellan (Irish).
204 James Hughs.
205 Alex. Russell.
206 Nancy McPherson.
207 Betsy McPherson.
208 Bole Owings.
209 James Gettys, Reynolds McPherson.
210 Peggy Kirk.

The 210 lots laid out by Mr. Gettys retain the same numbers in the title deeds to the present time. Owners can thus readily trace the different assignments, as the numbers and streets given above correctly locate each lot. This is the best obtainable list of those who were here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is a convenient book of peerage for the descendants of these people—a vein of the blue-blood of the country.

TOWN INCORPORATED.

The above list of lot owners, and then the list given in the account in another chapter of the parties engaged in building the first court house, and then the list of settlers from 1817 to 1828, as given elsewhere, from the memory of Mr. Longwell, give a remarkably full list of the settlers in Gettysburg during nearly the first half century of its existence. Then, the marriage docket of Rev. Dobbin completes the list in a manner more satisfactory than can probably be found of any other town in the State at this late day of comparatively the same age.

From the day of its founding it grew with the growth of the surrounding country in population and wealth, receiving, of course, the impulse that would naturally come of the location of the county seat here in 1800. The wisdom of this selection is shown that now for eighty-six years it has remained undisturbed—we believe no effort made or question agitated for a removal during all that time.

On March 10, 1806, it became by law an incorporated borough. It had a postoffice and store, blacksmith shop, and enough people to begin to put on many town airs. George Morton had started a spinning wheel factory to supply the country with that very necessary article in every household. The movement to build a court house and jail commenced in the early part of 1801. This year the new town was making local laws to regulate affairs in the town. Reynolds Ramsey was village treasurer, collecting quit rents and dog tax, and market house rents, etc. Ramsey and Attorney Haight had their offices together. As early as 1801, we know from an advertisement that James Marsden had a "frame house handsomely weather-boarded and painted on York Street." Indeed, in 1801, Gettysburg was a bustling young "Western town," full of promise, new buildings and improvements, and new settlers to grow up with the town. So wide had its fame extended in 1801 that the peripatetic showman was attracted here, and suddenly one morning the bustling town must have been, as the slang now puts it, paralyzed by the gaudy posters announcing the coming of the "great, moral and edifying show;" "wax

figures as large as life." The proprietor's name is not to the bills, and it is only inference that it was not the incomparable Artemus Ward making his first bold venture in the "wild and raging West." In the same year James Cobean rented Gettys' tavern, and Dr. Samuel Agnew opened his office and offered his ministrations to the sick and afflicted. Michael Newman erected a tannery and commenced making leather. In 1802 John Rowland had his pottery running, and so brisk was business that he was constrained to advertise for "a good potter." In 1803 Edward Davis had his chair factory in operation, and as our citizens will remember, Gettysburg was a leading point for this industry to the time of the rebel invasion in 1862–63. Jacob Sell had occupied the "Red House" on the south side of York Street, east of the court house; then in 1805 Mr. Underwood carried on business in this place, and in 1806 Mr. Harper moved his printing office into it.

April 6, 1806, James Scott and Thomas Hetich started a line of stages from Chambersburg to Baltimore. Starting "every Monday morning at 4 o clock from Chambersburg, it arrived at the house of James Scott, in Gettysburg, the same day, and at the house of Jacob Winrott, Petersburg; stopping here all night, would reach Baltimore the next day, at the house of the sign of the 'Sheaf of Wheat.' Returning, leave Baltimore Friday morning at 4 o'clock, and by the same route reach Chambersburg Saturday." This was a great improvement for that day. All the way to Baltimore and back by stage in a week!

In 1806 Henry Young was "mine host" in Gettysburg, and returns public thanks and is "continuing at the old stand of tavern-keeping and Ironmongery."

In 1807 the total revenue of Gettysburg, including dog tax, was $557.81½. Reynolds Ramsey was burgess in 1806–07.

The first borough election was in May, 1806. The first council met May 21, following, at the house of William McClellan; present, George Kerr, Emanuel Zeigler, William Garvin, James Dobbin, Walter Smith. George Kerr, elected president of the town council, appointed James Gettys clerk and treasurer, his bond fixed at $1,000; salary 2½ per cent on moneys collected.

In June, 1807, Rev. D. McCanaughy opened his high school in Gettysburg, which school was an era in the town's history. In it was taught Latin and Greek, as the ancient prospectus informs us. Rev. McCanaughy was an eminent divine and leading educator of his time.

Among the ordinances of 1806 was a resolution to purchase a fire engine, and for this purpose a petition to the grand jury and court of quarter sessions asking assistance, which obtained from them an allowance of $150, and then the council authorized the issuing of a town bond for $300.

As early as June 8, 1806, a severe ordinance was passed prohibiting swine from running at large; the same time was passed an ordinance "to prevent the increase of dogs." It required every owner to report his dogs, with full description thereof and pay a tax on each one—40 cents for Mr. Dog and $2 for Mrs. Dog. It was Reynolds Ramsey's official duty to buy a book, keep the dog registry and collect the tax. This record book is a veritable curiosity. It shows fifty eight dogs reported before August, 1806. "Joseph Worley one small Dog his Name is pen is black and white Ring round his Nack paid;" "Alexander Russells Dog is of a small size Coller black with a white Ring Round his Neck his name pointer paid;" "Spangler B. McClalen dog is brown yeallow lags and Brast Named beaver;" "Samuel Kuplinger Dog is of a middle size Collor is black and white his name is pipe paid;" "George Walsh a Midel Sized yeallow Dog and his name is liberty paid;" "Chris-

tian Culp one small light yeallow Dog his name is possum paid;" "John Gross a small dog Black his name is smart paid;" "Mickel Numan of a whitish brindled collar with a very long head his name is bull paid;" Doc Samuel Agnew's dog of a Dune Collor and his name is 'Augustus Cezror;'" "Mathias Culp a small yallow Brindeld dog his name is pen paid;" "Adam Swop 1 dog of Midel Size his name is Forney and yeal collor," etc. While on the subject of extracts from Reynolds Ramsey's records we give the following extract, that not only explains itself, but is a complete insight into the ideas of that time of morality and statesmanship: "be it Remembered that on the second day of february in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, Shem Greble [Graybill] of Adams County, farmer, is convicted before me, being the burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg, of a breach of the Lord's day by driving a wagon through the Borough of Gettysburg on the first day of February and year afsd. being the Lord's Day commonly called Sunday which conviction is Mede upon my ordinance and I do adjudge him to forfeit for the same the sum of four dollars."

By careful search of the tax books we learn that there were eighty-three houses and two tan-yards in Gettysburg in 1806. Adam Swope owned one of the tan-yards and William Buchanan the other. The fire engine, which cost $150, was received August 5, 1806.

At the May election, 1807, was elected George Kerr, burgess; town council—James Galloway, James Gettys, Samuel Hutchinson, James Dobbin, William Maxwell; street commissioners—Emanuel Zeigler, Henry Hoke; high constable—William Kuhns. James Douglas was appointed town clerk and treasurer. This new council determined at their first meeting to build a market house. This was built in the square on the east side of the court house, a passage way twelve feet wide separating the buildings.

In the year 1807 there were eighty-nine houses in the borough, and Philip Youse had built a brewery.

The next year, 1808, the town council was Alexander Cobean, John Troxell, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Ackerman, William Buchanan; Jacob Ackerman, president; James Dobbin, clerk and treasurer. There had been three houses put up the year ending June, 1808. This was not a very rapid growth, but the place was growing. It appears Nicholas Gelwix had become the town brewer. This council set apart Wednesdays and Saturdays as market days, and enacted some rigid laws about the matter of markets, going extensively into details. They had come of a race of men and were emerging from an age when all men believed that the law-making power should regulate everything, even to that sacred little operation of a man kissing his wife on Sunday.

John Ashbaugh was appointed clerk of the market, and it must have occupied all his time and study to understand and enforce the wonderful regulations of the council.

In 1809 the new council—Michael Newman, president; Walter Smith, John Agnew, William Kuhns, H. G. Jamison. The council now held meetings in Fredrick Rupley's house. James Dobbin again town clerk and treasurer.

The people who owned and, it is presumed, lived in their houses in the borough at this time were Jacob Ackerman, John Ashbaugh, James Agnew, John Agnew, William Buchanan, Joseph Bolton, Ezekiel Boring, Frederick Bower, Christian Benner, Alexander Cobean (two houses), Christian Chritzman, Mathias Culp (three houses), Christian Culp, Joseph Cooksen, Henry Coaser (?), Abraham Coppersmith, Nicholas Crumbaugh (two houses), Peter Creamer, James Dobbin, Edward Davies, Moses Degraft, Martin Ebert, James Gettys (two houses), Robert Graham, George Gelwix, James Galloway, John Gallo-

way, George Geyer, William Garvin, George Gantz, Sarah Gilbert, ——— Giffin, Nicholas Gelwix, Henry Hoke (two houses; had also a brewery and brick-yard), Robert Hayes, Hutcheson & Newcomer (store), Samuel Hutchinson, Dr. Samuel Huey, John Hughes, Dr. Jamison, John Jenkins, William Kuhns, Elizabeth Keyes, Barnabas Kerr, George Kerr, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Lohr, ——— Messer (?), William Maxwell, John McKelip's heirs, John Myers, William McClellan, — — Markey, Martin Markley, Michael Newman, Valentine Neisewits (?), Jacob Oyler's heirs, Andrew Polley, Samuel Polly, George Patser, Alexander Russell, Russell & Kerr (store), Mary Rimmel, Christian Ribe, Adam Swope, John Sweeny (the cabinet-maker), Walter Smith, Jacob Sell (two houses), Samuel Sloan, James Scott's heirs (two houses), Jacob Shroeder, John Troxell, Jr., Jacob Wertz, Mary A. Weims, Christian Wampler, ——— Miller, Adam Walter, Henry Watkins (had also a brick-yard), Henry Wasmas (?), Emanuel Zeigler. This includes the entire list as shown to pay tax in the corporate limits on their houses. There was quite a number who paid taxes on vacant lots.

March 19, 1810, the Gettysburg Academy was established; $2,000 was appropriated to it; one-half of this sum to purchase a library, and the other half invested in productive property to help pay the teachers. May 1, this year, Alexander Russell elected burgess. Town council—Walter Smith, John McConaughy, Frederick Rupley, Michael Newman, Henry Hoke, Christian Mumpler and John Ashbaugh, street commissioners; Jacob Wertz, high constable. The council appointed James Brown clerk and treasurer; Brown died and Samuel Hutchinson was elected to fill vacancy.

At the next election, 1811, the above officers were re-elected.

(In September, 1811, was the first elephant circus ever on exhibition in Gettysburg. The entire show consisted of the elephant. The advertisement says: "The elephant is not only the largest and most sagacious animal in the world, but from the peculiar manner in which it takes its food and drink of every kind with its trunk, it is acknowledged to be the greatest natural curiosity ever offered to the public. She will lay [*sic*] down and get up at command. She will draw the cork from a bottle" [In these days any of our dudes can do this.] "and with her trunk will manage it in such a way as to drink its contents. She is eleven years old, and measures upward of fifteen feet from the end of her trunk to that of her tail, ten feet around the body, and upward of eight feet high. Perhaps," the advertisement continues, "the present generation may never have an opportunity of seeing an elephant again, as this is the only one in America, and this perhaps its last visit to these parts." Imagine, reader, you could have seen Jumbo smile as Barnum reads this show bill to him.)

1812 George Kerr, burgess; council Walter Smith, Michael Newman, Fred Rupley, William Maxwell, Mathew Longwell; Robert Hayes and John Troxell, Jr., street commissioners. Hayes refused to accept the office and John Ashbaugh was appointed. Samuel Pauley was high constable, Samuel Hutchinson, clerk.

In 1813 John Galloway contracted "to pave the Diamond" for the sum of $500 from the county and $180 from the borough.

May election, 1814, James Gettys elected burgess; council—William Garvin, John McConaughy, Christian Wampler, George Smyser, John Troxell, Sr.; Michael Newman, Nicholas Crombaugh, commissioners; Peter Sheets, constable; president of the council, William Garvin; Samuel Hutchinson, clerk and treasurer; John Ashbaugh, clerk of market. In 1813 they paid the clerk a salary—$13.

Property owners of York Street, east of the court house, took steps in 1814 to commence to pave the street.

N. G. Wilson.

James Gettys, burgess, died during his term of office, and March 18, 1815, the council elected James Dobbin to fill the vacancy.

James Dobbin elected burgess, 1815; town council—William Garvin, John McConaughy, John Troxell, Sr., Jacob Eyster, Barnhart Gilbert; George Smyser and Nicholas Crombaugh, street commissioners; Peter Sheets, constable.

1816—Dobbin re-elected burgess; council—William Garvin, John McConaughy, John F. McFarlane, Jacob Eyster, Barnhart Gilbert; George Smyser and Christian Wampler, street commissioners; James Wray, constable.

1817—Above burgess and council re-elected.

1818—William McPherson, burgess; James Wray, C. Wampler, Henry Welsh, John McConaughy, M. Newman, council.

1819—This year the officers elected must be freeholders. A. Russell, burgess (got twelve votes); council—John P. McPherson (twelve votes), John McConaughy, Jacob Eyster, B. Gilbert, George Hersh (all twelve votes each); S. Ditterline and C. Wampler, street commissioners.

1820—McPherson re-elected (eleven votes); council—McConaughy (twelve votes), Hersh (twelve votes), John Murphy (ten votes), James H. Miller (eight votes), and were elected. [Where was the little busy ballot box stuffer?] Christian Culp and George Zeigler elected commissioners.

1822—Alex Dobbin, burgess; council—Thaddeus Stevens, Ditterline, Robert Hunter, J. B. McPherson, George Smyser; commissioners—John Galloway and James A. Thompson.

1823—William McClellan, Jr., burgess; council—George Sweeny, C. S. Ditterline, Robert Hunter, John Hersh, Samuel H. Buehler.

1824—Simpson S. King, burgess; council—John F. McFarlane, Thaddeus Stevens, George Smyser, John Galloway, Robert Harper; street commissioners—Adam Swope, John Hersh; clerk and treasurer—Robert Smith; clerk of market—Christian Chritzman.

1826—King re-elected burgess; council—William Gillespie, John McFarlane, John B. McPherson, George Sweeny, George Zeigler; street commissioners—Thomas C. Reed and John Hersh.

1827—King re-elected; council—John B. McPherson, Thaddeus Stevens, David Zeigler, Z. Herbert, John Houck.

1828—Council—Thomas C. Miller, William McClellan, Robert G. Harper, Andrew Polly, John B. McPherson. At the first meeting of the new council McClellan offered a resolution to pay the clerk and treasurer a salary of $12.50 per annum, and that the members of council serve without pay. The council began to order property owners to pave sidewalks in front of property in Second Square. And it ordered that "large stepping stones, raised three inches above the surface, filled in with ironstone broken fine, be placed across the street at Center Square." R. Smith, so long clerk, now refused to hold the office longer, and Robert G. Harper was promoted to the $12.50 salary.

1829—Simpson S. King still burgess; council—John Runkle, John B. McPherson, Robert G. Harper, Thaddeus Stevens, J. M. Thompson. The first act of the new board was to grant Mrs. Winrott permission "to put up fixtures at the door of her tavern for the purpose of securing stage horses when they arrive at the door." Stevens offered an ordinance to compel property owners of property on South Baltimore Street from High Street to the borough line, "to pave in front of said lots." June 20, 1829, council appointed David McIlroy to wind the town clock one year for the sum of $5.

1830—Council—William McPherson, Ephraim Martin, Thomas J. Cooper, David Little, John Slentz. Robert Smith was again appointed clerk and treasurer.

1831—R. Smith, burgess; council—John Slentz, David McCreary, David Ecker, Adam Wert, Thaddeus Stevens.

1832—The borough was divided into two wards, and two watchmen appointed. This year Thomas C. Miller, burgess, and George Smyser, George Shyrock, William Gillespie, Jacob Zeigler, M. C. Clarkson, council. This year, in August, the anti swine-running-at-large ordinance was suspended for sixty days.

1833—Miller re-elected; council—George Smyser, George Shyrock, William Gillespie, John Houck, Adam Walter.

1834 Michael C. Clarkson, burgess; Simpson S. King, George Kerr, David McCreary, John B. McPherson, S. F. Forney, council.

The incorporated borough had now been growing, building and improving for a generation. The annual revenue had risen to $1,573.73. The tax books this year show there were 414 persons who paid taxes in the borough.

1839 Burgess, M. C. Clarkson; council—John Slentz, Jacob Culp, Daniel M. Smyser, David McCreary, George Arnold; street commissioners—Joseph Little, Moses Degroft.

In the election of 1840—Burgess, David McCreary; council—John B. McPherson, J. A. Thompson, George Arnold, Daniel Baldwin, Daniel Culp; road commissioners—Adam Swope and Joseph Little; clerk—Robert G. Harper; attorney Anthony B. Kurtz; constable—Christian Stout. In October of this year, the council passed an order to petition Legislature for authority to borrow $6,000 to build water-works.

1841 Burgess—David McCreary; council—John Houck, William King, William Baugher, James Bower, John Gilbert; street commissioners—David Troxell and Jacob Heck.

1842 Burgess George Arnold; council—John Houck, David Litle, M. C. Clarkson, S. S. McCreary, Henry Rupp.

1843 Arnold re elected; council—Robert Smith, George McClellan, Quintin Armstrong, Hugh Dunwiddie, A. B. Kurtz.

1844 Arnold re elected; council John Houck, Samuel H. Buehler, Nicholas Codori, George Heck, John Brown.

1845 Burgess John B. McPherson; council—David Horner, William Wisotsky, Peter Stallsmith, John Weigle, Samuel McCreary.

1846 C. M. Smyser, burgess; council—C. W. Hoffman, William King, John Winebrenner, G. W. McClellan, George Little.

1847 James A. Thompson, burgess; council—R. W. McSherry, David Troxell, J. B. McPherson, W. Ruthrauff, Jacob Worbeck.

1848—Burgess—George Arnold; council—C. W. Hoffman, D. M. Smyser, Samuel McCreary, William Baugher, Thomas Warren.

1849—Burgess William King; council—William Wisotsky, John Gilbert, P. Stallswith, D. Heagy, G. Little.

1850—Burgess—John Culp; council—John Scott, H. Saltzgarra, Marcus Sampson, David Horner, Samuel McCreary.

1851—Burgess—D. Middlekoff; council—H. Rupp, J. F. Fahnestock, John Houck, Alexander Frazier, James G. Vera.

1852 Middlekoff re elected; council—Adam Dawson, R. G. McCreary, J. L. Tate, Dr. R. Horner, Jacob Culp.

1853 Burgess—Robert G. Harper; council—John Gilbert, John Rupp, John Culp, Eden Norris, D. A. Buehler; clerk—R. G. McCreary.

1854—Harper re elected. This year members of council were elected for one, two and three years, respectively. Afterward all members to be elected for three years. Council, elected for three years—Hugh Dunwiddie, C. W. Hoff-

man; for two years—James A. Thompson, S. R. Russell; one year—J. F. Fahnestock, G. H. Swope.

The next year D. Kendlehart was elected councilman, and S. S. McSherry to fill term of C. W. Hoffman.

1856—Judging by minutes [no election reported] the council had in it Gilbert, Cobean, Rupp, Kendlehart and Meals. Next year we find Comfort's name. 1858, Samuel Herbert was elected; also John Herbst.

1859—Council [guessing from minutes] was Thompson, Sheads, Comfort, Shick, Herbst and Rupp.

At a special meeting of the council, April 20, 1861, it was unanimously resolved to appropriate $500 by the borough toward the support of the families of those who had gone or were about to go to the war. The councilmen who passed this resolution were Kendlehart, Stallsmith, Garlach and Sheads. The secretary of the council was Jeremiah Culp. McClellan and Doerson were members of the council in 1861.

1863—The old members of the council present at the first meeting: Stallsmith, Chritzman and Garlach. The new members elect were Henry Rupp and A. D. Buehler. Robert Martin, burgess; Henry Rupp elected president of the council. William B. McClellan, of the council, sent in his resignation in which he says he is "prostrated upon a bed of sickness from which I am not likely to recover;" whereupon D. Kendlehart was elected to fill the place, and he was at once elected president of the council; Jeremiah Culp, secretary and also collector, and S. R. Russell, treasurer.

January 13, 1864—Council authorized its president to borrow $4,000 for the purpose of paying bounties to fill the borough's quota in the army.

"*Resolved* that handbills be immediately posted offering $100 reward for each volunteer, and ten dollars in addition to every person procuring such volunteer."

In 1865—Council—Rupp, Lashells, Wills and Martin; Abram Scott elected and refused to serve. W. C. Stallsmith elected to the vacancy. R. G. McCreary, burgess.

1866—New councilmen elected, George A. Earnshaw, David Warren, William H. Culp. In 1867, the council was, present, Wills, Warren, Culp, Earnshaw, Spangler and Baker.

January 27, 1868—Mr. H. D. Wattles presented to the borough, as a free gift from him, the elegant town clock, now in the cupola of the court house.

1868—The new members elect were W. S. Hamilton, A. M. Hunter; Alexander Spangler, president; Jeremiah Culp, secretary; S. R. Russell, treasurer.

1869—New councilmen—Jacob W. Cress and Robert Tate, clerk—Frank D. Duphorn, and G. G. Myers, commissioner.

1870—W. S. Hamilton, president of council; J. Auginbaugh, secretary (and is still secretary, 1886); S. R. Russell, treasurer; Daniel Cashman, commissioner; J. L. Hill, burgess. Robert Tate, of the council, died in 1870. A. M. Hunter was elected to fill the vacancy.

In October, 1871, immediately after the great Chicago fire, a large town meeting was held and the council was requested to consider the subject of sending $500 to the sufferers. The people were eager to go to the relief of their unfortunate friends, but the council, after due consideration, and examination of the condition of the town treasury, doubted their ability and legal right to make the donation.

March 18, 1872, Hunter and Chritzman retired and Fahnestock, Buehler and Tate took their seats as members of the new council, August 27, of this year. John L. Hill resigned the office of burgess. T. C. Norris, councilman,

also resigned; David Wills appointed his successor. C. H. Buehler resigned as president of council, and David Wills was elected.

1873—Council—Fahnestock, Buehler, Tate, Gilbert and Stoner. Treasurer—Charles A. Boyer.

1874—Gilbert, Buehler and Samuel K. Foulk were the new councilmen. David Wills again president; Samuel Bushman, auditor. John Gilbert resigned from the council, and J. Wolf was elected. September, 1874, David Wills resigned from council. John L. Tate was elected president. Burgess John M. Krauth resigned November, 1874.

1876 Col. C. H. Buehler, burgess; councilmen elected—George H. Swope, John Winebrenner and J. Skelly; David Wills, president. Skelly was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred. Wisotzsky.

1877—W. B. Meals, burgess; and John M. Huber and George B. Manfort, councilmen elect.

1878—David Kendlehart, burgess; George H. Swope, president of the council; Johnston Skelly and W. H. Rupp, councilmen elect. March 24, 1878, council appointed Hans David Wills and R. G. McCreary a committee to receive the President of the United States and other distinguished visitors. This year Hugh D. Scott was appointed treasurer; Jeremiah Culp was elected afterward as treasurer.

1879—Jacob Kitzmiller, burgess; new councilmen—H. D. Scott and William D. Holtzworth. J. Skelly, elected president; Jeremiah Culp, treasurer.

1880—W. H. Bayly, burgess, Henry Overdeer, assistant burgess; Dr. T. T. Tate, Charles E. Armor, L. H. Stallsmith, W. I. Martin, Peter Overdeer, council; J. H. Skelly, president.

1881—W. S. Shroeder, burgess; councilmen elect—T. T. Tate, F. Ramer, Rufus E. Culp; treasurer W. H. Bayly; superintendent of streets—David Warren; police—M. L. Culp; David Wills, attorney; M. L. Culp, high constable.

1882—W. S. Shroeder, burgess; Calvin Hamilton, assistant; and Samuel Herbst, John Culp, Abraham Hoke, W. J. Martin, council; M. L. Culp, constable; W. H. Bayly, treasurer; Samuel Mc. Swope, attorney. Bayly resigned and H. B. Danner was elected treasurer. The next year Danner resigned and J. W. Kendlehart was elected. In 1883 J. E. Bair, president of council; Hake, Wilson, Herbst, Wible, Ramer and Bingham, council. This year R. J. McCreary, burgess.

In August, 1883, the ordinance accepting the offers of the water company for the building of the new water-works was accepted by the county and the contract made and signed November 16, following.

1884 W. H. Tipton, burgess; P. J. Tawney, E. H. Minnich, R. E. Culp, F. S. Ramer, new members council elect. The council then stood the above and N. G. Wilson, Samuel Herbst, J. E. Wible, W. F. Martin; street commissioner John Winebrenner; S. Mc. Swope, attorney; J. W. Kendlehart, treasurer.

1885 Tipton re elected; assistant burgess—H. B. Danner; new members of council Jacob Plank, George Shriver, Samuel Ridinger. Officers of last year continued, and old police.

1886 Tipton re elected; Calvin Hamilton, assistant; council newly elected—J. Emory Bair (re elected), Calvin Gilbert, John M. Tate. The hold-over members are F. S. Ramer, Jacob Plank, E. H. Minnich, George Shriver, P. J. Tawney, Samuel Ridinger.

WATER COMPANIES.

In August, 1822, Thaddeus Stevens, a councilman, offered a resolution to contract for water supply for the town, to be furnished in hydrants, for the sum

of $200. This year, November, the council elected George Smyser to fill the unexpired term of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

Thaddeus Stevens continued to press the subject of water-works, on the attention of his fellow councilmen. It was greatly through his efforts that the old water-works and reservoir were constructed, and pipes laid from the spring on the side of Baltimore Street. For many years these answered all purposes, but in the course of time the wants and growth of the town caused the present water-works to be put up by a private company, and now Gettysburg is supplied with a great abundance of the purest and best of water. The stranger who visits the place, tastes its water, visits the water-works and sees the pure crystal fountain in the reservoir that is pumped from an inexhaustible lake that is covered by seventy feet of granite roofing, to him this is one of the attractive features of the place. Certainly no place in the world is more favored in this respect than Gettysburg.

The new water-works were put up and completed in the summer of 1883; the work commenced in the fall of 1882.

FIRE COMPANIES.

The council ordered fire companies to form as early as 1808. An engine was provided and an ax, bucket and hook and ladder companies were provided for. The people of the place were naturally fire fighters. The original companies had but poor means or implements to fight fires successfully, but the people would rally upon the first alarm and with buckets conquer every fire nearly, and at least in every case save the adjoining property. No residence was burned down for over eighty years after the founding of the town. An inviting fact for fire insurance companies. In January of the present year (1886) an elegant fire engine was purchased, and under Capt. Calvin Gilbert an effective company is now organized.

The first engine house was built in 1809. It was sold in 1830 for $12, and in 1822 the council ordered the building of a new one, "to be 28 feet long, 8 feet wide, 12 feet high in front and 8 feet in the rear, to be weatherboarded, the boards to be planed and painted white, and the front lettered 'Engine House.'" It was on the lot between Evan's store and Widow Chamberlain's lot. The engine called "Guard" was purchased July, 1830.

BANKS.

The first movement toward establishing a bank in this place was taken by Alexander Cobean in 1813. He became the president, and opened books for tock subscriptions in Gettysburg, Millerstown, Littlestown, Oxford, Abbottstown, Berlin, Petersburg, Hunterstown, New Chester, Taneytown, and at Arendt's, Hapke's, Black's and Hanover. The original commissioners appointed to organize the bank were Alexander Cobean, James Gettys, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Eyster, Bernhart Gilbert, William Maxwell, Michael Newman, Robert Hayes, M. Miller, George Smyser. This was the first application to start a bank under the law just passed authorizing banks. At the first election of directors of the bank were chosen A. Cobean, James Gettys, Walter Smith, Robert Hayes, Ralph Lashells, Jacob Eyster, Bernhart Gilbert, of Gettysburg; and Andrew Will, Littlestown, Amos Maginly, Miderstown; Michael Slagle, Conowago; John Dickson, Straban; William Wierman, Latimore; Patrick Reid, Emmittsburg. President, Alexander Cobean; cashier, John B. McPherson. Bank regularly opened for business May 31, 1841; hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. This institution has successfully weathered the financial storm for the past three-quarters of a century. Its present officers are Dr. John A.

Swope (congressman), president; J. Emory Bair, cashier, and Charles M. McCurdy, teller.

The First National Bank of Gettysburg was organized in February, 1864, with George Throne, president, the present officer; George Arnold was first cashier, Samuel Rushman, teller. Arnold retired in 1873, and Maj. H. S. Benner succeeded and retained the office until 1875, when Maj. R. Bell, present cashier, succeeded him. Capital stock $100,000.

SEMINARY AND COLLEGE.

Full mention is made in the chapter on education of the Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church (Rev. J. K. Demarest, pastor), of Gettysburg, is closely identified with the history of the people of this county from its earliest settlement. The first building was erected in the vicinity of Black's grave-yard where there was a settlement of the Dutch Reformed people in 1738. The church was probably organized in 1740; the "meeting-house" was built about 1747. It was known as the Great Conowago and Marsh Creek Church. Rev. Caven was "stated supply" in 1740. In 1741 the congregation petitioned to be rid of their preacher, because "when Mr. Caven is abroad a bad story invariably comes back after him." For some years this people worshiped in private houses or under "God's first temples." Andrew Bay was long supposed to have been the first resident pastor, but this was an error, probably from the split in the church of the "Old Side" and "New Side." Rev. Joseph Tate was the first ministerial call to Great Conowago, in 1748, then Robert McMordie; in 1767 Rev. James Long, then Joseph Rhea, Samuel Kennedy. The latter was doubted by the authorities as to his opinions, and he was refused to the church. The Presbytery said he was "tinctured with New Light sentiments." Poor Kennedy was tried for being an Irishman, in reality, but they called it "laying too much stress on external and internal holiness." The ghostly trial was had. The most wonderful thing about it now is the synopsis of the testimony as it is furnished by the records, of the persons who had heard him preach, and would, under oath, give the substance of his remarks and arguments, on the most wonderful and dryest dogmas months after they had sat in the cheerless church and heard them. They could repeat the text and give a synopsis of his so called arguments under each of the many headings. This trial and testimony is a flood of light upon the religious ideas, subjects and manners of the times. Among the witnesses called were Capt. McPherson, Samuel McConaughy, Quintin Armstrong.

In 1772 Rev. Robert Huey was asked for by the congregation. The Presbytery, because he was an Irishman, subjected him to the most rigid examination on "the more important articles of the Christian religion, wherein the Calvinists and Armenians differ;" and he did not pass the ordeal. Rev. John Black was in charge in 1775. He was the ablest man probably in charge of this church; continued many years, and was greatly respected. He replaced the old log church with the large stone one in 1780. In 1781 the Presbytery met in this then magnificent building. A great incident came before this body. Two young ladies of the congregation were at outs. The great difficulty in the case was they were both "most highly connected," each claiming kinship with either preacher or elder. In fact they were so high in their family connection and influence that the session had no jurisdiction, and therefore it came directly to the Presbytery. It was in the end the common female

trouble of tea tattling. The young lady was found guilty of an unruly tongue and was ordered up to receive a public reprimand. In 1741 a minister was tried by the Presbytery for drunkenness. He was acquitted, and the record says: "We cannot find cause to judge Mr. Lyon guilty of anything like excess in drinking. * * But inasmuch as his behavior had so many circumstances and symptoms of drunkenness, and inasmuch as he did not make any apology or allege it proceeded from sickness, we judge that he is censurable, and yet, as we apprehend that the small quantity of liquor which Mr. Lyon might have drank might produce the above effect after his coming in out of the extreme cold into a warm house near the fire, we do not find sufficient cause to condemn him for drunkenness." At the next meeting of the Presbytery this same Rev. Lyon was tried, condemned and convicted "for whistling on the Sabbath, conduct indicating vacuity of thought and a disposition at variance with the proper spirit of the Lord's day."

The good and reverend Black introduced the first temperance society in this part of the world. It was very mild, not prohibiting the use of liquor, but simply to stop excessive drunkenness. He only could induce three of his congregation to sign, and the end soon came in, Mr. Black being deposed from his church for his pains.

In 1813 it was determined so sell the church and remove to Gettysburg. Dr. McCanaughy, long in charge of the church, an eminent divine and educator, resigned in 1832 to take the presidency of Washington College, which place he ably filled until October, 1849. He died January 29, 1852. A church was built in Gettysburg, and here the congregation has worshiped since. In 1840 the new and present church was completed.

Reformed Dutch Church of Conowago.—This church in its entirety was brought by the Dutch with them from Holland. The site of their first church was on what is now the York pike, two miles east of Hunterstown, and down the pike to the Two Taverns—long known as the Low Dutch Road. In March, 1817, the Legislature authorized the congregation to sell their property, which was done, and the church dissolved and merged into the Presbyterian Church. The congregation had had internal dissensions, a split at one time, but the chief cause of its winding up its affairs was the fact that the Dutch were a migrating people.

The Dutch emigration from Adams County commenced in 1800—in two directions, north and west. Daniel Boone was a native of Bucks County, Penn., born in 1735. He was the pioneer that led the way to Kentucky in that time only inhabited by the red man. He was in Kentucky in 1769, and founded the site of Boonesboro, where he lived until 1792. Following him to the Indian lands the first to go were some of the Dutch from Conowago. Collins, in his "History of Kentucky," says: "The first Dutch emigration to Kentucky, in a group or company, was in 1781, to White Oak Springs Station, on the Kentucky River, one mile above Boonesboro. Among the emigrants were Henry Banta, Jr., Abraham and John Banta, Samuel, Peter, Daniel, Henry and Albert Duryee, Peter Cosart or Casad (Cassat) Fredrick Riperdan and John Fluetz (Yeury)." These names are all familiar names in Adams County. It tells very plainly where they were from. This was the commencement of the stream that poured into Kentucky from Pennsylvania for many years.

These men had come through the trackless wilderness to this place, where they paused a few years, recuperated and simply continued their western journey, starting the stream of immigration to the great Mississippi Valley, where this century has witnessed the most wonderful human development the world

ever saw. Guided by the north star, by the streams and mountain passes, by the moss growing on a particular side of the trees, by their keenly whetted senses of the deep tangled wildwood, they successfully piloted their way, easily overcoming difficulties that in this day and age would be simply appalling. Silent, obscure, illiterate men, wandering nomads upon the earth's waste places, poor in this world's goods, uncultured and without a particle of ambition, but in all the history of great deeds by great men who were their superiors? Stern and silent, full of religious zeal and childish superstitions and fears, often disputatious, dogmatic and domineering over inferiors or equals; independent, brave unto death, never knowing fear of anything mortal, and cowering in agony at conjured shadows from another world, their works alone can fitly symbolize their glorious immmortality. They were our nation builders. They laid the enduring foundations of this remarkable civilization. The men "in undressed jerkins and the good dames handling the spindle and the flax" were the world's truly great heroes and heroines. Immortal men and women! We cherish thy sacred memories, adore thy noble works and would reverently gather thy ashes to be kept forever as a token and talisman for all generations and all time. The other branch that immigrated to New York in 1793 were led by the Brinkerhoff's. They settled in what is now Cayuga County. And thus the names of these early Dutch settlers have become known in nearly all the States.

Christ's (Evangelical Lutheran) Church.—It is not known when this church was organized in Gettysburg. It was here in 1789 in "an old log schoolhouse" on the corner of High and Stratton Streets. In 1811 a church was put up. The earliest church records now obtainable date 1819. Rev. Herbst was pastor until 1829, succeeded by Revs. Charles Weyl and F. Ruthrauff. In 1835 the lot now occupied was secured, and the church building erected. The pastors were Rev. Benjamin Keller, 1839; Rev. J. H. Smith, who was succeeded by Rev. H. L. Baugher, who continued until 1852, and Rev. Dr. Schmucker officiated. In 1855 he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Krauth, who served until 1861, when Dr. Baugher was again put in charge. In 1866 Rev. C. A. Hay succeeded. This is generally known as the College Church.

Episcopal Church. This society was started by Rev. Henry L. Phillips, in June, 1875, and a temporary chapel built in 1876, Rev. J. H. Marsden in charge, succeeded by Rev. E. A. Tortal.

Catholic Church. The church building was commenced in 1826, under the direction of the Superiors of Conowago Chapel. Father Lewis De Barth was first in charge as visitor, then Father Mathew Leken. In 1831 the church not yet completed; May 18th the building was struck by lightning. Father Michael Dougherty officiated alternately with Father Leken until 1843. From 1830 to 1851 Fathers Kendler, George Villiger, V. H. Barber and F. X. Donecker were the visiting priests. The new brick church on High Street was built in 1852, under the care of Father J. B. Cotting. At this time the Jesuits passed the church over to the Bishop of Philadelphia; then the pastor became a resident of Gettysburg. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, 1863, Rev. Joseph A. Boll was placed in charge, and he is the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church (John Vrooman, pastor).—There were thirty members of this church in Gettysburg, in 1818. A small house on Baltimore Street was rented and Rev. Van Orsdel officiated, followed by Rev. Wesley Woods. The church was built on Middle Street in 1822. The rear portion of the lot was used as a burying ground until Evergreen Cemetery was made in 1854. A Sunday-school was started in 1826; Ezekiel Buckingham, superintendent and George Walsh, assistant. In 1835 a parsonage was purchased; this

J. W. C. O'Neal

was sold in 1856 and the present parsonage secured. The new church as it now stands was built in 1872.

Reformed Church.—This was organized and placed under the care of Rev. George Troldenier in the year 1790; at first in "an old log schoolhouse," and this being too small they held worship in the court house. They then united with the St. James Lutheran Church, and in 1814 the two erected the "Union Brick Church," on the corner of High and Stratton Streets. In 1815 Rev. John Runkle was in charge, succeeded by Dr. Schaff, and he by Dr. Harbaugh. To this time services were held in the German language. Rev. David Bossler was in charge for six years. Then the field was vacant two years, trying all the time to find a preacher who could preach alternately in German and English on a salary of $400. Finally Rev. B. S. Schneck was secured. The church was empty from 1835 to 1838. Rev. Samuel Gutelius then came and remained until 1843, when E. V. Gerhart came; then Rev. Jacob Zeigler. The congregation now purchased the St. James Lutheran interest in the church building. The building was enlarged and re-dedicated June, 1862. Rev. Bucher resigned in 1863, and Rev. Deatrich became pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer.

SOCIETIES.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 200, F. & A. M., was instituted January 1, 1825. The original officers were Sampson S. King, W. M.; Robert Goodloe Harper, S. W.; Thomas C. Reed, J. W.; George W. King, Sec. Charter members: Sampson S. King, Robert G. Harper, Thomas C. Reed, George W. King, Francis Leas, Thomas C. Miller. In 1832 the great wave of Thad. Stevens' anti-Masonic war struck this part of the country, and January 7 of that year the Good Samaritan Lodge suspended its meetings and surrendered its charter. Robert Goodloe Harper took charge of all the papers and carefully preserved them, saying to his brothers that he expected to live to reorganize the lodge and that it would grow strong and flourish. Time verified his fondest hopes. This anti-Masonic war was ephemeral—it controlled one election. The lodge was revived and reorganized January 23, 1860, and then the number of the lodge was changed to 336, but no other change in name. The officers of the new organization were Robert Goodloe Harper, W. M.; Edward G. Fahnestock, S. W.; Henry B. Danner, J. W.; Joel B. Danner, Treas.; William A. Duncan, Sec. The charter members: Robert Goodloe Harper, Edward G. Fahnestock, H. B. Danner, Joel B. Danner, William A. Duncan, Henry S. Benner, Samuel K. Foulk, John Geiselman. Present officers: John C. Felty, W. M.; W. H. Tipton, S. W.; Calvin Hamilton, J. W.; William T. Zeigler, Treas.; Daniel A. Skelly, Sec. The present membership is seventy-one.

Masonic Chapter, F. & A. M., was organized March 23, 1886. Officers: Daniel A. Skelly, H. P.; H. D. Scott, K.; Winfield S. Shroder, S.; Henry S. Benner, Treas.; Charles H. Ruff, Sec. The charter members: Charles P. Gettier, W. D. Holtzworth, Daniel A. Skelly, Hugh D. Scott, Charles H. Ruff, Winfield Shroder, Hanson P. Mark, W. T. Zeigler, Henry S. Benner.

Cayugas Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, No. 31, was organized June 25, 1854. The present officers: F. M. Garlach, Sachem; Peter Thorn, Sr., Sagamore; E. K. Culp, Jr. Sagamore; C. H. Stallsmith, C. of R.; William N. Miller, Asst. C. of R.; D. Kitzmiller, K. of W. Trustees: T. J. Stahle, J. W. Flaharty, C. B. Shields. The charter members: John L. Holtzworth, W. B. Wauk, Samuel Weaver, Obidiah Beard, Henry Hughes, Thomas F. Frazier, S. W. Kale, Michael Meals, John Peter Hoffman, J. H. Skelly,

Henry G. Karr, B. G. Hallebaugh, Jesse Ebert, William Trickel, Thomas Warren, Augustus Schwartz, Nicholas Weaver, Jacob Rinehart, James W. Shultz, James N. Shruckhise, John J. Burbell, T. T. Titus, John Sellers, Isaac Heitshue, Henry G. Wolf, Dr. J. L. Hill, G. A. Long. The officers of the original organization were John Burbell, Sachem; Henry G. Cave, Sr. Sagamore; John L. Holtzworth, Jr. Sagamore; Henry G. Wolf, C. of R.; Samuel Weaver, K. of W.

I. O. O. F.—Present officers: J. H. Fleming, N. G.; Robert D. Armor, V. G.; Charles H. Ruff, Sec.; William C. Stallsmith, Asst. Sec.; J. L. Shick, Treas. Trustees: Robert D. Armor, Jeremiah Culp, W. T. Zeigler.

Union Encampment was instituted October 3, 1857. First members C. H. Buehler, J. H. Culp, G. W. Stover, N. Weaver, J. L. Shick. Officers at the organization: J. L. Hill, C. P.; William B. Meals, J. W.; John Winebrenner, S. W.; Robert D. Armor, H. P.; Charles X. Martin, Sec.; John Rupp, Treas. Present officers: W. N. Miller, C. P.; Charles Zeigler, S. W.; W. C. Stallsmith, S.; David Kitzmiller, Treas.; Robert D. Armor, H. P. The I. O. O. F. lodge was instituted August 18, 1845. The officers first installed were W. P. Bell, N. G.; John G. Baker, V. G.; George W. Bowen, S.; Robert D. Armor, A. S.; Samuel Yingling, Treas.

Corporal Skelly Post No. 9, Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., of Gettysburg, was among the first posts organized in Pennsylvania. It was named in honor of Corp. Johnston H. Skelly, of Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, who was wounded at the battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., on the 15th of June, 1863, and died in the hospital at Winchester on the 12th of July, 1863. The first organization did not exist very long, owing to political dissensions in the post, and the charter was surrendered. In September, 1872, the post was reorganized with its original name and number, but did not increase in membership very fast (having only about forty-five members) until the year 1879, when the prejudices which had existed for some time in this locality against the G. A. R. were removed and applicants began to come in very fast for admittance to the order, and the membership was increased until the present time (1886) it numbers 103 members. After its reorganization the post held its meetings in the three story building nearly opposite the court house until March, 1880, when the members purchased the old Methodist Church on East Middle Street, which was remodeled and fitted up for a post room, the walls of which are all hung with fine pictures, comprising battle scenes, views of different battle fields, photographs of members of the post, and votes of thanks from the department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., and different posts of this and other States. The post owns a very fine collection of relics gathered from Gettysburg, and other battle fields. The commander's pedestal is made from a section of a hickory tree cut along the bank of Willoughby's Run (the scene of the first day's battle of Gettysburg), with a Hotchkiss shell sticking in the center of it, and the top is a piece of dressed granite from the woods in front of Round Top. Another relic in the post room is a small cannon, weighing 150 pounds, with one and one-half inch bore, made from one of the guns of Henry's North Carolina rebel batteries, which exploded during the battle of Gettysburg in front of Round Top. The post also owns the chair belonging to Gen. Ewell, and which he left in his hurry to get away from Gettysburg. It was presented to the post by a former citizen of the town, Hiram Warren (deceased). The following are the names of the post commanders: Rev. Jesse B. Young, N. G. Wilson, Robert Bell, Theodore C. Norris, J. W. Cress, S. R. Andrews, J. Jefferson Myers, H. S. Buehler, C. E. Armor, William E. Culp, John Orr, J. E. Wible, William T. Ziegler, S. H. Eicholtz, W. H. H. Pierce, William D. Holtzworth and J. H. Skelly. The following are

the officers of the Post for 1886: Com. A. M. Detrick; S. V. C., H. W. Lightner; J. V. C., John G. Frey; Adjt., Thad. L. Welty; Q. M., N. G. Wilson; Surgeon, C. E. Goldsborough; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. McKnight; O. D., W. T. Zeigler; O. G., H. S. Buehler; S. M., William H. Rupp; Q. M. S., J. E. Wible; O. S., J. H. Sheads; Trustees, R. E. Culp, C. Hamilton, Robert Bell.

*The Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College.** —February 4, 1831, the students of the Gettysburg Gymnasium were called together to take measures for the formation of literary societies. Profs. J. Marsden and M. Jacobs addressed them on the subject. The roll was then divided, and the first half became the founders of the Phrenakosmian Society. They numbered eighteen. Prof. Marsden presided over the first meeting. Two weeks later, Friday evening, February 18, the second meeting was held, at which the constitution was adopted. J. C. Hope was elected the first archon. The records show that at least six different constitutions have been adopted and enforced.

The library connected with the society was founded by a resolution of April 15, 1831, Harper's library being purchased as the nucleus. The library, consisting now of nearly 6,000 books, occupies one of the large rooms on the fourth floor of the present college building. The society has accumulated a fund, the interest of which is spent in the purchase of books. October 30, 1867, Mr. Manges moved that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of providing a reading room. The project met the approval of the society, and the reading room was opened at the beginning of the next session. The periodicals subscribed for are designated by a vote of the society. A number is furnished gratuitously.

Since 1868 public exercises have been held every alternate year, on February 22. Several literary contests have been held with the sister society, the Philomathæan. The society has published two catalogues, one in 1846 and another in 1853. Were one to be issued now (1886) it would record over 1,200 names of those who are or have been active members. [*Communicated.*]

A NATIONAL RESORT.

The fame of Gettysburg is now spread all over the civilized world. Here is the historic battle-field of centuries, the magnificent National Cemetery, and its grounds and splendid avenues now being lined with battle-field monuments that record in granite the position of the different commands in the battle; the park on Little Round Top; the lovely landscape; the quiet and picturesque, blue, distant, sweeping hills; the neat, cleanly, solidly built town; the clean paved streets; the smooth, wide sidewalks; the shade trees throwing their grateful shade along the streets; the broad avenues; the reposing landscapes; the exhaustless supply of pure, sweet water; its hotels and business houses and the many elegant and spacious mansions; and then in the suburbs the Katalzine Medical Springs and the summer hotel by them, all go to make this one of the most inviting places to the tourist and the oppressed in the great cities, and pleasure seekers in the world. The air, the water, the scenery in its sweet and reposing splendors; the old and elegant institutions of learning, both literary and theological; the quiet and pleasant manners of the people, their refinement and culture and open frankness and true hospitality to the visitors and strangers, are the "open sesame" to the hearts of all comers to this rapidly-becoming National Mecca, for the patriotic veterans of the late war as well as the favorite resort to all.

To the writer of these lines the recollections of Gettysburg will, while he lives, linger as one of the most vivid and pleasant pictures in his pathway of life.

*The facts are mostly taken from "the Pennsylvania College Book."

CHAPTER XXVI.

PHYSICIANS—OF THE EARLIEST OF WHOM TRADITION IS AT FAULT—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN EARLY DAYS—EARLY PHYSICIANS—ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—PRESENT LICENSED PRACTITIONERS.

THE gifted poet philosopher made some desultory remarks about "ministering to a mind diseased," and answering his own question exclaimed in disgust, "throw physic to the dogs." That will do for a strong man in prime health, but upon the ears of the poor invalid it would fall less heeded than the idle winds. In the olden time the intensity of religious faith deemed it enough, in fact, the be all and the end all, to minister to the poor, sick souls of men, and they looked with contempt upon what they regarded as wicked attempts to doctor the body. It was but the vile vessel, doomed for a few brief days to bear in this vile and troublous world the immortal soul, to coffin and confine its impatient wings in its eager anxiety for its flight to the bosom of the blessed God and the endless and infinite joys of heaven.

Of the earliest immigrants here tradition is wholly at fault as to how or who ministered to the sick and afflicted. Had we even the most shadowy traditions to seize upon, we might construct a fair and reasonable story as to the manner of those early times in this respect, and do this, too, with no great fears as to the assertions we might make being authoritatively contradicted. Alas! no physician of a century ago, or three-quarters of a century, or fifty years ago, jotted down in his journal of recollections his knowledge and the traditions that had come to him of his predecessors in his profession; who they were, how they plied their trade, and other items of interest that would now be a store house of wonderfully interesting information to us. Confronted as we now are with this painful omission of our ancestors, the lesson loudly calls upon the young men of to-day, of every profession, every guild, trade and occupation to keep a handy diary, where details and daily facts may be transmitted to far future generations. Young man, it is an easy road to immortality—to building of your own monument that will endure beyond the bronze or the hardest granite!

There must have been a generation of people here who were practically without any scientific medical aids in combating the "ills that flesh is heir to" in all newly-settled countries. The work-a-day mothers, the kindly-faced old grandmothers nursed the sick and ministered to the sufferers those simple remedies that they had learned of, that were gathered from the forests, the fields and the gardens. True, their knowledge of diseases and remedies were very limited, but they ventured upon no experiments of a heroic kind, and merely tried to gently assist nature in efforts at a cure. The priestly office in those days was esteemed a source of nearly infinite wisdom, especially if the reverend could gibber words in Greek and Latin. Doubtless these learned pundits were often impressed to prescribe for the body as well as pray for the soul. Then, there were the faith doctors, and then, too, as now, were the ever-living and ubiquitous quacks—arrant humbugs—a prolific race, tenacious of life, plying their nefarious trade and peopling the silent city of the dead. We all abuse these poor despised shams and dishonest frauds—tampering for gain with that most precious boon—health and life—and yet are we not nearly all more or

less guilty; that is, are we not a race, nation and people of empirics—looking only upon the one side with a dull and dim vision in all the affairs of life, and, as we are told, the yet more important, because eternal, concerns beyond the grave?

What science and almost all the art of medicine and surgery we have are the discoveries and inventions of the present century. Look at the improvement in the treatment and cure of our insane, the cleaning and drainage of our cities, the healthful comforts added to our houses and homes, the understanding and proper preparation of our food, the intelligent battle we can now make against epidemics! In short, we have performed what at one time could have only been done by a miracle—prolonged the average life of a generation ten years. What else has the human race done that can be compared to this? Think of it, reader. Here is a suggestion that may lead the intelligent mind to the contemplation of the most instructive and interesting subjects it is possible to place before it.

The beginning of this century found Dr. John Agnew a practicing physician in Gettysburg. The Agnews were a very prominent family long prior to the Revolution, and in that war the different members made the name historic. Dr. Agnew would have made his name illustrious in any age or among any people. An industrious and patient investigator, with a strong, active brain and a stout heart, he walked life's path single-handed, and boldly pursued new avenues of knowledge and thought out many of the intricate problems of life. The people of his time, of course, could have but small appreciation of his worth to them and mankind. In the very early part of this century he wrote and published a most valuable paper on vaccination, the first thing of the kind ever published in this country. We are informed that the State Medical Society, at one of its meetings a few years ago, learned something of this historical incident of Dr. Agnew's article, and eventually sent one of its members to Gettysburg in the hope of finding the publication, but failed to secure it. The writer of these lines found it in the early files of Harper's paper, the *Centinel*, now in the *Star and Sentinel* office.

The commencement of the nineteenth century found here, practicing his profession, Dr. William H. Crawford, a man of great and varied abilities. His active and brilliant intellect made him, at an early period of his life, pre-eminent among men, and he wrought out by the sheer force of his own genius a national and lasting fame. A born leader of men, and whether in the science and practice of medicine, a law-maker in the halls of Congress, on the stump or in the forum as a statesman or orator, or wielding his pointed and trenchant pen, he found few equals in his day among the world's greatest men, and no superiors. A tolerably complete account of Dr Crawford may be found in another part of this work.

Dr. John Runkle was a native of Maryland, born in 1786, a son of Rev. John William Runkle, of the Palatinate, Germany, who lived to the age of eighty-four years and died in 1832. Dr. John Runkle studied theology for a time, but nature's impulses turned his attention to the study of medicine. He was great enough in his profession to impress his life upon his age, and there has been handed down to the present generation even the glowing accounts of his great worth as a physician, as a fellow-citizen, as a guide, counselor and friend to his neighbors and widely extended list of patients. In the biographical portion of this work will be found an extended sketch of Dr. Runkle.

Dr. John B. Arnold was born in Connecticut in 1775, and died in 1822. He was in early life a graduate of medicine, and came to Adams County before the end of the last century. (See his biographical sketch.)

Dr. James Hamilton was among the early educated and able physicians in this county. He was a Southern man by birth; had received a good education both in the literary and medical schools. A man of dignified and gentlemanly deportment, of a high sense of honor, he was greatly respected and beloved by all our people. He lived in this county nearly fifty years. He came here with ample means, and invested largely in lands in the Piney Mountain region, and instead of this making him money it impoverished him, and in his old days, when too feeble longer to practice his profession he died in the extremes of poverty about the year 1825.

Dr. John Knox was many years a leading man in the county in his profession. His son, Rev. John Knox, became the eminent divine of New York. Dr. Knox was one of nature's men of strong and positive convictions, who was naturally a powerful leader in his profession or in his church as well as in social life. His eminent talents as a physician, his great worth as a citizen, are now a pleasant theme for contemplation by the few aged and venerable men among us, the oldest of whom are carried back to the times of their early boyhood days, when they come to tell you of Dr. Knox.

Dr. James H. Miller was one of Dr. Crawford's earliest medical students in his office, and was a most worthy successor to his eminent tutor as well as to the practice of the eminent men we have named above. For many years he was the Nestor of physicians in all this part of Pennsylvania. When his advice or counsel in the most complicated and difficult cases was obtained, all were satisfied that all was done that could be accomplished, and the ablest of his contemporaries could seek no higher authority than Dr. Miller. He married a Miss Spear, of Franklin County, and removed to Baltimore, in 1825, where he at once became the leading physician. He died in the early "fifties," leaving no descendants. When Dr. Miller removed to Baltimore his extensive practice was divided mostly between Dr. David Horner and Dr. Charles Berluchy.

Dr. John Paxton was one of the early physicians who at one time became very prominent in the county. His family lived in Millerstown where he was reared. Upon completing his education he located in Gettysburg, gaining an extended and, for that day, lucrative practice, and there he died.

Dr. David Horner was born in Gettysburg, Penn., in 1797, and was a son of Robert and grandson of David Horner, who immigrated to this country prior to 1760. He read medicine under Dr. James H. Miller, and received his degree of M. D. from the Washington Medical College at Baltimore, Md. He died in 1858. (See his biography.)

Dr. Charles Berluchy was an uncle of Drs. Charles and Robert Horner, of Gettysburg. Dr. David Horner and Dr. Berluchy married sisters, Misses Allen, of Savannah, Ga. Dr. Berluchy was a native of Milan, Italy. In his native country he left the University of Milan and joined Napoleon's forces, and after the fall of Napoleon he came to America. He was wounded in the face in one of the many battles, and a great scar was the potent mark of his exposure to the enemy on the battle field. He came to Gettysburg about 1816, and located here in the practice of his profession. Under all disadvantages he gained an extensive practice, and became a prominent and influential citizen in his adopted country; was for some time postmaster in Gettysburg. He left here about 1855, and located in Pottsville, where he died about 1861. He left a widow and two sons. His son, Samuel Lilly Berluchy, became a very learned physician, but died young. The family have all died since the death of the father and husband.

Dr. Samuel Meisenhelder was born in York County, Penn., in 1818, and

graduated in Jefferson Medical College in 1851, came to East Berlin in 1851, and died there in 1884. (See biography.)

Dr. John Parshall was here in the early part of the century. He came from Perry County, Penn., lived here and practiced successfully until about the year 1833, then removed to Tennessee, none of his family remaining here. He was the organizer and leader of the small colony that removed to Tennessee. He was, it is said, a student of Dr. Miller.

Dr. Samuel E. Hall was also one of Dr. Miller's students, and had succeeded in building up a good practice in Berlin, and, about 1837, removed to Gettysburg, where he had a large practice, and afterward went West. He is remembered as a good physician, but impulsive and sometimes warm in discussions.

Dr. David Gilbert established himself as a physician in Gettysburg about 1830. He was very successful and was noted as a surgeon. It is said, in fact, that the only men to this time that could cut off a limb had been Drs. Crawford and Miller until Dr. Gilbert came. He practiced here about fifteen years and removed to Philadelphia, and became still more celebrated as a surgeon; was at one time a professor in the medical college there. He died in Philadelphia, leaving a family. His son, Kent Gilbert, was also a physician and was elected coroner of Philadelphia.

J. W. Hendrix, born in York County in May, 1823; graduate of the University of Maryland, March, 1849; resided at New Oxford. He died May 26, 1885, deeply lamented by a wide circle of sincere friends. [See biography elsewhere.]

Joseph A. Shorb was for thirty-five years a prominent physician and leading citizen in the county. He died in 1855, deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends and relatives—a good man, a wise physician and beloved friend. He was the father of thirteen children, two of whom are living. [See biography elsewhere.]

ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was formed in Gettysburg June 14, 1873, by Drs. R. B. Elderdice, Robert Horner, W. J. McClure, J. L. Baehr, A. Holtz, C. Thompson and J. W. C. O'Neal. A. Holtz, chairman; E. B. Elderdice, secretary; J. L. Baehr, treasurer. There were then about thirty-five practicing physicians in the county. At the regular meeting in June, 1873, the attendants were Drs. H. S. Huber, J. P. Brenneman, W. C. Stem, E. W. Mumma, Charles Horner, R. N. Meisenhelder, F. C. Wolf, A. B. Dill. Permanent officers elected: Robert Horner, president; H. S. Huber and A. Holtz, vice-presidents; E. B. Elderdice, recording secretary; William J. McClure, corresponding secretary; J. W. C. O'Neal, treasurer.

June 8, 1881, the Legislature passed an act requiring the prothonotary of each county to provide a book in which shall be kept a registry of each practicing physician in medical surgery in the county; the record keeping an account of the deaths or removals from the county of physicians. The act goes on to specify the qualifications in point of medical education each practitioner shall have before he can practice. Any one, however, in the continuous practice since 1871 can continue practice without the qualifications required by law.

Present licensed practitioners in the county are as follows:

George B. Aiken, a native of Baltimore, who received the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland, March 10, 1836, settled in McSherrystown, where he has been continuously in the practice.

James B. Combs, nativity, Huntington County, Penn.; residence Round Hill, Huntington Township; took his degree at the Medical College of Ohio, March 1, 1851, and also graduated in the Medical and Surgical University of Philadelphia, February 23, 1872, and for some years practiced medicine in Baltimore.

E. W. Cashman, a native of Bendersville, Adams County, now residing in York Springs; graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1886.

Daniel L. Baker, resides in East Berlin.

Aaron L. Bishop, native of Littlestown, where he has continued to reside all his life. A graduate of the University of New York, March 1, 1847.

John C. Bush, born in Baltimore; graduated in University of Maryland in March, 1854; resides in Mountjoy Township, where he has had a continuous residence.

Abraham Piere Beam, of Franklin County; a graduate of Jefferson Medical College March, 1876; residence, Fairfield.

Jesse P. Brennaman, native of York County; graduate of University of New York. He located in Arendtsville and finally in Gettysburg.

John G. Brown, born in Adams County; residence, Hampton, in this county. He graduated in the University of Maryland March 1, 1878.

David A. Diller, native of York County. He took his degree in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania April 21, 1864. He resided in York County until 1859, and since then has resided in York Springs, this county.

Howard L. Diehl, a native of Littlestown; residence, Gettysburg; graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 1, 1876.

John Russell Dickson, born in Adams County; residence, Straban Township; received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1880. [See biography.]

A. B. Dill graduated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1865. His family were early settlers in this country. His residence is York Springs. [See biography elsewhere.]

Jeremiah Diore, born in the Mauritius; residence, Biglerville; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 29, 1884.

A. M. Evers, a native of Rockingham County, Va.; lived in Frederick, Md., and removed to New Oxford, in this county.

Robert Breckinridge Elderdice, born in Cecil County, Md.; was a graduate of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, June 25, 1858.

Samuel Enterline, born in Dauphin County, Penn.; graduated in Eclectic Medical College, of Philadelphia, February, 1867; first located in York County, then came to present residence in Huntington Township.

John C. Felty, born in Adams County; graduated in University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1873, and in 1870 and 1873 received from Pennsylvania College the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; residence, Gettysburg. He has so improved the opportunities of his school days as to readily take a prominent place in the ranks of his profession. [See his biography in the biographical part of this work.]

Edwin Knox Foreman, born in Frederick County, Md.; graduated at the University of Maryland, March 1, 1862; practiced medicine in Mechanicstown and Elkton, Md., and then located in Littlestown. He is an eminent and learned physician. [See elsewhere his biographical sketch.]

Charles Edward Goldsborough, a native of Frederick County, Md.; attended lectures in 1855 56 in University of Maryland; was then examined and placed in service of United States Army in 1861, and became acting assistant surgeon in 1862, and served two years; altogether was four years in the United

O. W. Bumma M. D.

States service, then practiced his profession one year in Hampton, when he permanently located in Hunterstown. He is a prominent and influential man in his profession. [See biographical sketch elsewhere.]

Charles Peter Gettier, a native of Maryland; graduated from New York Homœopathic Institution March 1, 1867, and located in Littlestown, where he has been very successful in his professional practice. [See biography.]

John E. Gilbert, a native of Gettysburg; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania March 1, 1877, and located in his native town; died in April, 1882, in Gettysburg.

Wilson F. Hollinger, a native of Adams County; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania March, 1874, and located in Abbottstown.

Alex. W. Howard, born in Adams County; graduate of the University of Maryland, March, 1870; residence, Bendersville. He is already one of the county's prominent physicians. [See biography elsewhere.]

Charles Horner, born in Gettysburg, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1846; received the degrees of A. M. and M. D. in Pennsylvania College in 1843 and 1846.

Robert Horner, born in Gettysburg; received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1849, and the degree of A. M. in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in June, 1875.

Ephraim Howard, a native of Adams County; residence, Straban Township.

Jonathan Howard, a native of Littlestown, received no regular degrees; practiced medicine in Mountpleasant Township, and resides in Littlestown.

Andrew Howard, of Mountpleasant Township, received no degrees.

Charles W. Johnston, born in Bedford County; received his M. D. in March, 1875, at Jefferson Medical College; resides in Abbottstown.

John Shorb Kinzer, born in Littlestown; graduated in the University of Maryland March 3, 1881; resides in Germany Township; was conferred the degrees of A. B. and A. M. at St. Mary's College in 1878 and 1880.

Thomas Kenedy, a native of Adams County, graduated at Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College February, 1874; resides in Bermudian.

Virgil H. B. Lilly, a native of Adams County; graduate of University of Maryland in March, 1869; resides in McSherrystown; a scientific man in his profession, a ripe scholar and valuable citizen. [See biography in another column.]

Hiram W. LeFevre, born in Adams County; graduate of the University of Maryland, 1872; resides in Littlestown.

Israel P. Lecrone, born in York County; received his degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College in March, 1871; resides in Arendtsville; of a large family, there being eleven children, of whom five are now living. [See extended biography elsewhere.]

Richard McSherry, born in Martinsburg, Va.; graduated at the University of Maryland in March, 1880; residence, Germany Township; commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh.

Robert N. Meisenhelder, a native of York County; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, March, 1871; resides in East Berlin. [See family biographical sketch in another part of this work.]

E. W. Mumma, nativity, Waverly, Md.; received the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland, March 10, 1851; residence, Bendersville. The Mumma family name is among the earliest of the historical names of the early fathers of this portion of the State; a name prominently connected with nearly every historical event in this part of the country from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present time. [See Dr. Mumma's biographical sketch elsewhere.]

John H. Marsden, born in Adams County; took his degree of M. D. in March, 1848, at Jefferson Medical College; resides near York Springs.

Emanuel Melhorn, born in Adams County; graduate of Pennsylvania University in 1857; resides in New Chester.

Isaac W. Pearson, a native of Adams County, born June 6, 1824; commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and practice in 1850 in York Springs. His ancestors came with William Penn. [See biography on another page.]

Alfred Myers, born in Baltimore; a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in March, 1875; residence, Hampton.

D. H. Melhorn, born in Adams County; a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in March, 1882; residence, New Chester.

Agideous Noel, a native of Adams County; graduate of the University of Maryland in March, 1862; residence, Bonneauville. [See biography.]

John W. C. O'Neal, born in Virginia; was educated in the grammar schools and in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; received his degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland in March, 1844; practiced medicine in Hanover from 1844 to 1849, then practiced in Baltimore from 1849 to 1863, and in Hanover for a time, when he removed to Gettysburg, his present home, where he is still in the practice of his chosen profession. By right of priority, at least, he stands at the head of the long column of men eminent in the profession in this county. (See another page for an extended sketch of Dr. O'Neal.)

Walter H. O'Neal, born in Baltimore, educated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; attended medical department University of Maryland; graduated in 1871; appointed medical attendant for the county in 1872; served six years and resigned, and located in Luzerne County, and practiced there five years and returned to Gettysburg, his present residence, and took charge of his father's extensive practice.

Jacob R. Plank, born in Cumberland County; graduated from Washington Medical College in July, 1873; residence, York Springs.

R. Milton Plank, a native of Cumberland County, graduated in March, 1880, at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; residence, York Springs.

George L. Rice, born in Baltimore; a graduate of Washington University, Baltimore, in February, 1872; residence, McSherrystown; a man learned in his profession, and much esteemed in private life. [See biography elsewhere.]

Charles H. Rupp, a native of York County, commenced practice in 1863 and has been in continuous practice to date.

C. K. Rether, born in Adams County, graduated in 1884 from Jefferson College; residence, Biglerville.

J. L. Sheetz, born in Berks County, received his degree of M. D. in March, 1879, at the University of Pennsylvania; resides in New Oxford.

Joseph W. Smith, a native of York County, graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York, in March, 1870; residence, New Oxford.

Charles E. Smith, born in York County, graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, March 9, 1873; residence, Center Mills.

R. S. Seiss, born in Frederick County, Md., graduate of University of Maryland, March, 1852; residence, Littlestown. As a physician, a man highly prized by his brethren, and in social and business life esteemed greatly by a wide circle of friends. [See extended biography elsewhere.]

Joshua S. Kemp, born in Baltimore, took his degree of M. D. at University of Maryland in March, 1858; residence, Littlestown. [See sketch in another column].

Edmund F. Shorb, a native of Adams County; graduate of University of Maryland, March, 1846; residence, Littlestown. The son of Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, and is worthily carrying on the work where his eminent father left off. [See biography.]

Abraham S. Scott, a native of Adams County; residence, Fairfield.

William O. Smith, born in Franklin County; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1878; residence, Cashtown.

George W. Smith, nativity Adams County; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College; received permission to commence the practice in 1860, and has been in the practice continually since; residence, Flora Dale.

J. B. Scott, born in Gettysburg; received his degree of M. D. at the medical department University of Pennsylvania, 1881, and the degree of A. B. from Pennsylvania College in 1877; residence, Gettysburg.

Abraham O. Scott, an eminent physician, a descendant of one of the earliest families, was born in 1825; graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1850, and from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1853. [See full biography elsewhere.]

Otho W. Thomas, born in Adams County; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania March 12, 1874; residence, Arendtsville. His parents were also natives of Adams County, a prominent and influential family. [See biography.]

William C. Sandrock, born in Baltimore, graduated from Maryland College in Pharmacy in 1875; received his degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland in March, 1878; studied medicine in Baltimore. He took first prize in his class in 1875; residence, New Oxford. [See biography elsewhere.]

James Warren, born in Lancaster County, received degrees at Jefferson Medical College; been in the practice fifty years; at an early age became eminent in his profession; resides near Gettysburg. [See complete biography elsewhere.]

J. C. Warren, born in York County; received his degree in Louisville, Ky., in 1873; began practice in Lancaster, Penn., then in three years came to Gettysburg for a short time; thence moved to Stryanstown, York County, where he practiced eight years; then, in 1883, came to his present location in Butler Township. [See biography.]

Sylvester B. Weaver, born in Carroll County, Md., graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1872; residence, Littlestown. [See sketch.]

Frederick C. Wolf, born in Adams County, graduated at F. and M. College, Lancaster, in 1864; read medicine in the office of Dr. Peffer, Abbottstown; attended lectures at the University of Maryland; graduated in 1866; residence, Abbottstown.

James D. Weddelle, born in Washington County, Md.; received degree of M. D. in February, 1872, in Washington Medical University, Maryland; residence, Bigler.

William C. Stem, native of Adams County; passed the Philadelphia Medical Institute in 1850; attended, about one year, clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital and also lectures at the Willis Hospital; residence, Cashtown. [See biography elsewhere.]

Charles W. Weaver, born in Glenville, Penn., graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, April, 1884; residence, Glenville.

James G. Watson, born in Franklin County; graduated in 1876, residence, Bonneauville; already a prominent and influential member of his profession. [See biography elsewhere.]

T. T. Tate, born in Gettysburg; graduated from Pennsylvania Medical College in 1855; went to Iowa and practiced a few years, then resided in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, three years, and returned to Gettysburg; was surgeon of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry during the late war, and since has been a resident and practitioner in his native town.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BERWICK TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN.

THIS division of the county, including what are now known as Oxford and Hamilton Townships, was brought into the little republic of Adams County in 1800. In 1810 Hamilton Township was set off, and in 1847 Oxford Township was established, reducing the original area of Berwick to about 10,000 acres.

The head waters of Hamilton Creek rise in the northwestern part of Berwick, and flow north through Hamilton Township. Beaver Creek rises in the Seibrecht neighborhood, and flows north by east to Abbottstown, where it receives its east fork. This fork and main stream may be said to form the eastern line of the township.

The Pigeon Hills and Egg Mountain, the latter entirely native, are wierd natural upliftings, bold, rugged and steep, brought forth to relieve the Atlantic slope. With the exception of these hills the township presents a rolling surface. The land is principally red gravel, well cultivated.

The geological characteristics are traces of copper and coal in the hills; hydro mica slate, one mile and a half southwest of Paradise; impure limonite, in the same neighborhood; massive brecciated sandstone, impregnated with iron; limonite; dark blue and white crystalline limestone in Conowago and Berwick Townships, also ferruginous on Carlisle road. In 1843 lignite was found in this vicinity.

The number of taxpayers in Berwick Township (1886) is 318; value of real estate, $230,993; number of horses, mules and geldings, 121; number of cows and neat cattle, 119; amount of moneys at interest, $22,146; value of trades and professions, $6,160; number of pleasure carriages, 48; number of acres of timber land, 1,271. The population in 1800 was 1,333; in 1810, 1,799, including what is now Hamilton and Oxford Townships; in 1820, 1,664, including Abbottstown, 312, and Oxford, 142; in 1830, 1,417; in 1840, 1,462; in 1850, 811, including 3 colored persons; in 1860, 869, including 2 colored persons; in 1870, 507; in 1880, 514, and of Abbottstown, 368.

In Berwick Township the retailers of foreign goods, wines and liquors, in 1824, were George Bange and Joseph Carl, and of foreign merchandise alone, Joseph Eck and Daniel Heagy. Nicholas Carns, constable, made the returns.

The assessment roll of 1799, then including Hamilton and Oxford Townships, contains the following names and statistics of assessed valuation:*

*See also names and assessment of Abbottstown.

NAME.	VALUE.
Thomas Acheson	$152
Banard Allewelt	541
Caleb Balls	220
Nicholas Berlin	852
John Bittinger	2,584
Joseph Bittinger	3,456
Nicholas Bittinger	148
George Bard	576
Samuel Baugher	1,058
Peter Bruch	1,624
Jacob Becker	8
Michael Bender	600
Michael Babeletz	406
Samuel Bowser	528
John Boland	44
Samuel Bowser, Jr.	52
Jacob Bohn	624
John Beaker	1,076
George Beaker	460
George Beaker, of John	88
Martin Carroll	1,704
Michael Carroll	1,920
Samuel Clark	28
Christian Dick	1,192
John Dollinger, laborer	
Joseph Ditto	70
Fred Decker	744
Peter Deiks	98
Daniel Deardurf	724
Henry Eckenrode	552
Conrad Eckenrode	888
Peter Galley	357
Patrick Galaher	872
Jacob Grasser	488
Valentine Groff	216
George Gibe	104
Thomas Gras	700
George Gram	16
Edward Hunt	18
Adam Huppert	120
Nicholas Hull	474
Joseph Hanantz	970
John Herman	1,154
John Herman, Jr.	552
David Herman	38
John Henderson	396
David Hiwer	862
Philip Hartman	716
Philip Hartman, Jr.	76
Samuel Jacob	528
Joseph Kitchen	436
Richard Kitchen	832
Jacob Kerbach	636
Peter Keplinger	392
John Krim	208
Martin Kitzmiller	32
Matthew Karr, laborer	
Widow Keffer	56
Andrew Kohler	936
John Krichsomer	16
Peter Kehler	388
Henry Kuhn	2,516
John Kroscast	628
Michael Klebsadler	40
Val. Kolb	356
John Karr	808
George Kern	928
John Knecht	68
Peter Lang, or Long	608
Adam Lang, or Long	16
John Lampin	4
Hugh Lynch, laborer	
Moritz Lorentz	48
John Lorentz, laborer	
Fred Lachman, laborer	8
Thomas Lilly	2,080
Daniel Luhatz	28
Christian Lentz	1,164
Manus McClafferty	8
William Mumert	64
Joseph Marshall	952
Jacob Mosser	428
Francis Marshall	384
John Marshall	304
Andrew Mawser	20
Frederick Moyer	1,140
James McClain	68
Peter Marshall	824
Jacob Mumert	12
Jacob Miller	896
Widow McTaggart	1,287
Edward McBride	8
Andrew McIlvain	1,192
Mathias Mumert	732
Samuel Mumert	192
John Mumert	584
George Mill	764
William Owings	36
Widow Patterson	1,348
Isaac Peter	1,056
Martin Rudy	204
Herman Roth, weaver	
Bernard Ruppert	48
Abram Serff	916
David Slagle*	1,246
Christopher Slagle	1,072
Henry Slagle†	2,956
Henry Slagle, Jr.	1,332
Jacob Shank	12
Ferd. Shultz	428
Jacob Slagle	900
David Sowers	492
Joseph Shultz	456
William Smith	624
John Stean, weaver	4
Fred Stoll	56
Jacob Sowers	496
Adam Sowers	292
Jacob Shetrane	748
William Shetrane, blacksmith	4
C. Schwobenland, laborer	
Michael Suhrbach, blacksmith	24
Daniel Slagle	1,037
Clement Studenbaker, house carpenter	496
John Thomas	984
Peter Trine	128
William Thompson	544
Peter Traut	844
John Vandike	460
Peter Vana(r)sdalen	428

*One negro; value, $30.

†Henry Slagle, of Berwick Township, was delegate in the convention held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775. He was also delegate to the convention of 1776.

NAME.	VALUE.	NAME.	VALUE.
John Wunshuld	8	John Wagoner	444
Leonard Widder	420	Jacob Wist	764
Caspar Wise	1,048	John Wolf	28
Jacob Weaver	24	Fred Wolf	692
John Watsworth	8		

The schools date back to 1835–36. M. D. G. Pfeiffer, delegate from Berwick to the School Convention of November 1, 1834, voted in favor of adopting the common school system. The State appropriation was $150.64 and the tax $145.84. Directors were appointed or elected prior to 1840; but the records for that period are defective.

The township claimed a full representation in the regiments of the Union Army during the terrible years from 1861 to the close of 1865. Howard M. Bittinger, of Abbottstown, was the first citizen who was mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the first organized in the county in 1861.

The Berlin branch of the Baltimore & Hanover Railroad passes through the northern part of the township and the borough of Abbottstown. The only postoffice in Berwick Township is Abbottstown.

BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN, 1753–1886.

This borough is situated in the extreme northeastern part of Berwick Township, at the intersection of the York & Gettysburg and Hanover & Berlin Turnpikes, with its eastern suburbs running into York County. The new railroad, known as the "Berlin Branch Railroad," completed in 1877, over the Gitt survey of 1875–76, runs through the borough.* The population in 1820 was 312; sixty years later the census enumerator credited the borough with 318. The elevation, at the square, above the Atlantic level is about the same as Hunterstown, or 578 feet.

The village was surveyed and platted in 1755 by John Abbott, and ten years after one Jacob Pattison purchased a lot, the first sold by Abbott, but not until 1781 was the era of improvement introduced. The settlement was incorporated in 1835 under the name "Berwick Borough." The number of taxpayers of the borough (1886), is 147; value of real estate, $98,412; number of horses, etc., 40; of cows, etc., 30; value of moneys at interest, $190,743; value of trades and professions, $7,230; number of pleasure carriages, 34; of gold watches, 14; no timber land.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, in its "notes and queries," published extracts from an old diary, dated May 17, 1775, relative to York County. In this the following passage about Berwick or Abbottstown, appears: "Fifteen miles from York is a small village called Berwick or Abbottstown. One Dutch Lutheran Church with a cupola; all the houses built of square logs. An old, kind Dutch lady gave our horses for breakfast a dish of 'spelts;' they are a coarse species of wheat. * * On the Conowago is another settlement of Irish. Mr. Hunter has some relatives here. We dined with them, who were highly civil to us. Twenty-two miles from York is a small village called Huntersville. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house now belonging to Mr. Thompson. Marsh Creek is a fine brook; low banks are lined with tall sycamores."

* Abbottstown subscribed $15,000 and a good share of brains to this railroad enterprise.

The following are the names of the residents of Abbottstown, whose property was assessed in 1799:

NAME.	VALUE.
Thomas Abbott	$686
Richard Adams, tanner	68
Edward Abbott's lands	200
Edward Abbott	28
H. Bottenhime, turner	44
Fred Boyer, merchant	96
John Brown, tailor	84
Fred Bower, weaver	29
F. Berlin, Sr., cord winder	39
George Bermif	20
George Bangler, blacksmith	42
F. Berlin, Sr., cord winder	42
F. Baugher, tanner	994
Jacob Bentz, tanner	170
George Berlin, wheelwright	4
George Brown, saddler	12
Dr. Daniel Becker	108
John Bowman, turner	52
Jacob Bottenhiner, potter	12
Widow Bottenhiner	45
Isaac Berlin, gunsmith	52
James Chamberlain	25
Christian Dick, weaver	88
Henry Decker	30
Widow Donaldson	20
James Duncan, merchant	218
John Elder, innkeeper	60
Jacob Enck, cord winder	42
David Erb, tavern	70
Diedrick Felty, cord winder	82
George Fahnestock, merchant	118
Samuel Fahnestock, merchant	208
Eliza Fox	30
Michael Fishall, blacksmith	52
Borins Fahnestock, mills	1,116
Jacob Fahnestock, miller	4
Michael Galagher, tailor	24
Philip Gilwix, blacksmith	62
Thomas Gray	1,140
John Hull, carpenter	62
Philip Hull, nailer	47
John Hamilton	40
Widow Harding	68
John Hersh, hotel	1,174
Eliza Henry	30
George Henry, mason	52
John Henry, mason	4
Sebastian Heafer, mason	145
Joseph Herman, wheelwright	32
George Herman	48
Fred Hoover	38
John Hildebrand	615
Peter Ickes, hotel*	1,113
Widow Johnson	38
Joseph Jonas	516
John Keffer	45
Isaac Kroff, saddler	52
Casper Kreiger, cord winder	104
Peter Klunk	160
John Keener	66
Christ Kroff	20
John Knight	24
John Kesselring, laborer	
George Krim, nailer	52
Joseph Kuhn, cooper	52
Michael King, hotel	126
Tobias Kepner	200
Ludwig Keffer, estate	120
Richard Knight, hotel	88
Jacob Lengifelter	114
Daniel Lengifelter, mason	32
Henry Long, wheelwright	52
John Lehn, weaver	39
Widow Lain	20
Mathias Martin, blacksmith	52
David Myer, hotel	188
Jacob Noel, tailor	93
Jacob Nagle, blacksmith	92
John Nagle, Sr	18
John Nagle, Jr., mason	92
John Nall, carpenter	80
John Phleger, hatter	52
John Plinsinger, tailor	4
William Patterson, merchant	108
John Patterson	24
Joseph Rebaw	4
Joseph Rebaw, Jr, tailor	4
George Reitzle, turner	42
Widow Richardson	10
George Rowenjohn, laborer	30
Widow Sealy	108
John Slagle, tanner	60
John Sumberland	10
James Sumberland	684
William Storgean, merchant	174
George Siesholy, potter	34
Peter Shue, weaver	24
George Schweitzer, carpenter	75
C. Schlauch, carpenter	112
John Sheet	28
C. Seller, carpenter	64
Jacob Swigart	43
John Skitmore, cord winder	28
Gabriel Smith, merchant	236
Jacob Sneally, tanner	42
John Schenck, carpenter	12
Robert Toyle, hotel	296
John Wate, hatter	42
Jacob Wolf, cord winder	32
Sebastian Wise, mill-wright	64
John Wetterspoon	688

The total valuation of township and village, in 1799, was $93,028, on which a tax of 46 cents per $100 was collected by Jacob Lingafelter and Christian Dick. The single freemen of township and village in 1799 were taxed $1 each. Their names are as follows: Christian Nagle, Peter Auchenbeck, Samuel Boler, William Malone, William Bottenhiner, Peter Hallacker, Jere Witt,

* One Negro, value, $25.

John Felix, Samuel Jacob, Thomas Radford, John B. Arnold, William Grant, John Wolf, George Schenck, George Seisholtz, Thomas Duffy and John Berlin.

The officers of Abbottstown from 1864 (when the records of elections began to show some regularity) to the present time, are named as follows:

1864—Burgess*—Lewis Myers; council*—C. H. Grant, J. Wolf, J. Hafer, H. Mollison, J. R. Henky.

1865—No record.

1866—Burgess—Sebastian Hafer; council—N. P. Grint, J. Asper, M. Yeager, J. H. Fleckinger, Em. Harr.

1867—Burgess—Henry Kobler; council—W. W. Haffer, George Jerdy, George H. Balner, J. S. Kohler, John Motter.

1868—No record.

1869—Burgess—Francis J. Wilson; council—Joseph Weil, M. J. Yager, A. D. Grove, H. Stevens, G. Strubinger.

1870—Burgess—Henry Stevens; council—Jesse Newcomer, J. Cairns, Em. Harr, Joseph Harman, John Dirll.

1871—No election in 1871.

1872—Burgess—W. T. Hafer; council—J. F. Kohler, F. W. Grove, Jacob Hamon, Matthias Wichter.

1873—No record.

1874—Burgess—Henry Miller; council—M. Steffon, J. Weil, P. Langhman, J. Doll, (J. Mallison, G. Strubinger, tie).

1875—Burgess—F. J. Wilson; council—John Noel, John Fowler, Sr., George Myers, J. Kinneman, William Steffon.

1876—Burgess—William Hildebrand; council—Samuel Felix, F. X. Noel, P. Laughman, M. Yeager, C. Shue.

1877—Burgess—Joseph Wolf; council—Joseph Reigle, H. Meyer, G. Livingston, H. Housholder, S. B. Baughman.

1878—Burgess—Joseph Wolf; council—G. Dellone, S. Felix, D. A. Miller, A. Lillich, Reuben Wolf.

1879—Burgess—W. W. Hafer; council—G. Dellone, A. Gillich, S. Felix, T. McClain, D. Miller.

1880—Burgess—Daniel Felix; council—H. Motter, P. Laugham, G. Livingston, J. Raber, C. Shue, Em. Trostle.†

1881—Burgess—Reuben Altland; council—J. Kinneman, M. Nagle, J. Noel, A. J. Baker, D. A. Miller, G. Dellone.

1882—Burgess—Gregory Dellone; council—J. Morrison, P. Laughman, J. Noel, L. Kobler, D. C. Hollinger, C. Shull.

1883—Burgess—George Dellone; council—S. Felix, P. Laughman, Lewis Kobler, M. Nagle, C. Minter, Samuel Steffan.

1884—Burgess—Reuben Altland; council—Pearson, Lillich, Noel (tie), Berckhimer, Mackley.

1885—Burgess—Solomon Moul; council—Lewis W. Kobler, John Noel.

The justices elected within the above period of twenty-one years include Washington Metzgar, 1874; John H. Fleckinger, 1878; Washington Metzgar, 1879; John H. Fleckinger, 1883–84.

The borough contains a few manufacturing industries. The manufacture of good cigars at reasonable prices is a marked feature of its enterprise.

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*In 1837 Frederick W. Kohler was elected burgess, and Solomon Hartman, H. Eichelberger, S. Haffer, J. Carl and Henry Myers, councilmen. In 1840 H. Eichelberger, Isaac Feilin and F. W. Kohler were elected councilmen.

†P. C. McCann was secretary in 1880–81.

C. C. Goldsborough

NEWSPAPERS.

Two years prior to the organization of Abbottstown as a borough a German newspaper, *The Intelligencer*, was instituted by F. W. Koehler, and continued regular publications down to 1848. In this year the name was changed to *Wochenblatt*, under which it was published till its fall in 1850. The *Yellow Jacket*, a campaign sheet, was issued by N. R. Buckley and F. W. Koehler in 1840, and carried on through the fierce political battles of that year.

POSTOFFICE.

Over half a century ago the Abbottstown postoffice was the fourth in order of business within the county, the revenue from the sale of postage stamps amounting in 1834 to the large sum of $80.39. At this time, too, the village was a busy place, teamsters and coaches on the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh route filling the village daily with new faces and new outfits. The very nature and extent of this intercourse reduced the postoffice business to something nominal, as the travelers would carry written and verbal messages along the route, and thus save the people the money which a low postal rate would induce into the United States Treasury. When Col. George Ickes was appointed postmaster, and during his administration the stage coach and freighting business gave way to modern means of transportation. The office grew in importance, and when E. H. Stahle was appointed, it was one of the first offices in the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The founder of the village died prior to 1799, and bequeathed his lands—the most valuable tract—to Thomas Abbott, north of the Y. & G. Turnpike, and the less valuable to Edward on the south side. Dr. Abbott Carnes and Calvin Carnes, great-grandchildren of John Abbott, are all the senior representatives of the old family now in the country. Joseph Berlin died in 1879, aged about ninety years.

Jacob Wolf, a centenarian, died near Abbottstown in March, 1869, his children, grand, great-grand and great-great-grandchildren then numbering 240. Frederick Wolf, another aged resident, remembers to have seen the figures 1777 over the pulpit of the Emanuel Reformed Church. Mrs. Hauer, who died in 1884, aged one hundred and two years, was one of the pioneers. Mrs. Agnes Wolf now resides on the site of the first house ever erected at Abbottstown, some of the material of which was used in building Mrs. Grove's residence. The stone house on the eastern side of the borough was erected in 1781 (it is supposed by George Henry, a stone-mason). On the building stone is the inscription, "Built by G. H., A. D. 1781."

Not one of the taxpayers of 1799 is now living. Their grand and great-grandchildren, however, perpetuate their names, and many continue to reside in the very district which their pioneer ancestors reclaimed from the wilderness state.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Emanuel Reformed Church was founded by Rev. Jacob Lischey during the Revolution, and it is stated that a house of worship was erected in 1777, such statement being made on the fact that Frederick Wolf and others saw the figures over the pulpit. The first authentic account, however, credits the congregation with erecting a church in 1782, during the pastorate of Mr. Rahauser. What is known as the "Stone Church" was begun August 15, 1847, and dedicated June 12, 1848. The ministers who have served this ession are

named as follows : Revs. Rahauser, John Ernst, 1800–12; F. W. Vandersloot, 1826–31; C. Hefenstein, 1814–26; S. C. Bennett, 1832–34; D. Zeigler, 1834–35; S. Gutelius, 1835; J. Sechler; I. Hoffheins, 1853; F. W. P. Davis, 1863; A. Spangler; W. F. Colliflower, 1872–79, and D. U. Wolf, 1880–86.

St. John's Lutheran Church was built of logs in 1782 or 1783, and continued in use until 1829, when the building and records were destroyed by fire, said to have been started by refugee negroes. Jacob Fahnestock and son saved part of the communion service and some other articles. On June 30, 1830, the corner-stone of the present brick building was placed, under the direction of Nicholas Henry, George Baugher, John Wolf and Joseph Carl, the building committee, and Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, pastor. The roll of ministers comprises the following names : George Bager, 1768; Daniel Schroeder, 1780; J. G. Grob (or Gruph), 1788; — Rabenack, 1804; Daniel Raymond, 1807; John Meltzeimer, 1820; Jonathan Ruthrauff, 1829; Leonard Gerhart, 1837; Peter Scheuer, 1839; William Hailig, 1842; Charles Witmer, 1846; Leonard Gerhart, 1850; D. J. Hauer, 1862; Michael Snyder, 1873; M. Alleman; S. P. Ormby, 1879; John Tomlinson to 1886. Dr. William Hollinger is secretary of the society. The membership is 290, and value of property $5,000.

The Catholic Church, known as "Paradise Chapel," just north of Abbottstown, is referred to in the history of Hamilton Township.

The Abbottstown Bible Society was organized October 17, 1869, with Rev. Dr. Hauer, president.

A *G. A. R. Post* was recently organized at Abbottstown.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized August 20, 1849, from parts of the original townships of Menallen and Franklin.

Conowago Creek enters at its northwestern corner, forms its southern bend and flows thence in a tortuous course east through the center of the south half of the township. Opossum Creek enters the township at a point northwest of Center Mills, and thence south by east to its confluence with Conowago Creek, opposite the Dull homestead. Numerous tributaries of these creeks flow at random, leaving very few acres without a running brook.

Pine Hill, north of the "Colored Church," is the only prominent high land in the township. There are, however, several hills, which lend to the township a heavy rolling appearance. The elevation at Biglerville is 643 feet, and at Centre Mills 713 feet.

The farmers claim for this division of the county a high reputation for the lands and productive qualities of the soil. This claim appears well founded, and statistics support it.

The geological features consist of an outcrop of green S, S, enclosing fragments of calcite, feldspar and similar substances, and showing a lenticular concretion. This occurs a half mile north of Centre Mills. Many of the rocks credited to adjoining townships are also found here. A magnetic iron ore bed was worked on the John C. Markley farm, near Centre Mills, in August, 1868.

The population in 1850 was 1,245, and 24 colored; in 1860, 1,272, including 28 colored; in 1870, 1,313, including 20 colored, and in 1880, 1,405. The number of tax-payers (1886) is 420; total value of real estate, $429,205; number of horses, etc., 390; number of cows, etc., 422; value of moneys at interest, $34,463; value of trades and professions, $8,941; number of carriages, 195; gold watches, 4; acres of timber land, 869.

The old bridges of the township were erected in the following order of time: Prior to 1839 the several creeks were forded, and even to-day near Bender's Church the traveler has to risk a crossing of some few swift running streams. In 1839 Camp erected a wooden bridge over the Great Conowago, on the road from Gettysburg to Newville, for $1,390. In 1857 Jonas Rouanzahn erected a wooden bridge across the Conowago on the Arendtsville and Bell's Mill road, for $1,120. In 1860 J. M. Pittenturf built a covered bridge over Opossum Creek, on the Arendtsville and East Berlin road, for $1,100. In 1867 Henry Chritzman erected a covered wooden bridge over Opossum Creek at Bricker's mill for $1,798. In 1869 Samuel Stouffer erected a wooden bridge over the Conowago at Weirman's mill, on the Arendtsville and Biglerville road, for $1,030.

CEMETERIES.

Among the old places of interment within the county, that known as Bender's Grave yard dates its beginning back in the last century. The first burial in Bender's Cemetery was that of a man who, in crossing a fence, fell on a scythe which he was carrying to John Galbrath's. The second was that of a man who fell from a scaffold and broke his neck while building the church in 1781. The names of the aged, old residents of Butler Township who rest here, as far as head-stones give names and dates of death, are as follows:

Casper Saurier	1790	Henry Lower	1867
Henrich Schmeiser	1795	Solomon Peters	1880
Nicholas Dietrich	1844	Jacob Rex	1863
John Gease	1881	Jacob Eyster	1839
Adam Geagy	1861	Maria Magdina Schlebach	1785
Maria Geagy	1861	Geo. Huber	1829
Jacob Weidner	1871	Catherine Bender	1846
Lazamer Weidner	1851	W. Burkhart	1811
William Cashman	1860	Wm. Meals	1833
Catherine Beitlerman	1866	Eliza Raenharg	1830
Eliza Hoffman	1804	Geo. Hartzell	1824
Michael Minich	1847	Conrad Plank	1854
Catherine Minich	1843	Jacob Meals	1852
Philip Long	1853	Simon Becker	1856
John Henry Bender	1843	Jacob Pensyl	1810
Catherine Bender	1844	Wm. Garder	1856
Elizabeth Rise	1826	Ester, his wife	1846
Elizabeth Mowrar	1833	Geo. Geise	1833
John Maurey	1834	John Schlebach	1795
John Roher	1807	Jonas Blanch	1799
Daniel Rex	1835	Abram Guise	1849
Michael Dietrich	1834	Daniel Slaybaugh	1881
Peter Slaybaugh	1831	Geo. Fidler	1860
H. B. Schroeder	1856	John Deitrich	1813
Robert Huston	1857	Geo. Gilbert	1813
Jacob Wirth	1805	Henry Peter	1846
Margaret Wirihn	1805	Daniel Preiforhim	1825
Geo. Eyster	1836	John Maurer	1821
Henry Koser	1858	Jacob Rex	1800
John Carson	1848	Eliza Rex	1812
John Dull	1854	Elizabeth Guider	1813
Capt. John Garder	1860	Ulrich Peters	1842
Susanna Dutterow	1813	Barbara Slaybaugh	1842
Magdalena Menges	1862	John Jacob Schriver	1852

Joseph Baughman	1826	Conrad Schriver	1855
Adam Maurer	1792	Geo. Huber	1735
Jacob Weaver	1850	Anna Maria Yeils	1843
Jesse Houck	1880	John W. Dull	1873
Geo. J. Hartzell	1853	H. Elisabeth	1810
Margaret Rich	1833	John Quickel	1839
John Meals	1852	Jacob Thomas	1822
Adam Garder	1864	John Dottery	1836
Wm. Wert	1882	John Jacob Eiholtz	1839
Henry Witmor	1875	Joseph Dull	1852
Maria E. wife of John Dottarer	1862	Jacob Boyer	1848
Henry Eighinger	1858	Elizabeth Meals	1826
John McDonnell	1844	Jacob Lutshaw	1833

A number of head-stones, dated 1788, forward, in memory of the Oysterin family, are still preserved.

The new cemetery at Biglerville, on the heights west of the Bendersville road, was established in 1881, and now contains about twenty graves marked by monuments.

The Old Quaker Cemetery, near Centre Mills, in rear of the Dunkard Church and cemetery, on the hill above the Deardorff homestead, dates back to 1825, when Mary Griest was buried there. The grounds have grown wild during the last twenty five years, but among the tall grasses and underbrush, head stones giving the following names and dates may be found: Alice McCreary, 1855; David McCreary, 1828; Samuel Harlan, 1859; Sarah Harlan, 1873; Levi Hutton, 1844; Martha Hutton, 1827; Samuel B. Wright, 1859; Thomas McCreary, 1865; John W. Cook, 1853; William W. Cook, 1864; Nathan Wright, 1853; Levi Greist, 1864; Thomas Wright, 1845; Samuel Wright, 1846; Eve Wright, 1842; Mary B. Fisher, 1845.

The Dunkard Cemetery is little older than the old weather-boarded meeting-house within its enclosure. Its location is just in front of the Friends' burial place, and in it rest the remains of many old settlers, of whom the marble gives the following record of date of death: Peter Studabecker, 1853; Jacob Bosserman, 1873; Jacob Lentz, 1883; Peter Hummer, 1855; Elenora Trimmer, 1853; Mary Yeatts, 1873; Simon Young, 1879; Samuel Deardorff, 1865; John Musser, 1861.

MIDDLETOWN OR BIGLERVILLE.

This village dates back to 1817, when it was surveyed and platted by Samuel White, and lots (drawn by ticket) sold November 17 of that year. It was a paper village until April, 1843, when Henry Hartzell, who purchased White's interest in 1839, erected a building at the intersection of the Gettysburg and Newville, and the Chambersburg and Berlin roads. Prior to April 1, 1884, when the first regular train was run over the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, the village retained its primitive characteristics, but once the whistle of the locomotive was heard a new era introduced itself; new buildings sprang into existence, and the good work then begun has been continued, until Biglerville of to day presents a good brick business block, several semi-detached business buildings, a good hotel, brick church buildings and a few modern residences, with about thirty smaller homes. On the north, west and east the location is sheltered by hills, leaving the business center lying, as it were, in a ditch - the proper designation for the Chambersburg & Berlin Road at this particular place. The railroad depot is near the business center.

S. R. Bream was appointed postmaster in August, 1885, *vice* J. A. H. Rether. Rether's brick yard, on the Gettysburg road, and the cigar factories are the only manufacturing industries.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETY.

The United Brethren Association was organized January 19, 1859, by Rev. J. C. Weidler. In 1872 work on their church building began, and the house was dedicated January 11, 1874, by Bishop Edwards, assisted by Rev. J. C. Weidler. This church forms a part of the Bendersville mission, and is known as "Centenary Church."

Lutheran Church.—This society was organized at Biglerville March 27, 1881, with W. L. Heisler as pastor; number of members, twenty-one. The corner-stone of the present substantial brick structure was laid August 21, 1881, and the church dedicated May 7, 1882, Rev. Dr. Wolf preaching the sermon. The building is provided with a steeple and good bell, vestibule, etc., and has a seating capacity for about 350. Cost, $3,500. George W. McSherry, pastor.

The Dunkard Church, the "Colored Church," northeast and northwest of the village respectively, and the Friends' Meeting-house, north of Flora Dale, as well as Bender's Reformed Church and Lutheran Union Church, may be all classed as neighboring churches.

Camp No. 162 of P. O. S. of A. was instituted at Biglerville February 29, 1872, with J. C. Markley, P.P.; W. H. Dietrich, P., and S. J. Smith, R. S.

BEECHERSVILLE.

This hamlet is situated on the west line of the township, about one mile southeast of Arendtsville, and three miles west by south of Biglerville.

The settlement was founded, in 1825, by David Beecher, on lands warranted, in 1788, by Jacob Gilbert. This year he built a tannery, and in 1832 erected the woolen-mills on a site occupied for forty years before by the old carding and fulling-mill. The Conowago Woolen Factory, owned by David Beecher and Robert Morrison, was an important industry as early as 1828. He also built a paper-mill in 1837, one-quarter mile down the creek. R. G. McCreary converted this into a box board factory, the Conowago Paper Company enlarged it, and manufactured straw printing paper until its destruction by fire in 1875. In 1873 newspaper paper was manufactured by Ingram & Cook, of Beechersville, who leased the R. G. McCreary mills. The Conowago Paper Company was organized in May, 1873, with E. W. Stahle, president; R. G. McCreary, secretary; W. A. Duncan, treasurer; O. F. Ingram, superintendent, and Col. Cook, machinist, for the manufacture of straw printing paper.

Down the creek from Beechersville are the Roth Mills, established about fifty-eight years ago, on the David McConaughy lands of 1733. About this time Mr. McConaughy built the first grist-mill on this tract.

In 1807 John Mumma erected the present grist-mill. The McConaughy tract was patented to Moses Harland, by the Penns, in 1745. Harland was led there by Indians, who spoke highly of the soil and water-power. It is strange that an industry established by David McConaughy 153 years ago should find a home here still—stranger is it that a grandson or great-grandson of this useful pioneer should be interested in a grist-mill some six miles south, at Gettysburg, to-day.

CENTRE MILLS AND MENALLEN POSTOFFICE.

The two tracts, to which the above names are given, are very old settlements. A reference to the original assessment rolls of Menallen and Franklin Townships, from which Butler Township was detached in 1849, points out a number of names identified with this division of the township for over 100 years. Over half a century ago the old postoffice of Menallen was the ninth, in point of business, within the county, the receipts for postal stamps being

$28.54. It was the first point of gossip, for it is related that men would come in from the neighboring country every evening, and were there not news to satisfy them "they would make news." In August, 1885, J. G. Weaver was appointed postmaster of Menallen or Centre Mills, succeeding J. H. Bushey.

Hance Hamilton died here in 1772, and was interred in Black's Cemetery, whence his remains were removed to Evergreen Cemetery on the suggestion of H. J. Stahle, of the *Compiler*. This old settler, who took such a leading part in the early history of York and Adams Counties, is said to have been a brother of Col. John Hamilton (who built the first stone house in Mountpleasant), a native of Ireland, and an uncompromising enemy of the loyalist factions from 1758 forward.

TABLE ROCK.

This is the name given to a settlement below Bender's Church, when a postoffice was established there some years ago. It is also known as the "Lower Settlement," on account of the lower grist and saw-mills, lower store and lower blacksmith shop. Hiram L. Harris was the postmaster.

Bender's Church, a union of Lutheran and Reformed societies, dates back to April 7, 1781, when both congregations were organized. In 1811 a building was erected by Conrad Lower on the site of the first house of worship. Of the Reformed society the following named have been pastors: Lebrecht Hinch, 1781; B. F. Schneck, Jacob Bair, S. S. Gutelius, J. G. Fritchey, John Sice, C. H. Hoffmeier, H. Aurand, F. Netcher, J. Zeigler, D. W. Wolf, A. J. Heller and M. H. Sangree.

The pastors of the Lutheran society have been Rev. Melsheimer, 1781; John Herbst, C. H. Weyl, John Ulrich, J. K. Miller, Rev. Martin, M. Snyder, D. M. Blackwelder, D. Long, A. J. Heirler and G. W. McSherry. The logs of the original church are now in Samuel Deardorff's house, a mile distant from the present church.

The Friends' Grove Quaker Meeting House, abandoned in 1838, is said to have had its origin in 1743, the same year in which the Warrington monthly meeting was separated from the Gadsburg (Chester County) meeting. Joseph Elger, Isaac Everett and Abel Thomas were the first preachers. The latter from 1801 to 1817, in which year he died.

TEXAS.

This is a small settlement on the Gettysburg and Bendersville road, south of Biglerville. The altitude of the place—all that is remarkable about it—is 603 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gillilands settled on lands now owned by William Bream, where a fort was built about 1754. Isaac, the Indian, lived with his sister in a hut on Opossum Creek, below the old Gilliland Mill, better known as "Fisher's Mill."

The Farmers' Association of Butler and Menallen Townships was organized in 1879, and the first meeting was held at A. W. Griest's house.

The Butler Township Lyceum was organized in November, 1866.

The first settlers of Butler mustered in the cause of the Revolution in 1775, and among the 300 men from this county who marched from Littlestown, in Wayne's command, to abolish the first vestige of British oppression at Yorktown, Va., were some of the yeomanry of Butler. Clarence M. Camp, James H. Walter and William Reary, residents of Middletown, were the first troops from Butler Township to respond to the call of April, 1861. They

were mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad runs through the township in a somewhat tortuous course from north to south. The postoffices in Butler Township are Bigler, Menallen, Guernsey, Goldensville and Table Rock.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF McSHERRYSTOWN.

CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP is a division of the county that was formed out of Heidelberg and Manheim Townships in 1801, and organized that year. Its original name was Digges' Choice, bestowed upon it in 1727. In 1730 the Lillys settled here and gave to it its Indian name, Conewako.

Little Conowago Creek forms the whole western and southern line of Conowago Township, McSherry Creek, called in early years "Plum Creek," is a native stream, rising in the ore hills in the southeastern districts, and flowing in a general northwesterly course to its confluence with the Little Conowago on the Devine farm. Each stream affords water-power for mills, while serving to drain the entire township. The township north of McSherrystown is decidedly hilly, but both hill and dale afford some of the finest limestone land in the whole county. The elevation of McSherrystown above the Atlantic is 518 feet.

The geological outcrop shows slaty limestone, argillite with dendritic stain, roofing slate, slate impregnated with iron, all just southwest of Hanover Junction. Light blue, white and slaty limestones are found north of the Gettysburg & Hanover Railroad. Light blue, pure limestone, granular speckled, light cream, light-white-streaked lime is found in the Barnitz, Meyers' and Hendricks' quarries, east and north by east of McSherrystown. Slaty conglomerate, chlorite, slate, compact limonite, argillaceous limonite, sandy slate with specular iron, micaceous ore and magnetite, mesozoic mud rock. The "Blue Spring," near Conowago Chapel, was sounded over a century ago by one of the Jesuit fathers, but the plummet found no resting place. It is said to be a bottomless well.

In September, 1881, the shy blacksnake of Round Top was seen by Hiram Warren, who states his length to be fifteen feet. For over a quarter of a century this reptile has been known to reside in this neighborhood. Rattlesnakes having as many as sixteen rattles are found among the younger ones. In August, 1876, a turtle was found near Round Top, marked "I. P., 1825." Locusts visited the county in 1834, 1851 and 1868, making their headquarters in this township at every visit.

In 1821 a stone hatchet was found by Miss Mary McCreary in the rear of Conowago Chapel, on the old John McCreary land, and on the site of the old Indian wigwam which stood there when the whites first came, and where, it is said, the first missionaries of the Catholic Church held the first Christian ceremonies in the county. Many such relics of Indian occupation have been since unearthed. Historic turtles were found on the Hoke farm in November, 1877. One was marked "A. Storm, 1821;" the second, "John Sindorff, 1846;"

third "M. S., 1829, and "F. S., 1834," and the fourth "G. M. and R. F." The Storms lived on the Hoke farm for about forty years and the Sindorffs were a mile distant.

The population in 1800 was 448 in the Heidelberg and 22 in the Manheim divisions; in 1810 about 700; in 1820, 1,030, including McSherrystown, 191; in 1830, 878; in 1840, 899; in 1850, 775, including 8 slaves; in 1860, 950, including 2 colored; in 1870, 1,029, including 9 colored; and in 1880, 1,211 including McSherrystown. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 231; value of real estate, $454,991; number of horses etc., 233; number of cows, etc., 259; value of moneys at interest, $37,092; value of trades and professions $6,995; number of carriages, 73; gold watches 14; acres of timber land, 275. The retailers of foreign merchandise in 1828, according to the sworn statement of Constable Jacob Eyster, were William Albright and Adam O. Aster. They were, in fact, the only traders in the township.

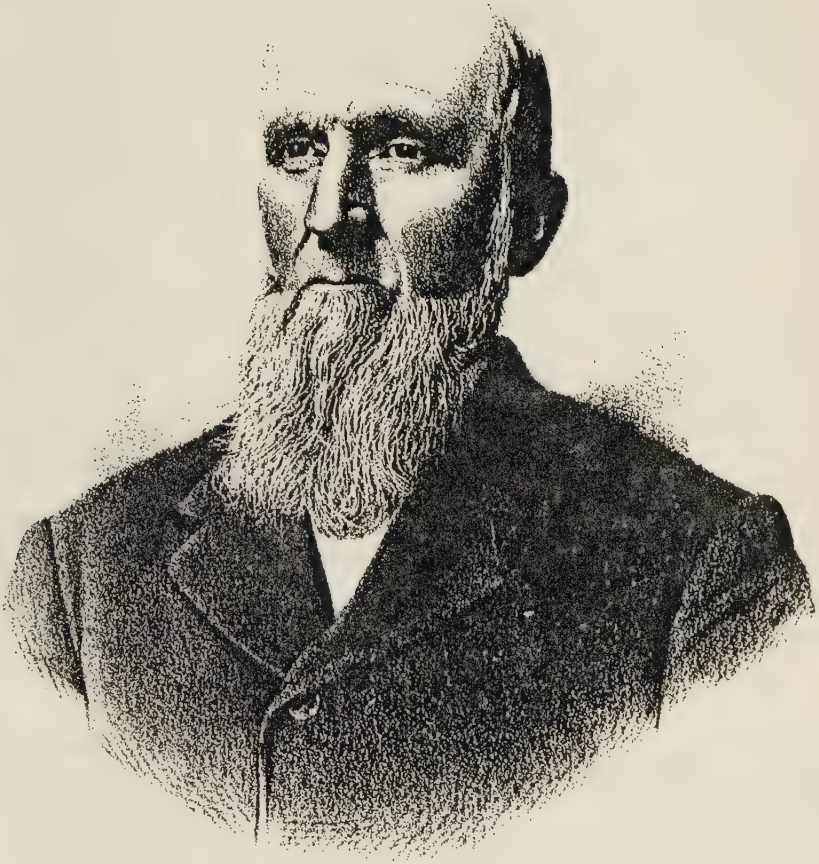
Among the old bridges of the township are a few which have stood both flood and travel for over forty years. In 1825 a wooden bridge was built over the Little Conowago at Dellone's, near McSherrystown, for $550, by Henry Eck. Kitzmiller's Mill wooden bridge on the Littlestown and Hanover road, was erected in 1837 for $1,690, by John Camp. In 1848 Adam Slagle erected a wooden bridge over the Little Conowago near the chapel for $780. In 1857 John Finley built the covered bridge over the Little Conowago on the Gettysburg and Hanover road for $1,274. In 1862 J. M. Pittenturf built a covered wooden bridge over the Little Conowago at Lilly's mill for $1,193.

On September 10, 1857, the first train of cars in Adams County move across the line, and was received by William McSherry, David Wells, H. J. Stahl and others. After some speeches had been delivered the train passed over the Hanover Branch Railroad to the Junction. The construction of the Hanover, Littlestown & Frederick City Railroad was begun July 4, 1857, and completed to Littlestown, through Conowago, Union and Germany Townships June 26, 1858. In 1871 the extension to Frederick City was completed. The McSherrystown and Hanover pike road was built in 1882.

The original assessment of Conowago, made in 1801, gives the following list of property owners and assessed values, together with the names of single men:

NAME.	VALUE.	NAME.	VALUE.
Jacob Adams	$1,454	James Gallagher	84
Magdaline Adams	1,379	Jacob Hostetter	611
Richard Adams	76	Barnhard Hilbush	123
Francis Brosius	7,270	John Heagy	68
Martin Black	46	Henry Hemler	222
Conrad Dutero	2,422	Jacob Heagy	2,744
Charles Droskil	78	Jacob Herether	60
Michael Emlet	628	Christian Hoffman	276
Joseph Eck	274	George House	99
Eliza Eyster	2,650	John Kuntz	89
George Etzlor	2,417	George Kitzmiller*	4,345
John Fox	68	John Kitzmiller	1,638
Henry Finck	845	Nicholas Kieffober†	2,699
Jacob Freed	8	Jacob Kuhn	751
Peter Freed	2,098	Abram Kagy	1,842
George Gelwix	92	Jacob Kagy	1,842
Leonard Geistler	956	John Kuhn	2,395
Anthony Gereshten	16	Jacob Kubser	16
Peter Grumbine	130	Henry Kolstock	92
William Gitt	2,249	John Leonard	16
Nicholas Ginder	178	Conrad Long	842
Michael Graft	26	George Lontzell	100

*Grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill, hominy-mill and slaves valued at $250.
†Distiller.



Smith Barr

NAME.	VALUE.
Philip Long	550
Samuel Lilly*	140
Joseph Lilly	4,786
Jacob Lork	84
John Lilly	582
John Lorentz	54
Paul Miller	2,730
James McSherry†	54
Jacob Martin	50
Paul Metzgar	$ 22
Leonard Middlecoff	3,634
George Mouse	4,242
David McCreary	3,156
David Mealhorn	170
Andrew Mealhorn	192
Nicholas Noel	98
Peter Overbush	192
Adam Oaster	113
Anthony Obold	3,146
Joseph Obold	4,480
Thomas Owings	420
Patrick Owings	3,030
Robert Owings	2,556
Robert N. Owings	114
George Reinicker	294
John Sneeringer	108
Andrew Smith	84
Englehart Small	104
Mary Small	75
Francis Shaeffer	18
Mary Slentz	168
Henry Sheetz	16
Henry Slagle	2,250
George Stine	1,172
John Stine	12
Joseph Shene	
Peter Storm	322
Mary Shorp	1,440
John Swobe	1,600
Jacob Sherman	88
Jacob Staub	148
Daniel Schroeder	132
Joseph Sneeringer	2,123
Andrew Shriver‡	4,458
Peter Shenfelder	1,916
Ludwick Shriver§	2,600
Philip Staub	2,432
George A. Stumb	80
John Thomas	2,658
Jacob Trine	126
George Will	22
Henry Waltman	266
Fred Wagonman	10
John Wisler	984
Martin Will	1,615
Jacob Will	2,650
Michael Will	1,200
Henry Will	1,376
Marks Worst	2,812
Nicholas Walter	88
Henry Wershler‖	2,328
Jacob Wershler	8

The single men of the township in 1801 are named as follows: William Adams, James Plunkett, Anthony Ditto, Michael Atzler, Daniel Eister, William Erwin, Andrew Gostwiler, George Groft, John Groft, Joseph Hoagy, Christopher Kelly, Jacob Kitzmiller, John Obold, Patrick Owings, Frederick Plate, Jacob Shriver, Andrew Shriver, Henry Stoner, Henry Waltman, Jacob Worst, Peter Weiser, David Will, Christopher Weisler and John Youett. From these a poll-tax of 75 cents each was collected. The total valuation was $117,548.20, on which 16 cents per $100 was collected.

CHURCHES.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, better known as Conowago Chapel, and its history belongs rather to the history of the Christian Church in America than to any present division of the United States. It was here before the sturdy Irish and Germans crossed the Susquehanna, and may be said to be contemporary with the Church of St. Peter's, at Baltimore. From what has been learned of the beginnings of this church, it dates back to the period of the Iroquois and Algonquin wars. The Caughnawagas, a branch of the Algonquin race, rambled south from the great lakes, settled for a time in this vicinity, and were here to offer a welcome and a home to the first Jesuit fathers. Josiah Grayton, S. J., often called "Father Creighton," was the first of the fathers who made any direct reference to Caughnawaga of the Susquehanna. In 1720 he came here and offered up services in the wilderness, making, it is said, the wigwam a temple. Within a few years a cabin was erected,

* He was one of the four inhabitants of York County commissioned by Congress as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Attainder in 1778.

† Ground rent.

‡ Distillery.

§ Grist-mill and distillery.

‖ Grist-mill.

which was used until 1740, when Rev. William Wappeler, S. J., had a new log building erected in the vicinity of the present church. Mrs. Elizabeth Sourbrier, of Maryland, herself a centennarian, remembers an old church cabin* of which many old settlers knew nothing; while the German immigrants of 1735 "passed a mass house, built of unhewn logs, while *en route* from York to Christ Church settlement." Samuel Lilly, family and household, and the Robert Owings family settled here in 1730, and were the first actual white settlers and members of the church. Then came the McSherrys, McCrearys, Marshalls, Sanderses, Riellys—all from the north of Ireland—the Sneeringers, Shrivers, and a host of others from Holland and other parts of Europe. In 1787 what is now a part of the present brown stone church was erected by Father James Pellentz. The transepts were added in 1850–51 by Father Enders; in 1873 he erected the tower and spire, and in 1877 built the marble altar. The paintings and frescoing are of the highest order.

The missionary priests who attended Conowago from the close of the seventeenth century to 1720 belonged to Baltimore, while the Canadians claim that the fathers from Montreal, and even Quebec, crossed the Susquehanna about this time. In 1720 Father Grayton, who died in 1752, was here; he was followed by missionaries from Baltimore until 1740, when Father Wappeler, S. J., came to build a new mission house. Then came Matthias (Sittensberger) Manners, the first resident priest, whose mission contained 116 German and seventy-three Irish Catholics; then Fathers Frambach and Deitrich; next, in 1758, Father James Pellentz, who discovered and opened the brown stone quarries at East Berlin, and had the first stone church erected of this material in 1787; Rev. Demetrius Augustus Gallitzin, born at The Hague in 1770, where his father was Russian ambassador, assisted Father Pellentz up to 1799, when he left to establish the Catholic colony at Loretto, where he died in 1840. Father Pellentz died in 1800. Then Revs. Charles Sewell and Sylvester Boarman took charge. Father Brosius, the great and first school teacher at the mission, with Fathers Corfoumont, Manley and Sockley followed, and had charge of the church at Littlestown, Carlisle, and other points. In 1820 Father A. L. De Barth became superior. (He it was who said the first mass, at Hanover, in an old shop, fronting on the alley in rear of Baltimore Street.) With him were Fathers Britt and Byrne, Russians, and Larhue and Divin. Father Britt fell dead on the altar in 1822. In 1826 Rev. Nicolas Mertz came. In 1828 Rev. Matthew Lekeu, who came to the mission in 1823, was appointed superior. Prior to 1845 he built the two schoolhouses in front of the church, and purchased a confiscated convent bell, one of a cargo brought hither, which he placed in the belfry. Revs. Michael Dougherty, C. Paul Kohlman, Ferdinand Helias and Nicholas Steinbacher were all on this mission during his administration. In 1836 Revs. Virgil Barber, Milesius Gibbons, Pester, Zachi, Hatting, Colting were here. Then came Fathers Villiger, F. X. Donecker, Catani, Tuffer, Domperis, B. Villiger, J. J. Bellwalder, Peter Manns, Peter Flanagan, I. L. Jamieson, Emig, B. F. Casey, Finigan, Di Maria, and others referred to in the history of other churches. Rev. Joseph Enders succeeded Father Steinbacher as superior in 1847. Father Foran was appointed superior in July, 1883. Father Enders died September 10, 1884, aged eighty-three years.

St. Matthew's (formerly *St. Michael's*) *Lutheran Church*, of Conowago, was organized in April, 1743, but prior to this year the members of this church were visited by the preacher of a still older congregation at Creagerstown, Md.

*This was on the Robert Owings tract, where also the old Catholic cemetery was located. The beginnings of the present cemetery date back to 1752.

The original officers were David Candler, pastor; Lehnert Barnitz, Johannes Morningstar, Andreas Herger, Fred Gelwicks, Nicolas Biedinger and Christoffel Schlegle. The preachers in charge of the whole circuit, in order of service, were Revs. D. Candler, 1743*; L. Nyberg, John George Bager, C. F. Wildbahn, R. Schmidt, F. W. and John F. Melsheimer, Jonathan Ruthrauff, Jacob Albert, Dr. Hay, D. P. Rosenmiller, M. J. Alleman, S. Yingling and J. C. Koller. The first building of this society was erected in 1743, on an acre donated by John George Kuntz; the second across the line of Adams in 1756; the third, in Hanover, in 1803, and the fourth on the site of the third in 1879. The value of property is placed at $35,000, and the number of members at 717.

The Lutheran and Union Church, near Schwartz's Schoolhouse, was built in 1878.

CEMETERIES.

Conowago Chapel-yard.—The home of the greater number of the pioneers of Conowago is known as the Conowago Chapel-yard, in which interments have been made regularly since 1771. In 1752 the body of Dudley Digges, who was shot by Jacob Kitzmiller, was buried here. The following list gives the names and dates of death of old people interred here:

Frederick E. F. Brn. De Bulen Bertholff	1805
Joanna Maria Theressa, his wife*	1804
Dudley Digges	1752
Arthur O'Neal	1846
Elizabeth, his wife	1842
Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Michael	1882
Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Isaacs	1862
Frederick Wise	1868
Catherine, his wife	1868
John Rimbach	1868
Patrick Kelly	1848
Catherine, his wife	1847
Cristopher Kranz	1869
Aloysius Miller	1848
Catherine Miller	1862
Renl Miller	1771
John Stiger	1813
Elizabeth, his wife	1840
Michael Burke	1862
Rosa McBarron	1844
Jacob Adams	1822
Mary, his wife	1843
Joseph Schaffter	1847
Joseph Schaffter's wife	1865
Juliana Sneeringer	1813
John Snyder	1847
Peter Shanefilter	1878
Charles Smith	1839
Johannes Storm	1805
Aloysius Owings	1809
Robert Owings	1815
John Kuhn	1826
Theresa, his wife	1821
Catherine Ehrman	1799
Sebastian Weis	1802
Jacob Weis	1794
Caspar Weis	1803
John Faller	1829
Matthew Timmin	1863
Johannes Heidler	1806
John Bederman	1865
Patrick Dougherty	1855
Philip Flishman	1851
Adam Oaster	1846
Mary E. Oaster	1844
Catherine Becher	1790
Richard Adams	1813
Elizabeth Dell	1801
Christian Lawrence	1853
Anna M. Dabber	1788
Joseph Storm	1815
Christian Dabber	1789
Joseph Kuhn	1824
Nicholas Lingg	1877
Catherine Merthin	1798
Elizabeth Snyder	1832
Anna M. McKenrothen	1790
John Eckenrode	1849
Sister Maria Tharsella, daughter of Geo. Kuhn	1844
N. G. O'Clare, old half-breed slave	
Johannes Miller	1821
Jean Brady	1799
Wm. Devine	1841
Elizabeth, his wife	1835
Geo. T. Lantzell	1804
Nicholas Ginter	1850
Jane Rielly	1816
Edward Rielly	1848
Maria B. Field	1843
Martin Klunk	1795
Jacob Smith	1863
Peter Noel	1868
Jacob Delone	1863
Maria, wife of Jacob Delone	1867
Edward McCabe	1814
Joseph Smith	1863
Geo. Lawrence	1866
Anthony Foller	1858
Peter McClaine	1880
Wm. McCreary	1850
Sebastian Weaver	1864
Hugh Colgan	1870

*Died in 1744, in the log house which was his residence as well as church.

Edwin Colgan 1865
Thomas Adams 1879
Joseph J. Kuhn 1878
His wife Jane 1883
Samuel Sneeringer 1872
Geo. Eline 1852
Nancy A Murphy 1852
Joseph Cooper 1854
Adam Long 1854
Ignatius Miller 1859
John O'Brien 1858
Joseph Ehrman 1798
Ablohn Ehrman 1801
Joseph Hemler 1835
John Orendorff 1841
Ann M. Hemler, wife of Joseph Hemler, Sr. 1837
Mary, wife of John Smith 1833
Eve Byers, wife of Ch. Orendorff 1850
Jacob Hilp 1867
Peter Shoenfelter 1836
Elizabeth Shoenfelter 1841
Mary Stine 1836
Eva Maria Meverin 1779
James Timmons 1868
Joseph Shanefelter 1810
Catherine, widow of Alexander C. Harrison 1810
Patrick Brady 1814
Maryanne Weisin 1781
Francis Renault 1857
Peter Miller 1835
Anna Margaret Kleinen 1796
Thomas Adams 1776
Joseph Black 1801
Maria Regina Briegner 1787
Catherine Schorbin 1784
Johannes Schorbin 1815
Johannes Faller 1781
Jacob Breigner 1789
Frederick Brand 1822
Mary Well .....
Lawrence Magers 1839
Catherine, wife of Jacob Starner 1840
James McLane 1825
Theresa McLane 1790
John Kellar, old half-breed slave ....
Catherine Keller 1782
John Marshall 1850
Nichold Field 1823
John Cook 1846
Anthony Bivenauer 1835
Peter McFarland 1826
Peter Boyle 1805
Mary, wife of Adam Foller 1835
Mary McDavith 1804
Conrad Alwine 1846
Joseph Felix 1876
Bartholomus Sullivan 1848
Joseph Eckinrode 1850
Henry Fink Sr. 1822
B. Altrogge 1849
Jos. Sneeringer 1868
Jacob Adams 1865
John Lilly 1869
Samuel Lilly 1853
John Lilly 1822
Henry Hemler 1838
Samuel Lilly 1758
Peter Little 1860
Margaret Little 1859
Christian Hemler 1882
Jacob Hemler 1856
Joseph Burkee 1870
John Lynch 1869
Jacob Staub, Sr. 1821
Anthony B. Smith 1855
Peter Smith 1884
John Kuhn 1853
Jacob Klunk 1871
John Hemler 1851
John Smith 1853
John L. Gubernator 1823
John Bushey 1881
Thomas Wills 1858
Joseph Clunk 1853
Martin Clunk 1795
Jacob Smith 1863
John Camp 1866
John Riddle 1872
John Myers 1870
Peter Noel 1882
John Rice 1877
Ignatius O'Bold 1866
Jacob Sourbier 1881
Henry Strausbaugh 1884
Geo. M. Willet 1876
Samuel Strausbaugh 1876
Landelin Loosman 1876
John Kellenberger 1872
Eliza, wife of John Gurdorffer, Sr. 1859
Samuel Forsythe 1858
Eliza, his wife 1862
Michael Cotton 1855
J. McMaster 1852
Charlotte McMaster 1878
Frederick Dunn 1828
Joseph Noel 1849
James Robinson 1872
Joseph Arntz 1869
John Schultz 1875
Patrick Dougherty 1855

The Keagy Cemetery, a private burial ground, southeast of Conowago Chapel, contains a number of graves; among the monuments are five, bearing the following records: Henry Keagy, 1829; J. A. Keagy, 1828; John Keagy, 1826; Abram Keagy, 1833; Johannes Erisman, 1827.

St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery was to be seen near McSherrystown up to the close of the war. It is thought that there Rev. David Chandler, the first Lutheran preacher, was buried in 1744. In 1865 the ground was purchased by George Young and cleared for the use of the living. Some of the head-

*Buried in chapel.

stones were moved to a grave-yard northeast of Hanover, among which is that of Rev. John Bager, and some to the grave-yard in Hanover, where a person born in 1647 finds a home, and some to Mount Olivet, south of Hanover.

The Littlestown Branch Railroad passes through the southeastern portion of the township. The postoffices are McSherrystown and Centennial.

BRUSHTOWN.

This place, located on the Gettysburg road, is a little settlement dating back to 1811, when Peter Little erected a house here. After the Council of Pennsylvania settled the Digges and Carroll claims, the lands in this vicinity were deeded to William McClay and Thomas Boyd in an instrument dated December 24, 1759.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conowago Township, through its delegate, J. Lilly, voted "nay" in the Gettysburg Convention of November 4, 1834, *in re* school law adoption. The subject attracted much attention for some time; but the people, observing how the new system worked in the townships which adopted it, fell into line.

BOROUGH OF McSHERRYSTOWN.

This borough is situated almost in the central part of the township, on slightly rolling land. It consists of one long, well built up street, and may be considered the parent town of Hanover in order of time, or a western addition to that town in point of progress and appearance. The site was deeded to Patrick McSherry by the Digges brothers and Charles Carrol, Sr., November 14, 1763, and two years later the new owner surveyed part of the tract into sixty lots, thirty north and thirty south of a road running east and west.

The population in 1820 was 191; in 1830, about 200; in 1840, 180; in 1850, 206; in 1860, 280; in 1870, 291; in 1880, 434; and in 1885 (estimated) 650.

The number of taxpayers (1886) is 176; value of real estate, $89,038; number of horses, etc., 26; of cows, etc., 29; value of moneys at interest, $50,298; of trades and professions, $9,545; number of pleasure carriages, 16; of gold watches, 13; no timber land.

The first traders were Nicholas Ginter, William Albright, and John G. Morningstar, about 1804. They were followed by Charles Barnitz, Col. E. J. Owings, John H. Aulebaugh, Samuel Isaacs, John Bushey, Sr., Frank Krichten, Michael Rielly, Samuel G. Sneeringer, and F. X. Smith. Dr. V. H. B. Lilly, Dr. George Rice, and Dr. G. B. Aiken are the present representatives of the medical profession. Dr. Charles Berluchy, who moved to Gettysburgh in 1816, and Dr. William L. Homback, who died in 1861, were the pioneer physicians. Dr. Charles F. Homback practiced here from 1855 to 1877, when he died. Dr. Henry A. Lilly practiced here from 1850 to his death in 1866. George Reinicker, Adam Oister, William Albright kept the first hotels here. The Albright tavern is the only survivor of those old hostelries. The first postoffice was opened in the old Anthony Storm tavern in 1844. Nicholas Krichten and Jacob Adams were the first blacksmiths and nailers.

In September, 1882, a meeting presided over by John L. Gubernator, with John H. Krichten, secretary, voted in favor of incorporation. A petition was presented to the commissioners and the borough established. The first elec-

tion in McSherrystown Borough, held in April, 1884, resulted as follows: Samuel L. Johns, burgess; Daniel Fink, V. J. Timmins, F. X. Smith, Dr. G. L. Rice, John A. Poist, Francis Conrad, councilmen; Emanuel Bunty and Thadeus A. Smith, justices of the peace; John L. Dougherty, judge; William Sheffer and David M. Johns, inspectors; Lewis Krichten, assessor; William F. Poist, C. D. Smith, William Mummert, Charles Bunty, Lewis Small, J. V. Stambaugh, school directors; E. J. Owings, Michael Sheffer, Jeremiah Johns, auditors; David Martin, constable. Ambrose Eline opposed Burgess Johns, receiving forty-six votes; his opponent receiving fifty-one. In 1885 Dr. V. H. Lilly was elected burgess. In October, 1884, the streets were paved or macadamized.

The convent schools of McSherrystown date back to 1834, when the trustees of the Young Ladies' School asked the Sisters of Charity of the Emmittsburg Convent to take charge. In 1840 the school building was burned. The trustees lost no time in erecting a new house, and this building, with five acres of land, was sold to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, by whom the buildings were extended and schools conducted until their removal to Eden Hall in 1851. In 1854 the Sisters of St. Joseph purchased the convent buildings, and were incorporated under the title "The McSherrytown Novitiate and Academy of St. Joseph," August 31, 1854. Part of what is now the convent proper was used in the academy until 1883, when the present spacious buildings were opened. In this year the department for the education of the blind was established. Together with the academy the sisters have charge of the two parochial schools in the borough and of the branch convent and schools at Mount Rock, Hanover and Lebanon. The number of the community is 40; of pupils attending the academy, 35; and of pupils attending the two schools of McSherrystown, 130.

The Building & Loan Association was organized December 13, 1883, with 138 members. The membership at present numbers 100, with 400 shares and $12,000, leaving interest secured by real estate. S. L. Johns is president, and W. H. Sheffer, secretary. The first building association here was organized in 1879–80.

CHAPTER XXX.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.*

THE principal streams of Cumberland Township are Marsh Creek and Rock Creek. Willoughby Run, which drains the center of the entire north half, is a tributary of Marsh Creek, forming a confluence with that stream opposite the Reding homestead on Tout's farm. A number of running brooks, some with the pretensions of creeks, flow southeast into Rock Creek, while several rivulets flow southwest from the center line north and south into Marsh Creek. Rock Creek bounds the township on the east and Marsh Creek on the west, both flowing south into Maryland within a mile of each other, although they are about six miles apart in the northern district of the town-

*For sketch of Borough of Gettysburg, see Chapter XXV, page 181.

ship. Cemetery Ridge, Seminary Ridge and Round Top (799 feet above the Atlantic level) are the prominent eminences.

The geological features are dolerite on Culp's Hill; trap along Seminary and Cemetery Ridges to Little Round Top; indurated mud rock, south of Rock Creek bridge; shales and altered sandstone, indurated mixed rock in railroad cut west by north of Gettysburg; argillaceous sandstone at brick-yard northeast of Gettysburg; dolerite, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Gettysburg; and white feldspathic trap one and one-half miles south of Gettysburg. In 1874 a vein of iron ore was discovered on Howell's farm, two miles west of Gettysburg. In 1872 iron ore was found on the Peter Gintling farm. Lignite was found opposite the fair grounds at Gettysburg, but the vein was light and quality poor.

Southwest of Round Top is the Indian field. Fifty-six years ago this was a clearing of six acres in the midst of a dense forest, with a salt spring at the southern end. Here it is said a great Indian battle was fought, and this spot was cleared to bury the dead, although others say it was sacred festival ground. Here the Wilsons, McNairs and Quinns, all of Revolutionary stock, are supposed to have made the first white settlements in the county.

The population of the township in 1800 was 1,263, including Gettysburg; in 1810, 863—436 males, 404 females, 2 slaves and 21 free colored. In Gettysburg there were 362 males, 313 females, 7 slaves and 43 free colored, aggregating 725, which with the township gives a total population of 1,888 souls; in 1820, 1,022, and in Gettysburg, 1,111; in 1830, 1,010, and Gettysburg 1473; in 1840, 1,218, and Gettysburg, 1,908; in 1850 (excluding Gettysburg) 1,408, including 74 colored; in 1860, 1,325, including 67 colored; in 1870, 1,455, including 53 foreign and 91 colored citizens. The figures for 1860 and former decennial periods include the population of part of Highland. In 1880 the population outside of Gettysburg was 1,512, and of Gettysburg, 2,814.

The number of taxpayers (1886) is 460; value of real estate, $566,479; number of horses and mules, 464; cows and neat cattle, 529; value of moneys at interest, $54,905; value of trades and professions, $11,280; number of carriages, 190; gold watches, 11; silver watches, 1; acres of timber land, 1,956.

In 1809 the stone bridge over Marsh Creek at Bream's tavern was built by William McClellan, for $2,500. The length is 115 feet, with five arches. In 1814 the Marsh Creek stone bridge on the Gettysburg and Emmittsburg road was built by John Murphy. It is 114 feet long, contains five arches and cost $3,500. In 1852 it gave place to the present wooden bridge. In 1846 Joseph Clapsaddle built the Rock Creek wooden bridge on the Harrisburg road for $850. In 1852 David S. Stoner built a wooden bridge over Marsh Creek on the road from Gettysburg to Nunnemaker's mill, for $1,544. In 1853 John Finley erected the Rock wooden bridge on the Hanover road, near Gettysburg, for $1,490. In 1871 the 120 feet span bridge (wooden) at Horner's mill was rebuilt at a cost of $1,345, by J. M. Pittenturf. In 1871 Gilbert & Co. erected an iron bridge over Willoughby Run, on the Gettysburg and Fairfield road, ninety feet long, for $13.45 per foot, exclusive of stone work, which was built by Perry J. Tawney. The iron bridge at Hoffman's, which was being built in the winter of 1885–86, was swept away and a man named Herring drowned.

The first road repairing work done in the township after the organization of the county, was in November, 1802, when a small bridge was built over the creek on the Baltimore road near the mill known as "McAllister's Mill." The first road built after the establishment of the county was that from Isaac

Deardorff's mill to Gettysburgh, viewed in 1800 by Thomas Cochran, Alexander Irvine, Francis Knouse, Alexander Lecky, James Horner and Samuel Smith of Mountpleasant. The Rock Creek road, otherwise the Baltimore road, an old highway, was repaired for the first time within the bounds of Adams County in June, 1805. During that month William McPherson and Reynolds Ramsey, the road supervisors of Cumberland Township, called on the residents for help. This call was responded to as follows: Rev. Alex Doblin, James McClure, Andrew Bushman, Quintin Armstrong, Robert McCurday, David Horner, Henry Black and Conrad Hoke sent each a wagon and team with one man. Jacob Sharfey, Phoutz J. Armstrong, Jacob Bushman, Robert Works, Hugh Dunwoody, Robert Thompson, Gabriel Walker, Robert McCreary, Henry Black, Michael Miller and Conrad Hoke appeared on the ground themselves, or sent their men to assist in repairing this road.

The Gettysburgh and Black's Tavern pike was made in 1812; the Baltimore and Carlisle turnpike in 1815; the York and Gettysburg and the Chambersburg and Gettysburg pike roads are noticed in the history of other townships.

In 1859 the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad was opened for traffic. February 26, 1884, the "Jay Cooke" brought in the first train over the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, and two golden spikes were driven. The road was completed and opened for regular traffic April 21, 1884, the first train north being drawn by the locomotive "South Mountain," with Samuel Wiser, engineer; John Sawers, fireman, and Capt. Small, conductor. The second train was drawn by engine "Jay Cooke," with Ephraim McClary, engineer; L. Bailey, fireman; Capt. C. E. Givler, conductor.

In 1869 a street railroad was built from the Hanover Railroad depot to the Springs Hotel, right of way being granted on condition that the company would keep the streets in repair. The conditions were observed for a short time, and in failure the road was condemned.

In 1696 the Five Nations Indians were induced to sell their lands, west of the Susquehanna, to Thomas Dongan, governor of New York. Immediately after, January 13, 1696, the whole tract was deeded to William Penn for £100 sterling, or about $483. Penn then won from the Susquehannas, the original owners, their claims, and subsequently satisfied a claim of the discontented Conestogas, who denied the validity of the Susquehannas' title. In 1736 a deed was given by the five tribes to John Thomas and Richard Penn for all lands west of the Susquehanna to the "setting sun." On this title the proprietaries claimed the right to own a tract of land as large as Great Britain, and the claim was held just by the English governors.

There was also the "Carroll Tract" and "Digges' Choice," located in Adams County, under titles granted to Carroll and Digges by Lord Baltimore, but for some years this question of overstepping proprietary rights was confined to the landlords themselves.

Between 1735 36 and 1741 a number of Irish peasantry from the hills of Tyrone, Derry, Cavan, and Sligo Counties, came hither to stay, to erect a free home for themselves at the foot of the old South Mountains. The Hamiltons, Sweenys, Eddys, Blacks, McClains, McClures, Wilsons, Agnews, Darbys and others were here, near Gettysburg, in 1841. Then came the landlords' agent to survey the "Manor of Maske," and a second one to drive off the "squatters," or obtain from them pay for the permission to work in the heat of summer and cold of winter among the rocky hills, who declared "yt if ye Chain be spread again, he wou'd stop it, and then stop ye Compass from ye Surv. Gen." The men who resisted the survey of the "Manor of Maske" were

John Picking.

prosecuted, but the wisdom of the Penns prompted a fair settlement with the squatters, which resulted in the Irish peasant becoming his own laborer and master, his own tenant and landlord. This same band of fighters for the right, organized for defense against the Indians and shared in the honors of saving the frontier from many an Indian raid. This same band of peasants first saw the tyranny of the "tea tax," and were among the first to hail the Revolution. They were among the first to recognize the liberty conventions and swear fealty to the act of such conventions in 1775. They were the men who formed McPherson's battalion in 1775, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment of the line in 1776.

They spoke bad Irish and as bad English, but their shout was heard unmistakably wherever the wave of revolution struck, and when, with their brothers of the thirteen stars, they raised the flag of the Union, they, at that moment saw the shackles fall from the husbandman, and industry and liberty march forward over the trails and military roads cut by the retreating soldiers of Great Britain.

The German squatters in "Digges' Choice" followed up the principle of the squatters in the "Manor of Maske," but, making only a formal resistance, were on the point of being subjected, when Jacob Kitzmiller shot Dudley Digges, a son of the "landlord" and routed the sheriff. This act, and the acquittal of the peasant, shed new light on the land question, and possibly was the second paving stone in the street which is leading to ownership of land by the cultivator of the land. Does it not seem strange that here on Marsh Creek, where the Irish squatter-cultivator first fought for the ownership of his own labor, the first decisive blow was struck at colored slavery 122 years later?

The pioneers of the township came here between 1733 and 1739, from Ireland. The term "Scotch-Irish of the border" was a name given to these settlers by the colonial land grabbers of the Penn coterie (A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg). The tract over which they squatted was wild land when they came; but a few years later, in 1740, the Penns named it "The Manor of the Maske." In 1765 a list of the squatters was made out, which was record ed April 2, 1792. This list gives the names, and dates of original improvement of the lands throughout this entire "manor," and from it, with the aid of descendants of the old settlers, the following list of those who resided in this township is taken:

William McClellan, May, 1740.
John Fletcher, June, 1739.
Robert Fletcher, May, 1741.
Samuel Gettys (Rock Creek), — 1740.
Hugh Scott, September, 1740.
Daniel McKeeman, September, 1740.
George Kerr, October, 1740.
Samuel McCullough, May, 1741.
Alex. Stuart, April, 1741.
Robert Smith, April, 1741.
James Thompson, May, 1741.
Joseph Clugston, April, 1741.
John McGaughey, April, 1741.
William McCreary, April, 1740.
Joseph Moore, March, 1740.
David Moore, March, 1741.
Hugh Woods, March, 1741.
Edward Hall, March, 1741.
John Linn, April, 1740.
James Walker, May, 1740.
Thomas Latta, May, 1740.
David Dunwoody, March, 1741.
Hugh Dunwoody, April, 1741.
Thomas Douglass, May, 1740.
Alex. Poe, April, 1739.
Hugh Davis, April, 1739.
John Brown, May, 1741.
Samuel Brown, May, 1741.
Samuel Eddy, March, 1741.
John Stuart, March, 1741.
Henry McDonogh, April, 1739.
James McNaught, May, 1740.
Myles Sweeney, March, 1741.
Thomas Boyd's heirs, March, 1741.
James Hall, April, 1741.
Samuel Paxton and son, March, 1741.
Quintin Armstrong, April, 1741.
John Murphy, April, 1741.
John McNeit, April, 1741.
John Armstrong, April, 1740.
Andrew Thompson, May, 1741.
John Leard, September, 1739.
Robert Black, May, 1740.
Alex. Walker, April, 1741.
Moses McCarley, April, 1739.

The name McPherson does not appear among the original owners. Robert McPherson was a delegate in the convention held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775, and took the oath of allegiance to the Union of States; he was also delegate to the great convention of 1776.

The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, March 12, 1802, dealing with the purchase and improvement of the "Manor of the Maske" prior to 1741, provided that the original settlers, or their heirs, who were excluded from perfecting titles to their lands, owing to State and manor boundary difficulties, be now enabled to acquire title by paying purchase money and interest thereon from 1765 to 1802 to the receiver-general of the land office. This act applied to the settlers in Butler, Menallen, Liberty, Straban, Hamiltonban and Freedom, as well as to the settlers on the east side of Marsh Creek.

The original tax payers of the township in 1799, and the assessed value of property are given as follows:

NAME.	VALUE.
Quintin Armstrong	$1,052
Isaac Armstrong*	746
John Potter Ashbough	207
William Braden	646
Robert Bigham	459
Henry Black, miller	756
Adam Black, wagon-maker	664
Benjamin Blubough, tanner	537
John Bowman	16
John Brough, hotel	200
Jacob Bogh, school teacher	32
Boyd property	1,152
Christian Bender*	925
William Crawford, physician	1,240
William Cobean†, miller	1,203
Capt. Alex Cobean††	2,666
Matthias Copland††	875
Henry Cluts	873
Cornelius Cornhover	264
John Cunningham, tailor	264
James Cox	530
Stophel Culp	916
James Cobean	72
Martin Cluts	64
Christian Culp, wheel wright	207
Mathias Culp, blacksmith	182
Rev. Alex Dobbin*	1,222
Thomas Douglass	829
James Douglass	917
Thomas Douglass Jr.	608
Arch. Dickey, millwright	157
Hugh Dunwoodie	1,360
James Dickson, merchant	11
David Dunwoodie Sr.	1,942
David Dunwoodie, Jr.	1,066
George Dunphy, weaver	127
Widow Douglass	82
John Dodds	263
Samuel Edie, squire	986
John Ewing, tailor	137
David Edie	80
Charles Fletcher, blacksmith	1,157
Hugh Fergus, weaver	510
Samuel Frye, miller	533
Jacob Fox	110
James Gettys††	2,314

NAME.	VALUE.
Fleming's heirs†	900
William Guinn	375
George Gayer, wagon-maker	7
George Gayer, Sr.	7
William Garvin, Jr.	177
John Galloway, sadler	307
George Gantz, mason	82
Grimes & Wilson	241
Conrad Hoke	892
Edward Hall§	774
Patrick Hagen	726
James Hamers, blacksmith	297
Daniel Hack	631
William Hollen, a minor	70
William Hamilton	1,308
Christ. Harsha	1,436
Henry Hoke‖, tanner	1,244
Robert Horner, merchant	7
Jacob Harper, cordwinder	7
Nicholas Kevehaver	1,106
William Klonce, cordwinder	170
John Kissinger	536
George Kerr and Kerr & Mitchell, merchants	837
Alex Irvine, merchant	1,615
Hugh Linn	964
Fred Long, cordwinder	1,020
Samuel Lisley	916
Linah Thomas, weaver	$322
John Lower, joiner	22
Conrad Lower, joiner	157
William McGaughey	1,121
William McCreary	406
John McKallen	1,586
Robert Mayer	451
Daniel Murphy	819
Robert McCurdy	1,794
James McClure	863
William McPherson†††	4,551
Widow Agnes McPherson§§ ‡	190
William McClellan, squire	1,516
David Moore	1,168
Michael Miller	514
Widow McClellan	32
John Myers, merchant	507
Widow Miller	100

* Store-house.
† Grist-mill.
†† Saw and grist-mill.
‖ Female slave, value $100.
‡ Brick house, woman slave, value $25.
‖ Tanner, held male slave, value $150.
††† Holder of men slaves, value $300.
§§ Holder of man slave, value $150.

NAME.	VALUE.
Con. Maynag, cordwinder	67
John McNutt	7
Wyman Phillip, blacksmith	104
Hugh Patterson, weaver	42
Nathan Paxton	857
Samuel Patterson	431
George Plank	756
Christian Patzer, joiner	127
Samuel Phillips, cordwinder	22
Alexander Russell, squire§	2,328
Reynolds Ramsey, merchant§	517
John Rutter	849
Hugh Reed, mason	37
Christian Rock	836
Fred Rumble, blacksmith	207
Ludwick Rumble	18
George Rumble	64
James Rowan	148
William Stewart	918
Robert Stewart	252
Jacob Shirfey	1,150
Alexander Shannon, tailor	58
John Sweeney	1,190
Henry Spangler, blacksmith	97
James Sweeney	1,130
Thomas Sweeney	1,196
John Shakely	622
Lewis Shriver	760
Christian Stouffer	302
Abraham Stoner	1,227
James Scott, hotel§	1,128
Walter Smith, hatter	351
John Scott, hotel	554
Robert Thompson	1,357
Samuel Taggert	412
Jacob Troxell	139
Robert Tate	1,458
Joseph Thompson, tailor	7
John Troxall	367
David Troxall	74
John Wilson	570
William Waikert	783
Henry Wolf	51
Joseph Walker	903
Thomas Wible	207
Gabriel Walker	1,064
George Wible	177
Robert Work	2,196
John Wible	98
William Work	32
Andrew Wible	42
Stephen Wible	549
Stephen Wible, Jr	64
John Welty	889
Henry Weaver	1,348
Emanuel Zigler	537

The single men residing in the township in 1799, were William Ashbough, potter; John Breaden, tailor; Thomas Breaden, cordwinder; George Boham, James Black, John Black, Robert Black, blacksmiths; James Black, weaver; Elisha P. Barris, Thomas Brown, weavers; Samuel Cobean, John Cluts, weavers; James Douglass, hatter; James Dobbin, Henry Duncan, joiners; William Fellons, weaver; William Hall, John Hamilton, weavers; John Hunter, weaver; Robert Hayes, lawyer; Daniel Kissinger, tanner; Jacob Long, Thomas Latta, Matthew Longwill, merchants; William McDead, mason; John McCleary, tailor; James McNevin, William McKinley, cabinet-makers; Robert McMurdie, weaver; John McCulley, school teacher; David Moore, James McClillan, Hugh O. Dwyer, Robert Ramsay, cordwinders; James Smith, Hatter; William Sterling, John Shavey, Casper Shavey, Samuel Sloan, joiners; John Scott, miller; James Thompson, wheelwright; John Taylor, mason; and George Dodds. Many of these "single men" possessed some little property, which with the real estate and personal property assessment amounted to $103,931 as assessed by David Moore, James Gettys and Peter Weikert. The collectors were Edward Hall and Reynolds Ramsey, the rate being 36 cents per $100.

From 1775 to the close of 1865 this division of the State was always well represented in the armies of the Union. During the Revolution no less than 300 men from this portion of York County participated in the battles for liberty. Prior to this time they stood as sentries on the frontier, and in the late war contributed about 2,500 men to the defense of the Union. The first actual signal of the war of 1861 65 seen in the township, was Capt. Stoneman's four companies of cavalry from Carlisle barracks. They encamped May 6, 1861, at Horner's mills.

The men who answered the first call for troops in 1861, residents of Cumberland Township and Gettysburg, were George Quinn, George Arendt, John Arendt, Sr., John Arendt, Jr., Joseph M. Miller, Charles M. Gallagher and Edward Welty, all of Cumberland Township. Andrew Schick, William Guinn,

§Female slave, value, $100.

Thaddeus Warren, Henry Hughes, Nicholas J. Codori, Jr., James A. Lashall, Dr. T. T. Tate, Charles R. Bushey, John H. Sheads, Henry Chritzman, J. Louis McClellan, Johnson M. Skelly, Jacob Kitzmiller, George W. Myers, Henry J. Fry, John Sheads, A. P. Bollinger, Clinton Danner, Elias Sheads, Samuel George, Alex J. Tate, William Pierce, M. J. Coble, Oscar D. McMillan, Isaac M. McClean, Samuel Vandersloot, Thaddeus S. Welty, John G. Fry, Jr., William Wilson, Frank D. Duphorn, Duncan M. C. Little, William M. C. McGonegal, Peter Warren, George A. Warner, William Wiegantt, and A. J. Cover. John T. McIlhenny was second sergeant; James Adair, fourth sergeant; Adam Doersour, Jr., W. E. Culp and Jerome Martin, of Gettysburg, corporals; William W. Little, drummer; John Culp and E. G. Fahnestock, lieutenants; P. J. Tate, quartermaster, and C. H. Buehler, captain. The company of which these men were members was mustered into Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The house immediately south of the National Cemetery was built by William Guinn in 1776, and occupied July 4 of that year. It was tenanted by Catherine Guinn during the battle of Gettysburg, when thirteen shot and shell entered it, one striking the bureau near which the old lady was sitting. She was eighty-five years old in July, 1876.

CHURCHES.

The *Upper Marsh Creek Church* stood in what is now the desolate looking "Black's Grave-yard." After Mr. Black's time the congregation pulled down the old church, and built one on North Washington Street, Gettysburg, near the Catholic Church. This was succeeded by the church on Baltimore and High Streets. In 1775 Rev. John Black became pastor of "Upper Marsh Creek." In 1786 he, with others, was sent off to form the Carlisle Presbytery. Owing to congregational difficulties in 1790 94, he in 1794 joined a Reformed Dutch congregation near Hunterstown. His death took place August 16, 1802.

The old log church of the *Reformed Presbyterians*, which stood on the old Dunwoody farm, now the David Blocher farm, on the Carlisle and Newville road was erected prior to 1774, as Morrow and Dunwoody were ordained elders in 1753, and the society was organized April 8, the same year.

The Covenanters.—Among the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers along Marsh and Rock Creeks were small clusters of families called "Covenanters" because they asserted that the obligation of the "Solemn League and Covenant" of their forefathers were binding upon them. Their presbytery in the mother country took the name of the Reformed Presbytery and they styled themselves Reformed Presbyterians. They had been called Cameronians in Scotland after one of their field preachers, Richard Cameron, who was beheaded in 1680. They had also been known as Mountain People, because in times of persecution they fled to the mountains to worship in secret places.

There were seven or eight little Covenanter societies between the Susquehanna and the Blue Ridge before the arrival of their first minister from the mother country. Rev. Alexander Craighead, a Presbyterian minister who sympathized with the Covenanters in their distinctive principles, preached to them for a time. One of these little societies was at Marsh Creek, and had what was called a "tent" for their public meetings not far from the site of Gettysburg. The "tent" of the Covenanters of that time is described as simply a stand in the woods with a shelter overhead, a board braced against a tree on which to lay the Bible and psalm book, and rude seats in front for the congregation over whom there was no covering but the sky. At a general meeting of delegates from the different societies held at Middle Octorora, March 4,

1744, Thomas Wilson and David Dunwoody were delegates from the Marsh Creek society.

In 1751 Rev. John Cuthbertson, the first Reformed Presbyterian minister in America sent by the denomination in Scotland, arrived in Pennsylvania. On September 1, 1751, Mr. Cuthbertson preached his first sermon to the Adams County Covenanters at their tent, which was not far from the residence of David Dunwoody. On April 8, 1753, was the first ordination of ruling elders of this denomination in America. Six persons were ordained, two of whom, David Dunwoody and Jeremiah Morrow, were the first ruling elders of the Covenanters about the site of Gettysburg; the former was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. J. L. Dinwiddie, the latter the grandfather of Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio. The society soon took the name of Rock Creek Church, and built its first log meeting-house near that stream about one mile northeast of where Gettysburg now stands. In 1764 John Murphy and Andrew Branwood were ordained elders.

The Rock Creek Church at the period of the Revolution was probably the most important and influential Covenanter Church in America. The learned Rev. Alexander Dobbin became pastor of this congregation in 1774, immediately after his arrival in this country and so continued until his death in 1809. After the union of the Reformed Presbyterians and Associate Presbyterians in 1782, it became an Associate Reformed Church, and about 1804 began the erection of the first house of worship in Gettysburg. This church was "a substantial brick structure, of good size, finished in the old style, with high-backed pews, brick-paved aisles, high pulpit and huge sounding-board." It has since been remodeled in the interior, and since 1858 has been known as the United Presbyterian Church.

The early Covenanters maintained a practical dissent against the British Government prior to the American Revolution. They were all Whigs; not a Tory could be found among them. Their public religious services lasted four or five hours, and on communion days, often from seven to nine hours, with an intermission of fifteen minutes for lunch. Some of the lead tokens used by them at communion services are still in existence. They are about one-half an inch long, and nearly as wide, with the letters R. P. (Reformed Presbyterian) on one side, and L. S. (Lord's Supper) and the date, 1752, on the other.

For twenty-two years Rev. John Cuthbertson was the only Covenanter pastor in America. During his first year in this country he preached on 120 days, baptized 110 children and married ten couples. Year after year he made his way in summer's heat and winter's storm over a region now forming four or five counties. At many of his preaching stations there were no churches for years; at such places he preached in the groves, when the weather would permit, and in private houses when the weather was not propitious. He died in 1791, after having toiled in this country nearly forty years, during which he preached on 2,452 days, baptized 1,806 children, married 240 couples and rode on horseback about 70,000 miles. These facts are shown by his diary.

CEMETERIES.

The old *Marsh Creek Cemetery*, commonly called "McClellan's," is on the eastern bank of the creek a point north of the stone bridge on the Fairfield road. The headstones marking the burial places of the McClellans were moved to Evergreen Cemetery some years ago. The stones still to be found there give the following names and dates of death of aged people:

Henry McDonogh, 1758.
Rosanna Crawford, 1772.
Joseph McCleary, 1840.
Eleanor Kincaid, 1768.

Christina Deal, 1809.
Sarah Jamieson, 1807.
Charles Deal, 1820.
Sarah Cross, 1789.
Eliza, wife of Mark Forney, 1852.
Eliza, wife of John Butts, Sr., 1851.
Hugh Dunwoodie, 1825.
Sarah Dunwoodie, 1744.
David Dunwoody, 1802.
Jane Dunwoody, 1781.
Elizabeth Dunwoody, 1789.

The old monuments to the McClellans, moved to Gettysburg, are the old fashioned slate stones. They memorialize the deaths of William McClellan, fourth, fifth and sixth; the former dying in 1831.

Black's Cemetery takes its name from Rev. John Black, who was pastor of Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church from 1775 to 1786. The church stood on the cemetery grounds, north of the Chambersburg road, until torn down about 1786. Among the straggling, crumbling monuments, the following names and dates of death are discernible:

Mary Orr, 1754.
Thomas Armstrong, 1759.
Mary, his wife, 1759.
John Morrison, 1749.
His wife, 1752.
Ann Fletcher, 1773.
Wm. Boyd, 1757.
Robert Black, 1760.
John Hosack, 1789.
Violet Porter, 1753.
Wm. Porter, 1753.
Nathaniel Porter, 1749.
Wm. Boyd, Sr., unknown.
Thomas Boyd, 1760.
Rebecca Stevenson, 1767.
Robert McNutt, 1772.
Charles McAlister, 1774.
James McAlister, 1782.
John Bigham, 1759.
Agnes Bigham, 1749,
John Innis, 1760.
James Innis, 1766.
Robert Innis, 1763.
Rev. Robert McMurdie, 1796
Margaret McMurdy, 1777.
Andrew Thompson, 1768.
Samuel Agnew, 1760.
Mary Agnew, 1760.
Alexander Latta, 1772.
Hugh Martin, 1767.

Many of the old monuments have been removed to Gettysburg and other places. The few remaining, as well as the venerable old home of pioneers itself, are in a deplorable condition of decay. Hance Hamilton's monument, moved to Gettysburg some years ago, is badly shattered. It records his death, February 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. This old settler commanded in a fight with Indians at Bellemont about 1758. The pioneer McPhersons claim some ancient monuments also in the new cemetery at Gettysburg.

The old cemeteries within the borough of Gettysburg are the German Reformed, near the church; old cemetery east of county jail; old Catholic; United Presbyterian, opposite the Catholic Church; Colored Cemetery on York road, near railroad, and Methodist, in rear of G. A. R. Post, No. 9, hall. Removals to Evergreen Cemetery and to the new Catholic Cemetery have been extensively carried out, so that the old homes of the dead are fast falling to decay. In April, 1880, the lot east of the jail was cleared of its 228 silent tenants by Samuel Herbst and a force of exhumers, some of the remains being moved to the grave yard, where the Reformed Church stands, and some to the old cemetery. Sixty-four with headstones were placed in the Reformed Church Cemetery and twelve in Evergreen Cemetery. One hundred and fifty-two graves were unmarked.

SCHOOLS.

In April, 1800, the following named residents of Cumberland Township agreed to send their children to a school at Gettysburg to be conducted by a teacher of their own choice: David Dunwoody, Henry Hoke, Archibald Dickey, Walter Smith, Emanuel Zeigler, Hugh Dunwoody, Henry Weaver and Jacob Sell agreed to send each one child; James Scott, Joseph Little, James Duncan and Alex. Dobbin agreed to send two children each; A. Russell agreed to send three children, while George Kerr agreed to send one-

half, which is interpreted to be a baby scholar. The election of teacher, which was held the same month, resulted in the choice of David Moore, Jr., over Andrew Wilson.

Thaddeus Stevens represented Gettysburg and Cumberland Township in the convention of November 4, 1834, and voted for adopting the common school system according to the act of April 1, 1834. On November 28, 1834, the school board of Gettysburg divided the borough into four school districts, and established one school for colored children. S. S. King was president, and Robert G. Harper secretary of the board. Common schools were opened January 5, 1835, in Thomas Menargh's house, Mr. Schriener's, Mr. McMillar's and Mr. McClean's; the colored school in Mrs. Keech's house.

The postoffices in Cumberland Township are Gettysburgh and Green Mount, latter located southwest of Round Top, on the Emmittsburg road, below the old Wilson farm. It is the postal center for the greater part of Freedom Township and southern portion of Cumberland. Mr. Bigham is in charge of the office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On February 24, 1869, Thomas J. Lee was shot and killed by F. Weems Black at Mrs. Rosensteel's, "Wolf Hill," two miles south of Gettysburg. Black was acquitted of murder.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Franklin Township comprise Conowago Creek, which rises in the springs west of St. Ignatius Church, flows northeast to the Long farm, where it forms the Bend, and this, with the continuation of stream southeast to a point just north of Arendtsville, forms the eastern half of the northern boundary of the township; Conococheague Creek, which rises on the west slope of Piney Hill near the old saw-mills, flows southwest to Birch Run, and leaves the county just west of Graeffenburg; McDowell's Run, which enters Black's Creek near the old Garbaugh mill, flows west and leaves the county near Graeffenburg; Little Marsh Creek forms part of the southern line of the township; Marsh Creek, so celebrated for giving drink to the true Revolutionists who settled along its banks in the first half of the eighteenth century, which rises in Poplar Springs (with feeders from Kane's farm and Knouse's farm away up in South Mountain, and streams west of Arendtsville), flows southeast to Seven Stars, where it forms the southeastern boundary of the township. Crystal rivulets flow everywhere, and it is not uncommon to find householders leading the water from some spring in the mountain into their homes and gardens, as is the case at Stockslagger's hotel in Cashtown.

The lands east of South Mountain, north and south of the Gettysburg and Chambersburg road, are exceptionally good, though rolling heavily. Buchanan Valley claims some large and beautiful farms, and even in the Conococheague Valley some fine land is cultivated. The elevations are Arendt's mill, 780 feet; Cashtown, 800 feet; Graeffenburg, 1,020 feet; McKnightstown, 656 feet; Mummasburg, 542 feet. Hilltown is the same elevation as Arendt's mill; Arendtsville is 620 feet. The highest point on the Chambersburg Pike

is east of Newman's, being 1,440 feet. On the Cold Springs road near Graeffenburg the altitude is 1,770 feet, and the highest peak of the South Mountain in Pennsylvania, one mile south of Caledonia Springs.

The geological outcrop shows shale containing magnetic ore two miles northwest of McKnightstown, ore with crystalized calcite, white argillaceous sandstone, green chloritic top rock, calcite in ore, decomposed clay shale, calcareous conglomerate, red sandstone, baked mud rock, limestone, ore slightly magnetic chlorite and quartz, slaty orthofelsite near Arendtsville, also pearly crystalline schist, red quartzite, jaspery orthofelsite, argillite, finely laminated orthofelsite (northwest of Cole's mill), red quartoze schist, copper rock, diabase with stellate crystals, fine ground granite rock, feldspar in chloritic slate.

The ore bed on the Adam Winter farm was worked by McCormick & Co. in 1874, and shipments made. Iron ore was taken in 1867 from a ridge on the farm of Peter Comfort in Franklin Township. Later a mine was worked by the Wrightsville Iron Co.

The indications of iron ore round Miltenberger's mill in the South Mountain drew some attention in the winter of 1869–70.

On John Baker's place, beyond Cashtown, Harry Yingling, of Gettysburg, found a vein of asbestos, seven feet below the surface, in 1884.

In 1881 a circular excavation was discovered in the Buchanan Valley, twelve feet in diameter, six feet deep, with trees, twenty inches in diameter, growing round the embankment, and, in the hollow, the stump of what was once a large tree. The old settlers say it belongs to pre-revolutionary times.

Near Noah Sheely's there is an old burying ground, but the stones do not bear inscriptions. It is thought that the tenants of the graves were Indians. Just north of the United Brethren Church Aaron Sheely examined a mound, but found nothing to show that any one was buried there.

Near Rock Top there was, in 1879, a chestnut tree measuring twenty-two feet in girth, two feet from the ground. On the Butt farm there were two large chestnut trees twenty-one feet in girth, and thirty feet clear to the first limb. The other was eighteen eet seven inches in girth. On the Deardorff farm is a chestnut tree eighteen feet, eight inches in girth, and a white oak tree fourteen feet in girth.

John F. Hopkell and George Hossler were engaged in selling foreign merchandise alone, and Thomas McKnight and Thomas Wilson sold foreign merchandise, wines and liquors in 1824.

The population in 1800 was 1,023; in 1810, 889—472 males, 390 females, 3 slaves and 24 free colored persons; in 1820, 1,456, including 47 colored; in 1830, 1,588; in 1840, 1,698; in 1850, 1,806, including 19 colored; in 1860, 2,115, including 23 colored; in 1870, 2,176, including 13 colored; and in 1880, 2,499. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 754; value of real estate, $657,938; number of horses, etc., 506; of cows, etc., 677; value of moneys at interest, $23,654; value of trades and professions, $24,460; number of pleasure carriages, 231; gold watches, 10; silver watches, 2; acres of timber land, 18,499.

The entries of land in this portion of "The Manor of Maske" prior to 1842 were legalized in 1802, as related in the history of Cumberland Township.

The names and dates of entry are given as follows:

Thomas Hosack, March, 1740.
John Hosack, March, 1740.
John Boyd, March, 1740.
W. Boyd and B. Smith, March, 1740.
John Buchanan, May, 1740.
Robert Black's heirs, March, 1738.
Alexander McKeen, March, 1738.
Hugh McKeen, March, 1738.

F. H. J. Myers.

James Wilson, May, 1741.
Margaret Young, April, 1741.
Robert Johnson, April, 1741.
Henry Pearson, April, 1741.
Duncan McDonnell, April, 1740.
Mary McMullen, May, 1741.
James Erwin, September, 1739.
James Russell, May, 1840.
John Russell, May, 1840.
Thomas Nealson, March, 1741.
Joseph Wilson, March, 1738.
William Quiet and Son, April, 1741.
James Biddle, May, 1740.
Col. Hance Hamilton, for farm, April, 1741.
David Frazier, March, 1738.
Hannah Leslie, April, 1741.
John Miller, April, 1741.
John Steel, September, 1740.
Henry Cotton, April, 1741.
Walter Buchanan, September, 1739.
Margaret Buchanan, May, 1740.

A petition similar to that from Hamiltonban was presented to the Pennsylvania Council in 1789, signed by William Russell, Samuel Cross, Thomas Cross, Samuel Porter, James McGlaughlin, Matthew McNutt, Robert McNutt, William Orr and John Orr, asking for a resurvey of that portion of "Carroll's Delight" in Franklin Township. The petition was considered, and the same half justice meted out to them as was accorded to their neighbors in the "Manor of Maske."

The assessment of this township, made in 1799, gives the following names and trades and assessed valuations of property:

Peter Arendt	$ 818	Thomas Gilchrist, tannery	873
John Arendt, hotel and blacksmith	678	James Gilchrist	639
Nicholas Beasacker	761	Matthias Glass	749
George Beasacker	654	George Graft	297
John Brugh, hotel	251	Hart George, weaver	52
Andrew Beanwood	983	Jacob Gilbert	1,648
Adam Buer	120	Charles Good	794
Michael Bushey	961	Andrew Gilwix	332
Benjamin Boyd	888	Hugh Gallagher, saw-mill	121
Christopher Baker	109	John Hart‡	676
Archibald Boyd	731	John Hartman	741
Michael Barr	620	Henry Hoover	1,218
Nicholas Barr	396	Christopher Howlinger‡	1,287
Abraham Boyers	533	Andrew Hanselman	581
Michael Bittinger	544	Peter Hoofman	467
Jonas Boyers	867	Henry Hosack	807
Rev. John Black	1,675	Walter Jenkins	569
James Black	1,317	Moses Jenkins	536
Samuel Culbertson	547	Peter Ickes	70
Martin Carbaugh, Sr	120	Robert Kidd	310
Christopher Carbaugh	1,232	James King	617
Thomas Cross	779	James Keve, tailor	965
John Cimes, Jr	7	John Luelsberger	1,119
Nicholas Candle	68	Henry Lauser	459
Samuel Cross*	1,617	Joseph Linard	28
Samuel Cobean†	1,141	William Laird	744
John Clark, grist and saw-mill	1,874	John Laird	654
Joseph Cornebour	61	Anthony Loop, joiner	14
Lewis Chamberlin	675	Henry Miller	741
Jacob Candle, weaver	7	Adam Minter	975
Martin Carbaugh, grist and saw-mill	497	James McKnight‡	698
Peter Comfort, blacksmith	343	Adam Miller, potter	361
John Carbaugh	459	John Moyer	456
William Ewing	1,129	Hugh McGaughey, blacksmith	255
David Fretz, fulling-mill	701	Martin Muckley§	1,126
Leonard Flower	1,047	John Muckley, blacksmith	14
Leonard Flower, Jr	47	Peter Muckley	14
Jacob Freet, stiller	7	Daniel Muckley	901
Falty Flower	646	Samuel McGowan	88
John Foster, merchant	203	Moses McClean	2,071
John Fletcher‖	1,521	John McClean, tanner	92
John Gross	654	Martin Minter	581

*Stone house and one slave, $75.
†Two slaves, $160.
§Spelled Mickley.
‖One slave, $80.
‡Stone house.

James McGlaughlin	881
Samuel McMullen, blacksmith	657
John Miller, oil-mill	403
Michael Malone	21
Peter Morritz, tavern place	1,200
William Malone	22
Andrew Miller	115
Jacob Mondorff	522
David McClure (or McElwee)	250
Estate of James Johnson (deceased)	1,015
Jacob Middlecoff,‡ grist and saw-mill	2,511
John Mossman	69
William McDonnell	998
Joseph Morrison	1,227
Robert McMordie	1,148
Peter Mark	44
Nicholas Mark,‡ saw-mill	1,767
James Marshall	65
Samuel Marshall	650
John Milligan	32
George Orr	487
Nathaniel Paxton	886
James Paxton	536
Baltzer Pitzer	1,238
Samuel Porter	802
Peter Piper	1,081
David Rife	2,365
Samuel Russell	738
Joshua Russell,‡ hotel	1,423
Samuel Russell, carpenter	823
John Russell	1,137
John Ross, cooper	1,248
Jacob Ritter	102
Jacob Shank	1,296
Robert Stewart	481
Caspar Shiffler	628
Martin Snider	833
David Strite	852
John Stanley	1,138
Widow Stockleger	968
John Stockleger	798
George Saltzgiver, fulling-mill	293
John Smith	831
John Smelsor, miller	14
Conrad Suttle	2,092
George Sheakley	1,047
John Shull, blacksmith	37
Samuel Trone	75
Henry Toot, tailor	76
John Stoner	905
Jacob Smith, nailer	48
William Tailor	88
Alexander Thompson, hotel	624
Abraham Whetmore	1,200
Mathias Wallen	870
Joseph Wilson	912
Marmaduke Wilson	1,065
Benjamin Workman	71
Jacob Winter	554
William Walter	171
Henry Walter	837
George Walter, blacksmith	14
John White	374
Nicholas Young	1,004
Israel Irvine, tailor	14

The total assessed valuation made by James Gilchrist, Thomas Ewing and Nicholas Mark in December, 1798, for the year 1799 was $99,960. Charles Good and William Laird were the collectors.

The single men residing in the township at this time were assessed $1 each. They are named as follows: William Craig, George Kerbough, Henry Walter, John Glass, Matthias Glass, Adam Snider, Martin Snider, Moses Davis; Daniel Knouse, blacksmith; Peter Wagoner, shoe-maker; Andrew McLone; John Kerr, shoe-maker; William Fossitt; John Kerbough, shoe-maker; Peter Piper, joiner; Edward Fosler, nailer; John Howlinger, George Todd, William Laird, John Laird; Jacob Saum, shoe-maker; John Cobean, Robert Laird; Baltzer Minter, weaver; Thomas Moore, William McCleary; Robert Marshall, tanner; Robert Morrison; Sample Ross, cooper; John Shiftler, Samuel Willsor, Archibald Fleckher, William Stewart, P. Stockleger and Abel Finley.

The capture of Mary Jamison in Buchanan Valley was effected by the Indians in 1758. Mrs. Robert Bleakney, residing in Buchanan Valley in 1879 made the following reference to its history: "When the Indians threatened the settlements the Bleakneys removed to Conowago Township; the Kilkennons (who lived where Samuel McKenrick's house stands), father and seven strong boys with mother and girls, intended to remain, and went to the block-house, which stood on the Hartman farm back of Arendtsville, but on the approach of the Indians fled. Thomas Jamison's family, his wife Jane (Erwin), resided on the old Joseph I. Lever's farm (now belonging to Francis Cole), from 1743, when they came from Ireland, to 1755. The father, mother and daughter were carried off; a hired man named Robert Buck was killed, but the two little Jamison boys crept into a hollow log and escaped. Mary Jamison married an Indian."

‡Stone House.

Thomas Jamison moved in 1754 to Buchanan Valley and must have been among the other Irish settlers on Marsh Creek for the ten years preceding. James Bleakney, grandfather of Robert, died in 1821, aged ninety-eight years. Mary Jamison was born on the Atlantic after her parents left Ireland in 1743.

Immediately after the abduction of the Jamisons a Mr. Fields headed a relief party of neighbors (numbering six men) and started in pursuit. The savages realized the advance of avengers, and, to better enable them to escape, turned on their captives and killed Thomas Jamison; Jane (Ervin) Jamison, his wife; Betsy, his daughter; Robert and Matthew, their sons; Mrs. Buck and two of her children. They spared Mary Jamison, who died in 1833, and a little son of Mrs. Buck.

In 1758 Richard Bard was carried off. On May 23, 1758, Joseph Gallady was killed, and his wife and one child taken from Conococheague. Frederick Smith who murdered Frederick Forster, the German tailor of Arendtsville, was sentenced to be hanged September 24, 1849, but hanged himself September 26, 1849.

CHURCHES.

The Reformed and Lutheran Union Church, known as "Flohr's," dates back to 1822, when the two societies entered on the work of erecting a house of worship. In 1875 the Reformed Society which owned an interest in "Flohr's" Church with the Lutherans, up to that time, purchased the latter's interest for $400, and the Lutherans bought the lot on which the church stood for $25, and on which the present Lutheran Church now stands, near McKnightstown, this township. Some of the original documents belonging to this society were destroyed in the rebel invasion of 1863, hence the date of organization and names of original members are unknown. The date of the building of the first church is also unknown. The second church was built of brick where the present one now stands. It was dedicated in 1822, and used as already stated, by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations until 1875. The present church was erected in 1875–76 and dedicated in the latter year. Its present membership is 200, and value of property is $7,000. The names of pastors are Revs. John Herbst, Charles Weyle, Frederick Ruthrauff, Benjamin Keller, George Roth, L. J. Bell, J. K. Miller, Michael Snyder, H. F. Long and D. M. Blackwelder.

Mennonites.—On the north side of the road opposite Flohr's Church, stood the old Mennonite meeting-house, in which the followers of Menno Simonis worshiped until 1823, when a church was erected at Mummasburg. A schoolhouse occupies the site of the old church; but opposite is the ancient cemetery of the original congregation, still claiming memorials of many of its early tenants.

ARENDTSVILLE.

The site of Arendtsville or "John's Pursuit," was warranted to Nicholas Curle January 9, 1739, and patented by John Arendt August 14, 1810. In 1803 one William Sterling, of Gettysburg, conveyed forty acres (of the Curle seventy-three acres) for 5 s., just across the Menallen line, where the blockhouse of 1855 stood. Arendtsville was founded in 1808 by John Arendt, who died in 1826.

In 1820 Myers kept the weather-boarded hotel, where George G. Plank's dwelling now stands. The "Hiram Trostle House" was also there, used as a tavern. John Arendt built the house at the corner of the square now owned by Mr. Malaum, and a blacksmith shop, where now are the hotel stables. In 1845 Lower opened a store where now is the Trostle Building; in 1848 he built

a carpenter shop on the Mrs. A. Taylor property; in 1852 George Lower erected a stone building on the lot adjoining. In 1845 Jacob Keckler was postmaster; Emanuel Umstadt established the first tannery.

CHURCHES.

Trinity Lutheran Church.—The date of the organization of this society is about 1781, and the date of the church buildings are respectively 1787, 1851 and 1882. The first was of logs, located in the present old grave-yard. The second was of brick, and stood where the present improved Reformed Church now is. The first and second churches were used jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations until the summer of 1882. The present church is located beside the Lutheran parsonage on High Street, in Arendtsville. It is built of brick, two storied, with steeple and bell. Its present membership numbers 321, and the value of property, inclusive of parsonage, is $10,000. The following are the names of the pastors who have served this congregation: Revs. Meltzheimer, Heiney, John Herbst, Charles Weyle, Frederick Ruthrauff, Benjamin Keller, A. R. Height, George Roth, L. J. Bell, J. K. Miller, Michael Snyder, H. F. Long and D. M. Blackwelder.

In 1781 a grant of two acres and twenty-seven perches of and was made by Jacob Arendt and Stophel Sentmire, to Frederick Stan our and Philip Hartzell for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. This lot adjoins "John's Pursuit," on this a house of worship was erected on the southeast corner of the square, opposite the present Reformed Church, in 1857—a two-story, log, weather-boarded structure. The pulpit was barrel shaped and the altar was railed in. The school and sexton's house, at the end, were built at the same time. In 1851 these old buildings were removed, and the foundations for a new church laid on the site of the school and sexton's house. This was known as Zion Reformed and Lutheran Church. With its building the parish school disappeared. In 1785 the first record book was purchased. The first to be baptized were John, Jacob and Anna Catherine Schneider, March 26, 1786. The oldest communion list is dated May 9 and 23, 1790. The first burial in the old grave-yard was in 1790, when Anna Maria Berrin was interred. In 1872 Green Mount and Fairview Cemeteries were established.

Zion's Reformed Church at Arendtsville.—The Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped in the same house until 1878, when the former built a commodious and beautiful church, in which they have since worshiped. The latter bought out the Lutheran interest in the old church and last year determined to remodel it, which has been done at a cost of $6,000, and the church was dedicated (free of debt) Sunday, May 9, 1886, by Rev. M. H. Sangrée. The building is of brick, 67x43 feet, with two towers and a 1,200 pound bell, and is Gothic in style, with a seating capacity of 500. The organization of this society dates back to 1787. The following are names of the ministers who have served this congregation: Revs. Lebrecht L. Hinsch, 1804-34; Benjamin Schneck, 1835; Jacob Baer, 1838; Samuel Gutalius, 1840-43; E. V. Gerhardt, D. D., 1843 to 1849; Jacob Zeigler, 1849 to 1863; D. W. Wolf, 1865 to 1873; A. J. Heller, 1873 to 1883; and M. H. Sangrée, present incumbent, from 1884.

Miscellaneous.—After 1851 W. D. Gobrecht rebuilt the Hance Morrison saw-mill and added a lath and shingle mill. In 1856 the Cole Bros. purchased the property, and in 1863 Francis Cole became proprietor. At this place there is a covered bridge over the Conowago, erected in 1859. In 1820 there were the Bluebaugh, John Bushey and Thomas Good taverns near the foot of the Narrows, where John Orner now lives. Daniel Arendt's property was originally owned

by Nicholas Bittinger, whose heirs had it surveyed in 1809. The Capt. Eicholtz farm was warranted in 1797 by one Ferguson, and sold by him that year to Adam Plumb. Scott & Smeltzer built the first saw-mill there.

In 1819 the Ferguson-Plumb tract fell into the hands of the Bells, who in later years sold the mill lands to D. Arendt and the Plumb tract to Capt. Eicholtz. Nicholas Bittinger, the hero of Fort Washington, built the first grist-mill. He died in 1804. The old mill was rebuilt for the heirs of William Bell, Sr. William Bell, Jr. rebuilt the saw-mill. A distillery stood here also which Andrew Bittinger operated for a number of years. Francis Knaus built the first grist-mill at Arendtsville in 1797. In 1812 Isaac Wierman purchased the mill and farm, rebuilt it in 1840 as a saw and grist-mill, and after the Wierman Bros. came into possession, in 1866, they added the shingle-mill and introduced submerged water-wheels.

The Washington Independent Guards was an old organization of Franklin even in 1822. The Independent Riflemen of Arendtsville were organized in June, 1858, with forty members. William F. Walter was elected captain, Jacob H. Plank, first lieutenant, and Jacob M. Bushey, second lieutenant.

The Arendtsville ladies organized a soldiers' relief society in December, 1861. The committee comprised Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. Jacob Lower, Mrs. Jacob H. Plank, Mrs. Peter Boblitz, Mrs. C. Haines and Mrs. Samuel Eicholtz.

In the fall of 1867 the Franklin & Butler military company was organized. This was known as the Franklin Zouaves, with Samuel H. Eicholtz, captain.

CASHTOWN.

This village nestles at the foot of Rock Top, which rises almost perpendicularly to a height of 410 feet above the level of the village, or 1,210 feet above the Atlantic. Its beginnings go away back to pioneer days. For some years past Cashtown has been casting away the swaddling clothes of a mountain hamlet, and now boasts of a fine church building, a well conducted hotel, a few good business houses and a number of comfortable private homes. A toll gate of the Gettysburg & Chambersburg Pike-road Company occupies a central place, but apart from this the village presents a modern appearance. Hilltown, on the road up to the South Mountain narrows, may be termed an extension of Cashtown.

The Reformed Society of Cashtown formed a part of the society of Flohr's Church until the Lutheran society acquired sole control there in 1875–76. About 1876 the society at Cashtown was formed; in 1877 the work of building the present neat house of worship was begun, and the church was dedicated January 13, 1878. The cost is estimated at $3,500.

Rock Top Observatory was completed in July, 1879, for the owner, Editor Stahle.

MUMMASBURG.

This village was surveyed in 1820 by John L. Hinkle for John Mumma. It was platted into 150 lots, one of which was the spring, donated for public use, one for a schoolhouse and one or two for religious purposes. Many of the lots were placed in the lottery, each represented by a $56 ticket, on which a lot number was written. The "Mansion House" was drawn by James Black, who at once opened a tavern at this point, near his old tavern, to which a pike road was built in 1812.

In 1822–23 John Mumma succeeded in having the *Mennonite Church* at Flohr's removed to the new town, and donated the original Wislar lot to the congregation. Here a meeting-house was erected in 1823, and the cemetery

laid out by John Wislar and Tobias Boyer, the first trustees. Here Abraham Roth, the bishop, David Reiff and George Herone preached for many years. Daniel Shank is the present bishop of this county, and, with Martin Wislar, officiates here.

The Union Presbyterian and Lutheran Church, near the village school, was built in 1882. The lot was originally granted by John Mumma on condition that the church to be built thereon would be open to all Biblical teachers. Joseph Wilson and Solomon Hartman represented the Union as trustees, and David Wilts was superintendent of building.

The *M. T. P. Society* was organized April 8, 1858, with William D. Gobrecht, president, and James Russell, secretary. The presidents since that time have been Jacob Fulweiler, B. Deardorff, John Hartman and E. W. Stahle. Jacob Eicholtz and Jacob Fulweiler were secretaries, the present incumbent being David McGrew. The number of members is placed at 2,423; value of property insured, $3,250,980; total receipts since organization, $43,447.33; total losses paid, $43,447.33. The Mummasburg postoffice has been in charge of H. W. Witmore for a number of years.

M'KNIGHTSTOWN.

McKnightstown (or New Salem) is so named from the fact that it occupies a part of the old McKnight farm. In 1860 Albert Vandyke sold a tract of land to John Hartman; the same year he and Hezekiah Latshaw surveyed and platted a village, and immediately a house was erected by Abram Mickley. In 1867 Jacob F. Lower built a store house, and during that year many of the houses now constituting the village were erected. The postoffice is in charge of W. F. Rittase.

BUCHANAN VALLEY.

Buchanan Valley, originally called "Pleasant Valley," was settled about the year 1734. It is six miles in length and about two miles in breadth. James Bleakley was the first to move into the valley; others soon followed. Some of the names of those were Casper Hiller, Nicholas Strausbaugh, John Dellone, Andrew Noel, Donald McClellan, William Cobb and James Kern, who settled in the north and western part; Michael Dellone, Jacob Starner and William Milligan in the southern part; James Jamison, Robert Buck, Christopher Warren, Jacob Symmons in the eastern part.

James Bleakley was the first farmer; was also a shoe-maker by trade, 1734. The first child born in the valley was Isabella Bleakley, June 11, 1748. The first marriage was in 1778; William Brandon to Jane Bleakley. James Bleakley, Jr., built the first saw-mill in 1783. The first death was June 30, 1809, in the person of the wife of James Bleakley. Mrs. Armstrong was the first school teacher (1790), the schoolhouse being situated in the northern part of the valley at the foot of the Pine Mountain. The first grist-mill was built in 1824 by John Lowstetter, which stands on the farm now owned by Theodore Kimple, being on the Conowago Creek. George Douse was the first store-keeper, opening his store in 1851.

The residents of Hilltown side of the mountain are not identified with the people of the valley. The name of the valley was changed to "Buchanan Valley" during the presidential campaign of James Buchanan in 1856. The present number of inhabitants is 502.

There are at present three stores in Buchanan Valley, kept respectively by Mrs. Anna Rollman, John H. Musser, and George Cole, Sr.; three steam saw-mills owned respectively by Amos Newman, George Cole, Sr., and William

Martin; eight saw-mills run by water power owned respectively by Francis Cole, Theodore Kimple, Sr., John Dillon, Dillon & Irwin, John Bittinger, Andrew Bittinger and Nancy Bleakley; one grist-mill owned by Theodore Kimple, Sr.; one blacksmith shop, Samuel Irwin, smith. There are three schoolhouses: Brady's school, taught by Sarah C. Stahle; Strusbaugh's school, taught by Clement Hartman, and Newman's school taught by Charles Deardorff.

Agriculture, stock growing, and the manufacture of lumber are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants. There is but little commerce, charcoal, grain and lumber being the chief articles.

Conowago Creek runs through the valley, rising on William Sheppard's farm, at a spring in the meadow. This farm is situated at the head of the valley near the Chambersburg pike.

Valentine Fehl purchased the Cornelius Campbell and other tracts (as warrented in 1762), in 1795, and in July, 1809, they were deeded to him, and became known as the Armagh tract, now the property of Francis Cole, and here he kept a hotel as late as 1825. In 1795 it was the property of the heirs of Hans, Hugh and James Morrison and John Sample. Morrison built the first saw-mill on this property.

William Boyd kept tavern where C. W. Stewart now lives. William Kelso settled here and built the house which is still standing, in 1770. In 1779 Andrew Boyd purchased it from Kelso and William Boyd, and opened it as a hotel at the foot of Piney Hill.

Trust postoffice was established in 1886, George Cole being appointed postmaster.

St. Ignatius Catholic Church is situated in Buchanan Valley in the South Mountain, about ten miles from Gettysburg, on a commanding eminence in the southern part of Buchanan Valley. There is but little known of the early history of this church, as there is no record to be found here or at Conowago, the church from which pastors were supplied. The records were destroyed. This church was attached to Conowago Church until 1858. It was originated in 1816 by John Lowstetter, who gave a tract of land to build it on, and the corner-stone was laid October 10, 1816. It is built of brick. Part of the land on which the church stood was sold by the sheriff, John Arendt, in the year 1819. The remainder of the land was sold and purchased by the Jesuits of Georgetown and Conowago Church. Some of the original members were Jacob Sterner, Andrew Sterner, Michael Strasbaugh, Michael Dellone, Andrew Noel, John Walter, William Noel, Peter Dellone, Sr., Joseph Baker and Christian Baker. The parsonage was begun December, 27, 1818. It is a frame building and is built beside the church. The Jesuits, in 1853, sold the land in lots, reserving two acres upon which the church stands, including the cemetery. Rev. Adolphus L. DeBarth celebrated mass at the house of Andrew Noel, Sr., which stood on the farm now owned by John and Samuel Irwin. This was some time before the church was built; probably between 1800 and 1817. He was the first pastor but there is no record of his pastorship. Rev. Mathew Leken succeeded Father DeBarth and served this congregation until 1829. Fathers Kendler and Steinbacher attended this congregation also, assistants of Father Leken. Michael Dougherty served until 1843. He officiated at the first marriages there is any record of at this church: George Cole to Anna Strasbaugh; John Cole to Sarah Strasbaugh, October 1, 1843. Rev. James B. Cotting, the next pastor, purchased the bell and organ.

Rev. Francis X. Denecker, who succeeded Father Cotting, provided a library and established the Rosary society. He was the last regular Jesuit

pastor. In 1858 the Jesuits gave over the Gettysburg and Mountain churches and church property into the care and control of Rev. James Wood, bishop of Philadelphia. A new charge was formed out of the Gettysburg (St. Francis Xavier), Immaculate Conception, Fairfield and St. Ignatius, South Mountain. Rev. Basil Shorb was the first secular pastor appointed after Father Denecker, in 1858, residing in Gettysburg. He attended until about February 24, 1860. He was followed by Rev. L. J. Miller, who attended five months; the Rev. F. P. Mulgrew, from September to December, 1860. Then came Rev. Michael Martin for a short time. The next regular pastor was the Rev. Arthur McGinni, who was in charge from July 16, 1861, to about October 27, 1863. Rev. Joseph A. Boll assumed charge January 4, 1864, until the spring of 1873, when St. Ignatius Church was detached from the Gettysburg, and attached to the Chambersburg charge. Rev. John Boescus, of the Chambersburg charge, took charge of St. Ignatius Church, South Mountain, in 1873; Rev. Daniel Reily, assistant. Rev. Thomas J. Flemming took charge of the congregation in July, 1875, with Rev. Joseph Kaelin as assistant. He bade farewell to his congregation August 15, 1881. Rev. Clement A. Schleuter, the present pastor, succeeded Father Flemming; Father Raclin still is assistant pastor. In the cemetery in connection with this church Andrew Noel, aged eighty-six, was the first person buried, in 1821. The value of the church property is $8,000.

Jacob J. Cole was instrumental in establishing the Parochial School of St. Ignatius Church in the year 1877, Rev. Thomas J. Flemming, pastor. Miss Jane A. Cole was appointed teacher, but did not finish the term, her cousin Jennie S. Cole finishing for her. Annie McCloskey succeeded and taught two terms. Sara C. Stahle took charge of the school in 1883, and is the present teacher. The school is only open during the summer months. She takes a lively interest in the welfare of the children of Buchanan Valley and in their moral and religious training. Rev. C. A. Schleuter pastor. The present choir consists of Jennie S. Cole, organist; Peter Adams, leader; John Baker, George I. Cole, Jacob J. Cole, Sara C. Stahle, Annie Cole, Annie Steinberger and Katie Steinberger.

SEVEN STARS.

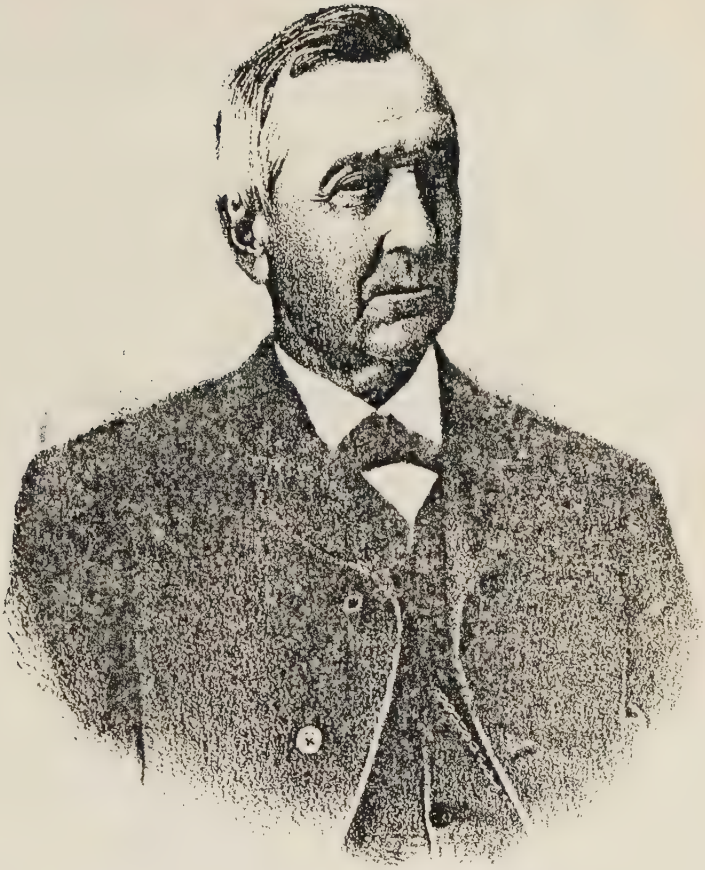
This is a name given to a little hamlet on the Hanover Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad. Prior to 1840 Andrew Hentzellman's tavern marked the location; years later it was surveyed into town lots; but not until 1867 did it assume any importance, although a postoffice was established there some years before. Of late years Israel Little and E. J. Little have been postmasters.

SHEELEY'S.

At Sheeley's settlement above Hilltown the beginnings of another village have been made. On the death of Jacob Sheely, who resided near the old Indian burying ground, in 1860, a cemetery was opened above the foot of the Narrows. In 1861 Calvary Church of the United Brethren Association was erected, and in 1880 the brick schoolhouse, just north of the church, was built and opened by Horace Comfort. Jacob Sheely is the present teacher. Prior to 1880 the children of the new district had to attend school at Lady's or Cashtown.

CHAMBERLIN'S.

Chamberlin's settlement dates its beginnings back to the pioneer days of the county; but not until 1850 was it distinguished from any of the neighboring farms. In that year Chamberlin's Methodist Episcopal Church was



Sincerely Yours,

Jos. S. Gitt

erected, and dedicated November 6, by Rev. Charles Tipet, presiding elder. The mission formerly belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit, but is now attached to the Littlestown charge. The cemetery dates back to February 11, 1855, when Ellick Clark, an old resident aged seventy-five years, was buried there. There are eighteen headstones memorializing the death of so many aged citizens. Among the original members of the church were the Diehls, Linns, Beards, Leases, Beiseckers, Spences, Catherine Chamberlin, and Gilberts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ortanna is the name given to the station at the present western terminus of the Hanover Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad, which passes through a portion of the southern part of the township. Here, in 1884, Wertz & Co. established a store and warehouse and erected a neat residence.

Graeffenburg is a small settlement on the western border of the township, a half mile from Caledonia furnace. It is the postal town of the Upper Conococheague country and the Buchanan Valley. Since its beginning it has sustained a small business. Josephine Riggeal is postmistress.

"Pleasant Valley" is the name given to the pass in South Mountain, through which the head waters of Marsh Creek rush eastward, and the turnpike leads to Chambersburg, west of Cashtown.

The postoffices in Franklin Township are Arendtsville, Cashtown, Græffenburgh, McKnightstown, Mummasburgh, Seven Stars and Trust.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

MARSH CREEK forms the entire eastern line of Freedom Township, with Plum Run in the north as its principal native tributary. Middle Creek enters the township north of the White farm and flows southeast, entering Maryland at the old Rhodes farm. There are several rivulets feeding the main streams, all of which are native to the county. Harper's Hill in the southeastern part is the only prominent high land; but, throughout, the land is heavily rolling and may be called hilly.

In 1842 Robert Black erected a covered wooden bridge on the Emmittsburg road over Middle Creek for $800, which gave place to a new one twenty years ago. In 1854 George Chritzman built a covered bridge over Marsh Creek on the Emmittsburg road for $1,975. In 1865 John Taylor & Bro. erected a covered wooden bridge across Middle Creek on the Emmittsburg road for $1,600. The iron bridge over Middle Creek, built by the Keystone Bridge Company in 1885–86, cost $549.

The population in 1840 was 465; in 1850, 473, including 3 colored; in 1860, 472, including 4 colored; in 1870, 449, including 5 colored, and in 1880, 544. The number of tax-payers (1886) is 154; value of real estate, $200,318; number of horses, etc., 201; of cows, 209; value of moneys at interest, $27,210; value of trades and professions, $3,565; number of pleasure carriages, 100; of gold watches, 5; acres of timber land, 1,001.

The township was set off from Liberty in 1838. As early as 1740 it was included in "the Manor of Maske," and the original settlers shared in all the

troubles and uncertainties, regarding titles to their lands peculiar to those times. Among the first land improvers on this part of the "Manor" were many of the men whose names will be forever identified with the settlement of the western part of Adams County. Samuel Gettys owned land on Middle Creek, and it is supposed that the following named settled here on the dates given: Quintin McAdams, Robert McNeil, Robert Anan, later of Emmittsburg, in May, 1741; Robert Long, in September, 1739; Hugh Woods, in March, 1741; Samuel Gibson, Duncan Evans and Robert Gibson, in October, 1736; Thomas Martin, in May, 1741; Robert Brumfield, in September, 1739; Thomas Tedford, in May, 1740.

James Logan, secretary of the Proprietaries, in one of his reports complains of the new ideas and independence of the Irish settlers: "I must own," says he, "from my own experience in the land office, that the settlement of five families from Ireland gives me more trouble than fifty of any other people." Watson, referring to Logan, says: "All this seems like hard measure dealt upon those specimens of 'the land of generous natures,' but we may be excused for letting him speak out, who was himself from the 'Emerald Isle,' where he had of course seen a better race."

Richard Peters, who succeeded James Logan as secretary, visited Marsh Creek in 1743 to evict the squatters and survey the "Manor of Maske." On this occasion seventy settlers broke the surveyor's chain and routed the secretary, the sheriff, a justice of the peace, and others.

The "Manor of Maske," including all Cumberland Township and the greater part of Freedom, was established in 1740, but squatters were here some years prior to that year. In 1765 a list of the resident squatters was made, the greater number of whom resided in the adjoining townships. Carrol's Tracts, or the Upper and Lower Tracts, were granted to Charles Carrol, Sr., who was agent for Lord Baltimore. There is a "Mason & Dixon" milestone in the barn-yard of Matthias Martin, near the Gettysburg road, one mile and a half from Emmittsburg. There is also one on Frank Caldwell's farm, near the west end of the old plank road, and another on the Friends' Creek Hills, two miles from Emmittsburgh.

The "Hill," or Marsh Creek Associated Presbyterian Church, was first built of logs between 1763 and 1768. The present stone church was commenced in 1792 and finished in the winter of 1793-94. This church has never been modernized. Its brick aisles, high back seats, pulpit in the center of the back part of the church, with the marks of thirteen stripes above, representing the original States, the original stripes having been carried off in 1863 as relics, all still extant; the roof alone is modern, being put on twenty-four years ago. Almost all the settlers on Marsh Creek in 1797 subscribed toward the support of this church twelve years after its consolidation with the Rock Creek Church.

The early military history of the township, like that of other divisions of the country, is related in the general history. Hiram S. McNair was the only one of the citizens of Freedom, who responded to the first call for troops in April, 1861, who was accepted. He was mustered into Company E, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GERMANY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN.

ALLOWAY'S CREEK, forming the western line of Germany Township, is the receptacle of the streams in this township. The little creeks all flow in a southwesterly direction into Maryland. They seem to run at will throughout this little Holland, but without that crystal, dashing, splashing grace, which gives beauty and interest to the mountain streamlets. The surface is rolling in some parts, and decidedly level in others. The soil is all that limestone indicates, while in the very low districts loam and even black muck characterize it. Here are found outcrops of conglomerate dolerite, streaked blue and white limestone, red sandstone, mesozoic sandstone, slaty conglomerate, mesozoic sandstone stained with malachite, coarse-grained, yellowish, green conglomerate, red shale with mica spangles. The iron ore mines on the farms of Mrs. Sterner and Enoch LeFevre, in Germany Township, were worked in 1867 by the Wrightsville and the Ashland Mining Companies.

In October, 1824, Dan Margentice, David and Henry Shriver were engaged in selling foreign wines and liquors, and Christian Bishop, Dr. Ephraim Davis and George Will, foreign merchandise.

The population in 1800 was 1,013; in 1810, about 1,100; in 1820, 1,272, including 1 slave and 26 free colored; in 1830, 1,517; in 1840, 1,553; in 1850 (outside the borough), 720 (2 colored); in 1860, 744 (4 colored); in 1870, 880 (1 colored), and in 1880, 1,002. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 303; value of real estate, $294,751; number of horses, 242; of cows, 275; value of moneys at interest, $59,089; value of trades and professions, $7,830; number of carriages, 101; gold watches, 4; silver watches 1; acres of timber land, 335.

The Littlestown Branch Railroad was opened for traffic July 1, 1858. The cost was about $75,000, as shown in the report of the president, William McSherry. The road was extended to Frederick, Md., in 1871, and in December, 1874, the entire "Short Line" was leased to the Pennsylvania Company, the present operators. The first turnpike, the Gettysburg & Petersburg (Littlestown), was built by a company in 1809, to Biddle's Mill, on the State line. The act of incorporation named James McSherry, John Shorb, Jacob Winrott, James Gettys, Alexander Cobean and Henry Hoke, commissioners. Three hundred and fifty shares of $100 each were taken. Samuel Sloan surveyed the line for $2 per mile in 1808, and James Gettys contracted to build the road for $4,585 per mile. Toll gates were erected in August, 1809, and the extension from Gettysburg to the mountain, ten miles, was built in 1810.

In 1848 Henry Spalding built a wooden bridge over Alloway's Creek, on the Littlestown & Emmittsburg road, for $343.

The postoffices in Germany Township are Littlestown and Kingsdale, the latter located close on the confines of Maryland.

The question of adopting the act establishing the common school system, brought before the county convention of November 4, 1834, was decided in the negative in the case of Germany, A. LeFevre, the delegate, voting contra. Shortly after the system was adopted.

"Digges' Choice" dates back to October 14, 1727, when a grant of 10,000 acres was made to John Digges. On the advice of an Indian chief named

"Tom," he located this grant in what is now Conowago and Germany Townships, this county, and Heidelberg Township in York County. A survey was made in April, 1732, when 6,822 acres were laid off, a patent for which was issued May 25, 1738. In August, 1745, a resurvey was made, and 3,679 acres added to the former survey. This tract was four miles north of the temporary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, surveyed in 1732. The subsequent disagreements led to the murder of Dudley Digges by Jacob Kitzmiller in February, 1752. From 1735 to 1752 Germans came by thousands. In the fall of 1749 no less than twenty ships arrived at Philadelphia, bringing 12,000 passengers, led hither by the Newlanders—older German settlers of Pennsylvania.

The assessment for 1799 was made by Robert McIlhenny, assisted by Andrew Lohr, who could not sign his name, and Jacob Parr. On the total valuation, $121,790, 23 cents per $100 were collected by Frederick Bachman and Thomas Biddle.

John Arnold, grist-mill	$1,700	George Gobble	$616
Jacob Beil	1,800	Adam Geesler	926
George Best	816	Peter Galla	1,387
Jacob Brother	912	Martin Greenwalt	126
Detrich Bishoff	780	Jacob Greenwalt, carpenter	10
William Beeher	100	Philip Gilbert	63
Lewis Beeher	267	Michael Horner	210
Thomas Biddle	1,269	Jacob Hostetter	1,414
Peter Busse	541	John Hantzel, weaver	28
Philip Bardt	410	Henry Hoover, blacksmith	19
Fred. Bachman	1,159	John Hoover	1,177
Peter Baker	1,001	Fred. Horn	578
D. Bachman's heirs	1,725	Andrew Hertziger	79
Isaac Bear	107	Baltzer Hilbert	877
Jacob Bear	1,084	Martin Hoffman	189
Henry Bringman, tannery*	665	John Hoofnagle, tailor	303
Benedict Barnhart	96	Michael Hoover	9
Jacob Bringman	89	James Hagen	800
Philip Bishoff	2,074	Nicholas Jacobi	87
Andrew Bear	10	Abram Johns	78
Samuel Beeher	110	Henry Kohlstock, joiner	508
Adam Coleman	130	John Kohlstock	129
Peter Comp	180	John Knauff	1,355
Henry Croft	38	Adam Knauff	20
Jacob Dapper	48	George Kuntz	1,889
Henry Dewalt	1,810	Joseph Koch, mason	318
Andrew Dapper	1,746	Christian Kintz	648
Christian Dapper	98	Jacob Kitzmiller	1,221
Michael Dysart	100	Jacob Kitzmiller, Jr	18
John Eckert, Sr	1,220	Peter Krepps	1,565
Peter Eckert	828	George King	1,286
John Eckert, Jr	178	George Kline	89
Thomas Fisher	1,487	Ludwig King	104
George Fretzlin	357	Abram Kuntz	393
James Fisher	1,289	Abram King	1,007
Henry Fisher	276	Andrew Kuntz, blacksmith	129
Andrew Finfrock	198	Stephen Krise	457
Nicholas Feeser	367	John Keefer, Sr	434
John Feeser	98	John Keefer, Jr., turner	249
John Fink	816	Frederick Keefer, turner	49
George Freese	977	David Keefer, wagon-maker	49
Gilmayer Francis†	500	Henry Keefer, carpenter	39
Henry Ghetz	495	Jacob Keefer	120
George Green	100	Michael Keeler, weaver	48
George Gardner	587	Val. Krise	428
George Gardner, Jr	147	George Kuntz, Jr	200

*One blind mare valued at $1.99.
†Ground rents of Petersburg

Peter Leonard, tailor	$309
Frederick Little, Sr.	2,018
Frederick Little, Jr., hatter	315
David Little	78
Jacob Little, blacksmith	584
John Little, tailor	49
Henry Little, Sr.	288
Lorentz Litzinger, weaver	538
Zachariah Loudebough	1,459
Andrew Lohr, Sr.	1,726
Andrew Lohr, Jr., weaver	388
Abram Lohr, weaver	368
Philip Long	243
William Litener, blacksmith	149
Widow Miller	1,402
John Miller	147
Robert McIlhenny	269
Nick Miller	500
Widow Mayr	918
Philip Miller, shoemaker	129
James McSherry,‡ merchant	3,355
McSherry & Bishoff	623
William Moirey	317
Adam Miller	438
Solomon Menchey	1,838
Henry Miller, shoemaker	39
George Mouse	2,400
Adam Myrise, weaver	29
Jacob Parr	1,965
Widow Parr	1,617
Fred. Palmer	628
Jacob Pfiffer	259
John Patterson, weaver	29
Melchoir Reffel	770
Mathias Reffel	952
Christian Reck	1,114
Adam Reck, tannery	98
John Reck	98
Jacob Rider	1,562
John Routzahn	158
John Sneeringer, Jr.	107
Jacob Sell, merchant	211
Adam Sell	2,117
George Sherman	2,984
John Sneeringer	2,042
Jacob Seachrist	277
Isaac Sell	$867
Jacob Sherman	1,150
Jacob Sheaffer, blacksmith	1,096
Michael Snider	1,547
John Staley, Jr.	679
Valentine Sherer	1,148
Fred. Smith	758
Valentine Steir	577
John Shorb	375
Jacob Sell, saw-miller	1,081
Fred. Sponsaller	269
Jacob Sell, gunsmith	199
Joseph Staley, sadler	709
Henry Springle	1,207
Joseph Sneeringer, tavern	2,493
Andrew Shriver	80
John Staley, Sr., tanner	702
Henry Shilt	815
George Sponsaller	486
Henry Sponsaller	127
Nicholas Sheaffer	9
Henry Springle, Jr.	58
Jacob Sides	611
Anthony Troxal	440
George Unger	915
Bastian Wonder	107
Adam Winterode, squire	2,337
John Winterode	345
Jacob Winterode, blacksmith	189
Jacob Werner	893
Jacob Willitt	1,619
Philip Werner	98
George Wilt	498
Mathias Wiltonger	568
Henry Werner	58
Adam Winterode, Jr.	244
Winterode's heirs	1,530
George Wilt, shoemaker	139
Peter Wymert, miller	52
Jacob Will, sadler	330
John Weckert, tannery	1,605
Christian Winemiller	1,547
Adam Winemiller, shoemaker	39
Stephen Wymert	49
Jacob Winterode, hotel	190
Christian Zinlap	558

The single men residing in Germany Township in 1799 were named as follows: George Kuntz, Jr., Ludwig Miller, Henry Snider, Michael Winemiller, Henry Gilbert, Daniel Smith, Jacob Kuntz, Jacob Keiffer, William Irvine, Anthony Irvine, Abram Keeler, Henry Sell, George Bardt, Jacob Kitzinger, William Beeher, Henry King, Jacob King, Adam Dysart, Nicholas Kintz (disabled), Ludwig Sherer, John Watterson, George Merchey, Abram and Henry Sell (sons of Jacob), Conrad Righstay, John Masser, Abram King, John Rider, Peter Meyer, Frederick Snider, D. Hoover, Jacob Winemiller, Patrick Owings, J. Werner, William Guinn, George Wiltonger, Michael and John Dysart, and Conrad Fink, each of whom were assessed $1.

BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN.

This borough is situate near the eastern line of what is known as the "Dutch Plateau," 619 feet above the Atlantic level.

‡Including two negro slaves for life, $266, and two small negro children, $20.

The population in 1800 was 250; in 1810, 150; in 1820, 305; in 1850, 394; in 1860, 702; in 1870, 847, including 3 colored; and in 1880, 913. The number of taxpayers in the borough (1886) is 298; value of real estate, $185,715; number of horses, etc., 75; of cows, etc., 19; value of moneys at interest, $78,935; number of pleasure carriages, 53; of gold watches, 27; no timber land; value of trades and professions, $15,405.

The *American Gazetteer* of 1797 contained the following reference to Littlestown: "Petersburg, in York County, two miles north of the Maryland line, contains a Catholic Church and about 80 houses. In north latitude 39° 42′ 30″, west longitude 77° 4′, Wayne's army *en route* to squash Cornwallis arrived at York, May 26, 1781. On the 27th this command camped at Littlestown and on the 28th moved to Taneytown, Md., with whom were many soldiers from Adams County."

In 1803 John Shorb & Co., of Presterstown, Md., agreed with G. Granger, postmaster-general, to carry the mail from Baltimore through Littlestown and Gettysburg to Chambersburg, once a week, for $137.50 per quarter.

Littlestown, as laid out in 1765, contained forty eight lots. The founder of "Kleina Stedtle" was Peter Klein, who died in 1773, in his forty-ninth year. In early years the village was known as "Petersburg," and before that or the present name was generally applied it was called "Kleina Stedtle," and its two leading streets named "King Street" and "Queen Street." The original lot owners and builders were Peter Cushwa, Matthias Baker, Stephen Geiss, Henry Brothers, R. McIlhenny, Jacob Gray, John Alspach, Michael Reed, Peter Baker, D. Zackery, the Wills, Sells, Hostetters, Stahles, Crouses, Longs, Dysarts, Littles and the Kuntz family, with others whose names appear in the original assessment of the township. About the time the railroad was completed, the Renshaw & Myers Addition to the village was platted, new warehouses, stores and residences were erected, and by 1865 the old village was almost thoroughly modernized.

In 1867 the large brick school building was erected by the Catholic congregation, where Miss Mary Wilson, now Mrs. Steffy, was the first teacher. In 1872 a large building was erected by the common school trustees. From 1847 to the present time the newspaper press may be said to have shared in the fortunes of the village. The *Weekly Visitor* was published in 1847; five other journals appeared only to disappear, and in August, 1883, the *Era* was introduced by A. E. Keeport.

The borough was incorporated in 1864, and in August of that year the first elections were held. In the following list the names of burgesses stand next the date, and are followed by the names of councilmen:

1864—W. F. Crouse; Noah J. Wickert, John Spangler, David Schwartz, George Stonesifer, Dr. J. S. Kemp.

1865—R. S. Seiss; D. Schwartz, S. Wickert, D. Crouse, J. Barker, Fred. Bittinger.*

1866—R. S. Seiss; D. Schwartz, S. S. Blocher, S. Weikert, J. H. Miller, Isaac Staub.

1867—Simon S. Bishop; A. Crouse, J. Coshun, I. Mehring, H. Colehouse, J. Hunberger.

1868—James H. Colehouse; H. Colehouse, William Sheely, J. Geiselman, John F. McSherry, John Duttera.

1869—Martin Steffy; Sam. P. Young, Eph. Myers, I. Sell, W. H. Sneeringer, W. Slifer, Sr.

*The borough administration of 1865 had the streets graded and many other improvements made.

1870–71—Martin Steffy; Dr. Kemp, W. Kuhns, William Slifer, Isaac Staub, George Smith, Franklin Hesson.

1872—R. S. Seiss; John Eckenrode, John Slifer, Samuel Shorb, John Hidriller, H. S. Klein.

1873—R. S. Seiss; James Keefer, L. D. Mans, J. Kellar, J. Angel, George Stover.

1874—T. S. Blocher; G. Smith, S. Rebert, J. W. Eline, Jacob Hunberger, John H. Spalding.

1875—John H. Hinkle; George Riffle, Isaac Sell, W. H. Feeser, E. K. Foreman, J. Gobrecht and Amos LeFevre, a tie.

1876—Henry S. Klein; John Slifer, F. Steffy, Charles Spangler, Eph. Myers, Ezra Mehring, J. H. Colehouse.

1877—W. H. Lansinger; R. A. Colehouse, Lewis Richstein, A. Sanders, William Sheely, W. Kuhns.

1878—David Weikert; Dr. Shorb, John P. Heindell, J. S. Stonesifer, H. Rather, W. Kuhns.

1879—William Slifer; C. Spangler, G. Kemp, D. Stonesifer, Isaac Sell, J. Eline.

1880—R. S. Seiss; I. Sell, E. Crouse, J. Keefer, Alonzo Sanders, George W. Riffle.

1881—R. S. Seiss; W. Kuhns, J. Eline, Sr., H. Miller, L. Richstein, Amos Sheely.

1882—H. S. Klein; J. Slifer, T. S. Blocher, J. A. Spangler, John Sellars, John Feeser.

1883—R. S. Seiss; John Feeser, Ephraim Myers, George Yount, John Unger, George Stonesifer.

1884—W. H. Lansinger; Ocker, Crouse, Colehouse, Anthony, Starr.

1885—R. S. Seiss; J. W. Homberger, Harry Rider.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic Church, the first religious organization here, was founded about 1790, and in 1791 a building which stood on the north side of the cemetery lot was converted into a chapel by the trustees, Patrick McSherry, Joseph Flauth and Henry O'Hara. Among the first priests of this mission was Father Demetrius Augustus de Gallitzin, but it is said Father Pellentz attended the congregation here. The priests of Conowago presided over the congregation subsequently. In 1840, during the administration of Rev. Michael Dougherty, St. Aloysius congregation was incorporated, the old church was sold to Joseph Ocker, Sr. (to-day forming his residence on the Taneytown road), and the present brick church erected. The trustees in 1840 were Henry Spalding, John Shorb, Dr. Shorb, Jacob Rider, J. Rider, Joseph Riddlemoser, Joseph Fink, Jacob Baumgartner and James McSherry. The Jesuit fathers were succeeded by Father Crotty a few years ago—the first secular priest of the congregation.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized in 1863–66, and the work of church building was at once entered upon. In October, 1867, it was completed and dedicated. The building and grounds cost about $16,000. The pastors of the church since its organization are named as follows: Revs. S. Henry, M. J. Alleman, J. W. Lake and E. D. Weigle, the present incumbent. The first officers included Samuel Weikert, Jacob Keller, John Diehl, Amos LeFevre, John Crumrine, Jesse Geiselman, Levi T. Mehring, Dr. R. S. Seiss, James H. Colehouse, J. H. Miller, A. Basehoar, and George D. Basehoar. The parsonage was erected in 1879, at a cost of $3,400. Ephraim Myers,

George Stonesifer, Joseph Barker, Henry Baxter, John B. Byers, S. S. Mehring, George Hilterbrick and Isaac DeGraft were among the original working members of this society. There are now 440 members.

St. John's Lutheran Church was organized November 13, 1763. The names given in the deed of the property are John Hoover, Thomas Fisher, Henry Bishoph, George Garner and Stephen Chrise. Names in baptismal record: Christian Drachsael, (Troxel) Mical Unger, Johann Mehring, Andreas Lohr, Abraham Sell, Peter Joung, Andreas Schrieber, Andreas Spahnseyler. The names of the pastors who served this church are as follows: Revs. Carl Frederick Wildbahn, 1783–1806; Rev. John D. Shrœtter, 1806–24; Rev. John G. Grubb, 1826–30; Rev. John R. Hoffman, 1830–37; Rev. Jonathan Rothrauff, 1837–48; Rev. Jacob Albert, 1848–49; Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D., 1849–56; Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, 1856–57; Rev. M. J. Alleman, 1857–58; Rev. Frederick Rothrauff, 1859–67; Rev. S. Henry, 1868–69; Rev. P. P. Lane, 1870–74; Rev. L. T. Williams, and the present pastor, Rev. E. Y. Metzler, who was appointed in 1875. The site of the original church of 1763 is a half mile west of Littlestown. Here also the church of 1829 was built, and the new church of 1874 erected. In 1859 a parsonage was erected at a cost of $3,000; about the same amount was expended on the church. There are 350 members.

The Redeemer's Reformed Church of Littlestown was organized August 22, 1859, with forty-five members, by Rev. Jacob Sechler. This society existed so near the old Christ Church, one mile and a half distant, that it was not until 1872 a house of worship was erected in the borough. Two years later this building was enlarged. The organizing preacher died May 10, 1880, in his seventy-fifth year. The corner-stone was placed August 16, 1868, and the building dedicated, May 26, 1872, by W. K. Zieber. The house was enlarged in 1874. The present membership is 260 and the value of property, $10,000. The pastors succeeding Rev. Jacob Sechler are named as follows: Revs. John M. Clemens, 1867; Caspar Scheels, 1870; John Ault, 1873, died July 26, 1880, and Rev. D. U. Dittmar, 1881–86.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Littlestown dates back to 1828, when a little society was formed with J. McIlvain, Rachel Sweney and Mrs. Bishop, members. William O. Lamsdon, T. H. W. Morrow and J. H. Brown were then the circuit preachers. The first church was erected in 1846. In April, 1876, the new church was commenced on the site of the old church building, and in August the corner-stone was placed. It was dedicated September 2, 1877. The parsonage was purchased in 1882. The membership at present is seventy five. Since 1876 this has been the circuit church of a large district extending west to Fairfield and Chamberlin's. The pastors since that time are named as follows: Revs. Owen Hicks, 1877; I. N. Moorhead, 1879; H. S. Lundy, 1881, and J. C. Brown, the present preacher in charge, 1883–86. Prior to 1877 the Gettysburg church supplied preachers.

St. James Reformed Church, four miles southwest of Littlestown, on the Emmittsburg road, was organized November 23, 1851, with thirty members, by Rev. Jacob Sechler. A stone church was built that year, and dedicated August 17, 1851, which continued in use until restored, or rather replaced by the building of 1878–79. The value of this property is placed at $3,000; the membership numbers 125. From 1851 to 1881 the ministers of the church at Littlestown served here, but after the death of Mr. Ault, Rev. J. Kretzing was appointed to this charge. The officers at organization were elders, Jacob Spangler and Samuel Riegel; deacons, John Feeser, David Lynn, Jacob H. Feeser and Barnabas Brown. At the first communion after the organization thirty members communed.

James Hervey

United Brethren Church was organized in 1822, and the same year a building was erected on a lot donated by Philip Bishop, Sr. In 1863 the old building gave place to the present brick house. Prior to 1837 the circuit preacher was an irregular visitor, but since that time the church has been regularly supplied by a resident pastor.

CEMETERY.

Mt. Carmel Cemetery was dedicated in May, 1861. The Association was chartered August 22, 1860, with S. S. Bishop, president, and William T. Crouse, secretary. The charter members numbered 21. There are 259 lots sold at from $12 to $15 each, and 349 remain unsold.

SOCIETIES.

The Littlestown Savings Institution was organized in April, 1867, with Joseph L. Shorb, president, and James LeFevre, treasurer. The present banking house was erected in 1879.

Catoctin Tribe of Red Men Society was organized in 1870, at Littlestown, and celebrated its first anniversary June 2, 1871.

The Littlestown ladies organized a soldiers' relief society, November 11, 1861.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN.

CONOWAGO CREEK forms the entire northern boundary, and Little Conowago Creek the entire western boundary of this township. Here they are spirited streams, rushing and splashing along their zigzag course. Muney Run flows westward, and Pine Run northward, both feeders of these creeks, and drainers of the southwest and central portions of Hamilton. Beaver Creek forms the eastern boundary of the township, entering Conowago Creek at the extreme northeastern part of the township.

While there are several pretentious hills there are no mountainous tracts. The soil is red gravel, flinty, and very productive. The surface rolls heavily in parts, but large tracts of comparatively level land exist. The elevation of East Berlin above the Atlantic level is 550 feet. Pine Hill, near East Berlin, just north of the creek, contains a mineral resembling umber. In this neighborhood the brown stone used in building Conowago Chapel in 1787 was found.

The Berlin & Hanover Turnpike was constructed in 1811.

In 1820 the bridge at Geiselman's mill, East Berlin, was built by Sebastian Hafer. It was 213 feet long with seven arches, and cost $5,000. During the ice-flow of 1825 this was carried away, and in 1826 the present wooden bridge was erected. In 1826 Amos Green built the covered wooden bridge at East Berlin for $3,850. In 1832 the wooden bridge on Little Beaver Creek, below East Berlin at Smith's mill, was built for the two counties by Jacob Laumaster, for $1,595. In 1860 J. M. Pittenturf built a wooden bridge at East Berlin for $545. The iron bridge over Beaver Creek, near East Berlin, was built by the two counties in the fall of 1884.

The population of Hamilton Township in 1820 was 1,076, and of East Berlin, 418; in 1830, 1,047; in 1840, 1,068; in 1850, 1,166 (including 2

colored); in 1860, 1,119 (including 2 colored); in 1870, 1,118, and in 1880, 721. The population of East Berlin in 1880 was 510. The number of tax payers in Hamilton Township (1886) is 235; value of real estate, $365,494; number of horses, etc., 283; of cows, etc., 334; value of moneys at interest, $28,105; value of trades and professions, $5,970; number of carriages, 122; acres of timber land, 533½.

Hamilton Township was formed out of Berwick in 1810. The first assessment was made in 1811, and from it the following list is made up:

Philip Arper	$212	John Hildebrand (town of Carlin)	$7,220
John Anthony, shoe-maker	60	C. Hollinger, saw and plaster-mills	7,201
Anthony Auchinbaugh	252	Phil. Hartman	4,206
John Attig, carpenter	902	Jacob Hantz, chemist	1,450
Frederick Arper, carpenter	950	Wm. Henderson	12
Geo. Aldland, carpenter	700	Wm. Jones	12
Peter Auchinbaugh, merchant	312	Peter Ickes	2,300
Dr. John B. Arnold	932	Joseph Jones	32
John Arnold	1,996	Wm. Inkins	1,380
John Arendurff	7,293	Samuel Jacob	3,900
John & Herman Arnold	4,212	Dan Jacob, wagon-maker	610
Widow Eliza Auchinbaugh	510	Jacob Kimmell	560
Conrad Allwine	2,820	James Kitwallet	110
Widow Kate Bonix	200	Jacob Krider	212
Dr. Daniel Baker	852	Joseph Koon, cooper	410
William Baugher, carpenter	262	Michael King, shoe-maker	810
John Brighner, cooper	680	Jacob Koch, hotel	1,210
Geo. Brown, Squire		Abram Kaufman	1,992
John Blintzinger, tailor	60	Andrew Kaufman	4,328
John Bowman, wheelwright	1,062	John Knight	485
Peter Binder	200	Richard Kitchen's heirs	7,600
John Brown, tailor	960	Widow Margaret Kitchen	63
Michael Bender	3,906	John Lentz	2,484
Fred Baugher	1,587	Geo. Liebenstone, blacksmith	1,202
Geo. Baker	6,084	Geo. Laurence	312
Jacob Bohn	5,245	Jane Lane	240
Dan Butt	70	Daniel Lease	12
Fred Berlin, shoe-maker	336	Christian Lentz	4,506
Michael Bawelitz	1,348	Peter Long, nailer	3,390
Peter Brough, grist and saw-mill	8,988	Daniel Lingefelder	2,142
Sam. Bowser, Sr	2,294	Samuel Mummert, wagon-maker	360
Geo. Clarke, tailor	290	John Meyer, miller	95
James Chamberlin	100	Maximillian Morburg	95
Jacob Cole, shoe-maker	362	Widow Mary Myer	860
Benj. Deardorff	400	Henry Miller, blue-dyer	60
Samuel Deardorff	4,836	Wm. Miller, hatter	60
Daniel Deardorff	483	Samuel Mummert	1,205
John Duncan	3,450	Geo. Mummert	120
Widow Christina Duncan	1,380	Mathias Mummert	5,080
Jacob Ernest	1,000	Jacob Mummert, carpenter	320
Henry Forry	1,300	John Mummert	3,800
George Fauss, carpenter	560	Jacob Miller, distillery and oil-mill	6,320
Peter Fahnestock, Jr., merchant	1,512	Geo. Miller, stiller	12
Borious Fahnestock	1,412	Andrew McIlvain, distillery	7,010
Samuel Fahnestock	1,868	Geo. McKehen (McCutcheon)	4,191
Val Fiches	3,287	Christian Nagle, mason	360
John Fox to John Lentz	2,484	John Nagle, Sr	200
Michael Gyselman, grist, saw and plaster-mill	6,224	John Nagle, Jr	1,370
Jacob Getes	3,992	Geo. Noll	350
Geo. Gipe	150	Barbara Oblenis (deceased)	1,380
Dan Grosseasten, wagon-maker	1,293	Henry Picking, merchant	1,050
Joseph Howe, blacksmith	62	Christian Picking	124
Jacob Housel, clock-maker	50	Wm. Patterson, store-keeper	1,050
John Hoffman, saddle-tree mnfr	60	Samuel Patterson, blacksmith	458
Jacob Henning, hatter	50	James & Sholas Patterson	8,265
Fred Hoover	452	Simon Pecher	1,786
John Hollinger	3,410	John Piper, blacksmith	60
		Widow Phœbe Rotcheson	200

Geo. Retzell, chair-maker	$380	Henry Staub	$70
Thomas Reed, hatter	60	Jacob Sneering	80
John Skidmore, shoe-maker	260	Wm. Surgeon	2,394
Martin Smith, hotel	100	John & Christian Showalder	5,421
Jacob Sailor, hotel	1,045	Daniel Slagle	5,492
Mich. Spangler, weaver	460	Thomas Usher's heirs	400
Christian Senobenland	200	Baltzer Werner, mason	50
Henry Shroeder, tailor	420	David Wilson, hotel	1,010
Gabriel Smith	1,590	Jacob Wolf, tinner	460
Wm. Sadler, hatter	510	Solomon Wisler	2,920
Abram Swigard	870	Abram Wise, distillery	6,876
Daniel Sower	100	John Wolf	5,400
Abram Shaffer, weaver	70	Jacob Wolf, shoe-maker	140
Adam Swartz	900	Jacob Weist's heirs	218
Clement Stewthebaker	3,120	Andrew Wolf, tailor	90
Daniel Showalder	2,215	Fred Wolf, weaver	341
Jacob Sugar	125	Adam Wolf, weaver	360
Jacob Sower	2,235	Henry Weist	3,762
Adam Sower	1,450	Michael Yoh	2,000
John Sower	1,220	Christian Zeller, carpenter	780

The single men residing in the township in 1811 were Jacob Baker, blacksmith, with Widow Baker; Emanuel Carpenter, of Berlin; Chris Hollinger, with father; Abram Jacob, weaver, with father; Adam Long, with father; Adam Mummert, blacksmith, Berlin; Henry and Jacob Miller, with Jacob Miller, Sr.; William McIlvain, physician; Thomas Stephen, physician; John Sower, with Adam Sower; John B. Smith, Berlin; Casper Wise, with Abram Wise; Peter Wort, with David Wilson; Bausitch Anthony, with William Saddles; Charles Becknell, with Christian Pickings. The total assessment was $254,812, and the tax levy was 10 cents per $100.

Hamilton, through its delegate to the convention of November 4, 1834, J. Miller, voted against the adoption of the common school law; some time later the township adopted the law.

The Berlin Branch Railroad was proposed in 1835, but not until 1877 was the present road from Red Hill, near New Oxford, to East Berlin, via Abbottstown, completed. East Berlin subscribed $27,000 and Abbottstown $15,000. The contractors were Nicholas Fleigle, B. B. Gonder & Sons, Cyrus Diller and a few subscribers. L. Williams was the track-layer.

Crosskeys, at the crossing of the York and Hanover & Carlisle Turnpikes, was founded in 1801 by William Gitt. Henry Gitt purchased it in 1806 and opened a hotel, which was continued until 1834. The house is still standing, now occupied by E. C. Gitt.

Green Ridge Postoffice was established in this township near the John Russ farm; existed for about six years and was then discontinued.

BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN.

This little borough, the center of the northeastern enterprise of the county, is ensconced in a bend of Conowago Creek in the extreme northeastern section of the township. The population in 1820 was 418, increased to 510 in 1880. The *American Gazetteer* of 1797 refers to Berlin as follows: "Berlin is a neat and flourishing town of York County, Penn., containing about 100 houses. It is regularly laid out on the southwestern side of Conowago Creek, thirteen miles westerly of Yorktown and 101 west of Philadelphia in north latitude 39° 56′."

The number of tax payers in the borough of East Berlin (1886) is 243; value of real estate, $186,069; number of horses, etc., 72; of cows, etc., 33; value

of moneys at interest, $94,631; value of trades and professions, $10,160; number of pleasure carriages, 63; of gold watches, 9; acres of timber land, 14.

The events which led to the organization of this borough are modern. It appears that in 1879 the election poll was moved to Pine Run, three miles westward, in opposition to the wishes of the villagers. To save all future disagreements the latter petitioned for a borough organization. On October 11, 1868, fire destroyed property valued at $12,000.

The retailers of foreign merchandise in Hamilton Township in 1824 were Joseph Miller, Christian Picking, Isaac Will and William Hildebrand. Peter Deardorff, constable, made the returns. W. S. Hildebrand is postmaster.

The borough was incorporated in 1879, and in 1880 the first officers were elected. In the following list the name of burgess is next to date of election and next comes names of councilmen:

1880 George King; J. Hartley, J. Resser. M. Rebert, George W. Baugher, Henry Sheafer, John Wiest.

1881—George Kink; M. Rebert, G. Hartley, John Wiest, G. Baugher, J. Resser, H. Shaffer.

1882—John Picking; A. S. Hildebrand, J. M. Baker, J. Miller, N. B. Sprenkle, J. Hartley.

1883—W. S. Hildebrand; S. Meisenhelder, J. R. Darrone, N. B. Sprenkle, W. H. Grogg, Henry R. Jacobs.

1884—W. S. Hildebrand; Baker, Grogg, Jacobs, Sprenkle, Brown, Shaffer.

1885—Edward Sheffer; D. Boblitz, John Wiest,

In 1880 A. W. Storm and L. T. Diller were elected justices of the peace; in 1881 F. S. Hildebrand, and in 1885, T. E. Myers.

The land on which East Berlin stands was purchased in 1764, by John Frankenberger from the Penns, for £28 16s 7d. Charles Hines erected the first house thereon in 1765 and the second in 1766 by Jacob Sarbaugh. In 1769 a primitive school was established by one Robert Carter or Chester, a native of England, who subsequently carried on a tavern here. On May 8, 1764, the village was surveyed into eighty-five lots, which sold for 55 shillings each, a condition of sale being that the buyer would, within six months, erect a house with brick or stone chimney, and pay annually a Spanish dollar to the owner of the town. Ten years after the town was founded it was sold to Peter Household for £550. In March, 1782, Andrew Comfort purchased Household's interest, and in his will, dated November 19, 1789, made it optional with his son Andrew to purchase the property at a fair valuation. In January, 1794, this Andrew Comfort was granted a deed, and January 16, the next year, he sold to John Hildebrand. The last buyer made an addition of 100 lots that year and progress marked his ownership, for in 1797 there were 100 houses standing, together with Peter Lane's mill on the west side, built in 1769 and carried away by floods in 1799.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Church at Paradise, which is the church of the Catholics of East Berlin and Abbottstown, dates its organization back to the beginning of settlement; but not until 1843 was a church erected. In this year, John Brandt donated a tract of land for religious purposes, and here the present stone building was raised that year, and Father Pester, of Conowago, appointed first resident priest. There was a private chapel there for years before in which the services of the church were held at intervals. The mission is now attended by Father Gorman, of Bonneauville.

The Berlin Presbyterian Society, was organized in 1801 by the itinerant reformed preacher, John Ernest, who held services in the first school building.

In 1811 John Hildebrand donated a one-half acre for the purpose of a Union Church, in lieu of a lot set apart in 1764 by John Frankenberger; and here the Presbyterians determined to build, but did not carry out this determination as a Presbyterian society.

The Union Reformed and Lutheran Church was begun in 1811, before John Ernst left the locality. It was completed in 1822, during Rev. Carl Helfenstine's term, and he preached here until 1826. The ministers named in the history of these respective societies at Abbottstown preached here also. A. G. Deininger was connected with the Lutheran society here for fifty-two years, ending with his death, September 30, 1880. Each society claims about ninety members; Rev. John Tomlinson is pastor. The property is valued at $2,000.

Trinity Evangelical Church was erected in 1879 during the term of Rev. G. H. Scheh. The society was organized about this time with twenty-five members.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1854, and a house of worship erected. When the society declined in numbers, a bill was introduced into the State Legislature empowering the representatives of the trustees to sell, and on its approval the property was purchased by Michael McSherry, and converted by him into a dwelling house.

The German Baptist Church, near East Berlin, is one of the leading societies of this faith in the eastern part of the county. Rev. Adam Brown has served this, as well as other churches in his district, for about thirty-five years.

The Union Sabbath-school was organized in 1840 and reorganized in 1857. J. B. Baughman, still connected with Sunday-school work, took charge of this school in 1858. The Evangelical Sunday-school was organized in 1879, with Rev. J. E. Britcher in charge.

The Normal School was founded in 1879, with the following named faculty in charge: J. Curtis Hildebrand, Dr. F. C. Wolf, W. J. Metzler, Charles S. Deardorff and Miss Annie Storm. John H. Nitchman and Kate L. Miller were assistant teachers. The building is a two story brick house, belonging to the district schools, which is devoted to the normal classes for sixteen weeks during the summer. The number of students is placed at twenty-seven.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Berlin Beneficial Society was organized March 27, 1843, with the following named members: *William Wolf, John Picking, *George H. Binder, *John Zerman, David Mellinger, M. D., *Jacob Bushey, George King, Michael Dellone, *William Baugher, Andrew J. Miller, George W. Baugher, F. B. Raber, *John H. Aulebaugh, George Bentzel, *Rev. A. G. Deininger, *Samuel Wagner. The membership numbers 146. From 1843 to 1882 no less than $20,000 were paid out for beneficial purposes.

Oniska Tribe, I. O. R. M. was organized January 17, 1871, with the following named members: J. Curtis Hildebrand, F. C. Wolf, M. D., John F. Geiselman, C. Will Baker, J. Henry Bohn, Michael McSherry, H. W. King, G. W. Baugher, I. S. Trostle, John Wiest, A. S. Trostle, John Getz, D. S. Bender, Israel Stambaugh and John Miller. There are about thirty members.

Sons of America No. 21, organized August 14, 1869, with the following named members: J. Curtis Hildebrand. G. W. Householder, A. S. Trostle, C. W. Stoner, F. C. Wolf, M. D., A. D. Spangler, I. S. Trostle, Israel Stambaugh, J. L. Darr, H. C. Myers and H. W. King. There are twenty-five members.

The *East Berlin Record* was issued January 14, 1886, by James R. and James H. Gardner, with the latter as editor.

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*Deceased.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Hamiltonban Township are McDowell's Run, forming part of its northern boundary, rising at the foot of Green Ridge, flowing west to a point near the line of Franklin County, thence north to a stream running parallel with the Gettysburg & Chambersburg Turnpike. The western fork of Little Marsh Creek rises on the eastern slope of Green Ridge and flowing east to Little Marsh Creek completes the northern boundary of the township. Middle Creek has its source just northwest of Musselman Hill, receives Carrol Creek near Singley's old mill, flows through Fairfield to its confluence with Mud Run, which stream is entirely native to the northeastern part of the township. Tom's Creek rises in the springs between Kepner's Knob and Jack's Mountain, flows in a torturous course east to the Landis farm, and thence south. In Liberty Township it receives Miney's Branch, which drains the Fountain Dale Valley. Hay's Run and Main Creek drain Green Ridge Valley on the west, while hundreds of sparkling rivulets leap down the hills in every direction.

The mountains include Jack's Mountain, Green Ridge, Musselman's Hill, McCarny's Knob, Kepner's Knob, Russell Hill, Sugar Loaf and the Headlight, all bold hills, rich in all that is picturesque, and wealthy in their copper ores. Mount Hope near Fairfield is a high hill; Mary's Hill is 1,490 feet; White Rock, 1,800, and Green Ridge, 2,000 feet above the Atlantic.

The valleys of the township, particularly Fairfield Valley, contain many fertile farms, and even among the hills the industrious husbandman finds a soil which well repays cultivation.

The population in 1800 was 1,679; in 1810 it was 853 —419 males, 392 females, four slaves and thirty-eight free colored; in 1820, 1,208, including two slaves, seventy six free colored, and the 155 inhabitants of Fairfield; in 1830, 1,379; in 1840, 1,464; in 1850, 1,701, including 171 in Fairfield; in 1860, 1,871, including 218 in Fairfield; in 1870, 1,676, including 258 in Fairfield. In 1880 the township was credited with 1,259, and Fairfield Village with 410. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 650; value of real estate, $547,060; number of horses, etc., 313; number of cows, etc., 314; value of moneys at interest, $53,211; value of trades and professions, $22,365; number of carriages, 107; gold watches, 7; acres of timber land, 14,352.

The retailers of foreign merchandise, including wines and spirituous liquors, in the township October 27, 1824, were Ezra Blythe, Roger Claxton and John Eyster. Samuel Hutchison, constable, made this return.

The outcrop shows orthofelsite containing copper-rock, bluish compact orthofelsite, light green orthofelsite porphyry, coarse grained trap (near Fairfield), slaty orthofelsite porphyry, diabase, quartzite, wavy argillaceous slate, limonite, quartz containing micaceous ore, fine grained quartzite containing iron, coarse grained copper rock, chlorite rock at Mary's Hill. Conglomerate marble of rare beauty was found in 1879, on the Daniel Musselman farm, near Fairfield. The slab was 13x20½ inches, and when polished gave a variety of high colors.

In 1878 copper was discovered in the Snively Mines on the Musselman tract near Fairfield. On this tract three veins were discovered, one of which was ten feet thick. About this time D. B. Russell unearthed a new vein of copper ore; discoveries were also made by Mill & Co., of Shippensburg. Copper quartz was found on the old Watson farm in July, 1870, after it became the property of D. B. Russell.

There stood upon John Mickley's farm, Hamiltonban Township, in 1858, an apple tree planted in 1741, which bore sixty-three bushels of good apples that year.

In 1871 a survey for a railroad from Fairfield to Emmittsburg was made by Joseph S. Gitt. The length was placed at seven miles and the total cost $10,570 per mile. The old "Tape Worm Railroad" is now almost completed to Fairfield, having its temporary terminus at Ortanna.

In 1758 or 1759, about the time of the Jamison abduction, the settlers formed companies for the defense of the frontier. Mr. Seabrooks said, in 1855, that one of the Dunwoodie brothers killed an Indian above Virginia Mills, on Middle Creek, northwest of Fairfield, buried him there and marked the event on a tree. Crawford killed an Indian at the same time, but was so ashamed of what he considered to be a murder that he did not speak of it.

Under date March 10, 1789, a petition was presented to the president and supreme council of the State of Pennsylvania, signed by Isaac Robinson, William Waugh, James Brice, William Miller, David Blyth and Ebenezer Finley, asking for a resurvey of "Carroll's Delight." This set forth that in 1741 Archibald Beard, John Withrow, James McGinley and Jeremiah Lochery purchased of Charles Carroll 5,000 acres, which were taken up and surveyed years before this purchase, but were subsequently found to be in Hamiltonban and Franklin Townships in Pennsylvania. The petition asked for a settlement of the question. In 1762 *caveats* were entered in the land office against granting warrants for these lands, whether in Hamiltonban or Franklin Townships.

The twenty-five divisions near the outside line of "Carroll's Delight" were occupied by the following named: Isaac Robinson, now Moses McClean; Ephraim Johnson, now James Johnson; James Stephenson, William McClean, James and John Cormack, James McAllister's heirs; Isaac Robeson, Francis Meredith, Samuel Knox, Alex Adam's heirs; George Clingam's heirs; William Witherow's heirs; David Blythe, Rev. John McKnight, Ebenezer Finley, James Marshall, Samuel Moore, William Waugh and heirs of John Waugh, John Crawford's heirs; Andrew Hart's heirs; Robert Slemmons, James Bruce, John Miller; heirs of Amos McGinley and John McGinley.

The twenty-nine tracts on the outside, adjoining "Carroll's Delight" were occupied by the following named in 1789: William Russell and heirs of William Boyd; heirs of James McAllister and John Carrick; Frus. Merritt, Alex Adams, Robert Smith, now, 1789, Ebenezer Fergeson, William Witherow's heirs; William Baird, now Rev. John McKnight and Ebenezer Finley; Richard Baird, now James Marshall; James Dunwoodie, John Crawford's heirs; James Reid, James Slemons, John McGinley, Robert McGinley, David Hart's heirs; Joseph Brown, William Wilson, Samuel Adams, Samuel Knox (two tracts), William and John Orr, Moses McCarley, John McCarley, David Ramsey, and Samuel Cross, John Buchanan, now William and Samuel Cross; John Johnson, John Porter, now Samuel Porter; heirs of Robert McNutt, now James McGlaughlin and John Boyd; Matt McNutt, now Arch Bond, and Robert Murray, now John Boyd.

Hamiltonban, which, in early years, comprised Highland, Freedom and

Liberty, is one of the original townships. The assessment of 1802 gives the following names of property owners and single men, as well as the values assessed:

James Agnew, Sr.*	$2,000
James Agnew, Jr.*	1,300
John Agnew	1,624
— Ashbrige (Jos. McKisson)	396
Bleany Adair	——
Christian Bennor	300
David Blythe	2,096
David Blythe, executor	1,404
David Byers	1,990
Andrew Brown*	1,560
Alex. Brice	1,296
Abram Briner	16
James Burd, shoe-maker	40
Henry Burback	—
Hugh Bigham	20
John Breador	450
Fred. Brintle	1,050
Robert Boulton	220
Michael Bethlow	114
Joshua Burkitt	—
Ludwick Bower	660
Jacob Baker	935
John Baker	482
Benj. Beavor	110
Jacob Bomgartner	660
Ralph Bowie, squire	210
John Byars	50
Jacob Bruner	20
James Carrick	979
John Carrick	784
Alex. Carnaghan, cooper*	817
Wm. Crawford	40
Henry Coffman	460
Richard Cole	1,400
Cleaton Chamberlain	41
Thomas Craig	150
John Crowl	33
Jacob Candle	16
Jane Dunwiddie*	2,005
Hugh Donnelly	——
Alexander Dean	2,080
Thomas Dick	884
John Downey, squire	375
Isaac Dorin	10
Wm. Ferguson	68
Abel Finley, shoe-maker	60
Wm. Fellen, weaver	40
Christian Freet	1,737
Allen Ferguson, carpenter	390
Henry Ferguson	330
Hugh Ferguson	56
Jacob Fence	446
Richard Ferguson	418
Hugh Ferguson, Sr	16
Margaret Finley	46
Jacob Glass	——
David Hart	767
Elijah Hart, squire	1,430
Yost. Harbaugh	1,654
Joshua Hidler	466
Wm. Howey	56
John Hook	$420
John Henderson	10
Benj. Hickson	64
John Irvine	138
Thomas Johnson	1,368
Israel Irvine	——
John Knight	32
Samuel Knox	1,070
Dr. Sam. Knox	1,258
Geo. Kerr	2,524
Hugh Kellen	10
Casper Kittinger	1,430
Peter Keizer	——
Jacob Keizer	——
Jacob Kelleberger	3,688
John Karr	67
Thomas Latta	318
John Latta	1,289
Andrew Little, miller	550
John Lollis (Wm. Howie)	285
Robert Lachlin, sadler	110
Thomas Meredith	1,385
Wm. McLean, squire‡	2,127
James McGaughey	1,272
Robert McCracken	107
Samuel McCullough	1,211
Patrick McKing	1,180
Wm. McClellan	67
Frederick Myers	1,617
Joseph McGinley	1,317
Ebenezer McGinley	910
Geo. McConnell	8
Samuel McCullough, administrator	1,040
Amos McGinley	350
Hugh McGaughey	560
John McGinley	690
James McKesson†	2,274
James McCleary, tailor	415
Jacob McClellan, tanner	320
Alex. McGaughey, wagon-maker	320
Francis McCormick	48
Wm. Miller, squire§	3,396
Joseph McCleary, shoe-maker	58
James McGinley	2,031
Anne McPherren	1,498
Wm. McMullen, Jr	736
Wm. McMullen, Sr	90
Henry Miller	18
John Myers	3,180
John Myers, Jr	80
Wm. Matthews	10
Moses McLean, executor	1,032
James McCosh	36
James Marshall‖	2,832
Michael McClennon	56
William McCleary	66
William Orr	1,752
Rev. Wm. Paxton	2,155
Richard Porter, hatter	328
Philip Phail	1,248
John Paxton	88

*Slaves valued at $100, $120, $280, $120, $120, $100.
†One slave, value $100.
‡Including mill, $300.
‖Slave, value $50.
§Mills, value $300.

W. N. Bonner

John Reed	$1,899	Jacob Shunk	$815
James Reed	220	Michael Springle	900
Robert Rhea**	2,290	Moses Seabrooks	65
Alex. Ramsey	132	Wm. Simmons	50
John Robinson	1,473	Daniel Sweeney	400
Henry Rowan	1,363	John Shull	98
James Rowan	20	James Stuart	3,486
Patrick Russell	——	Wm. Taylor (B. more)	500
Barnabus Rielly	150	Andrew Tapper, wagon-maker	——
John Riddle, squire	200	John Tapper	396
Thomas Reed	1,002	Wm. Waugh††	1,880
Alex Russell, squire	350	David Waugh	660
Wm. Reed, squire	180	Samuel Withrow	2,265
Benj. Reed	1,563	James Willson	1,559
Walter Smith, squire	1,883	Thomas White, tanner	541
Peter Zimmerman	50	David Wilson§§	2,162
Rev. John Slemons	1,514	Hugh Wilson††	1,453
Robert Slemons	1,488	James Williams	——
Daniel Sprinkle‡	1,284	James Wilson	1,323
Frances Shaafer	——	James Young	300

The single free men of the township in 1802 are named as follows, and the tax levied from each ranged from 81 to 93 cents: William Barnes; James, Samuel and Ezra Blythe; Andrew Byars; James Black; Henry Cutshall, shoemaker; John Kallaberger; John Charles; John Carrick; Henry Coffman; James Dick, merchant; Henry Ferguson; James and William Gallagher, blacksmiths; John Latta; Andrew Marshall; David Mellen; Jacob McClellan, saddler; John McClellan; John McGinley; Ebenezer and Amos McGinley, merchants; Mathew McConnell; James McLean; John Orr; John Paxton; William Proctor, weaver; John Reed; John Slemons; John Sites; James Shirkey; Felty Toad; James Waugh, merchant.

The total valuation assessed by Benjamin Reed was $123,411.76, on which a tax levy of 25 cents per $100 was made.

Z. Herbert, delegate from Hamiltonban to the convention of November 4, 1834, voted in favor of adopting the school law. The State appropriation was $150.70 and the tax $146.28.

FAIRFIELD.

This village was surveyed in 1801 for Squire William Miller and named by him Millerstown. He built the first house here the same year, graded a few streets and alleys, and made a good effort to build up a little village. The venture was premature, for fully twenty-one years elapsed before progress beamed on the Squire's paper city. In 1822 the Maria Furnace was constructed and put in operation at this point; religious societies were organized and local industries began to expand; then a church building was erected, a school was established, and the substantial beginnings of a town were formed and the name changed. Even prior to 1822 there was some public spirit manifested here, for we find that Amos Maginley and James Ried were appointed as a committee to collect for the Savannah fire sufferers in 1820.

A reference to the original assessment roll of the township points out authoritatively the names and trades of those who were here at the beginning of the village, and of many who have been identified with its progress.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November 10, 1855. Following are the names of the original members: John Nunnemaker, Barnabas Riely, Maj. John Musselman, Christian Musselman, Jacob Musselman,

**Slave, value $110.
‡Including mill, $300.
††Slave, value $100.
§§Including slave, value $120.
‡‡Including slave, value $100.

Julia Ann Hoke, Michael Rugler, George Hull, Sr., Zepheniah Herbert. The names of the pastors are Rev. H. Bishop, 1855; W. V. Gotwald, 1863; E. S. Johnston, 1866–86. The house of worship was erected in 1854 at a cost of about $2,500. The membership numbers 200. D. R. Musselman is secretary.

The New Reformed Church of Fairfield was dedicated December 29, 1878. This is modern gothic, with audience room 55x35 feet and tower 95 feet in height, standing on the site of the old Union Reformed and Presbyterian Church erected in 1824, and which was blown down the same year. The second church was built in 1825 and continued in use until 1878. The Presbyterians may hold services in this church until 1888, in consideration of their claims against the old Union building and grounds.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized about 1827 and worshiped in private houses until 1830, when the first church was erected. On June 9, 1876, the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church was begun and completed, and dedicated November 30, that year. Up to this period the mission belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit; but since 1876, it has been in the Littlestown charge. The old cemetery in the rear has been removed.

The Catholics of "Carroll's Delight," were accustomed to visit Emmittsburg or Conowago in very early days; later, missionaries visited their homes, and in 1851 their present church was built. The congregation has not yet a resident pastor, and the church is a mission of the parish of Gettysburg. Here the old Catholic cemetery is still well kept. The Toppers, Dicks, Sanders, Lawvers, and many of the first settlers of "Carroll's Delight" belong to this old mission.

The public school house has been an institution here since 1835. Up to 1872 the building was of a very primitive character, but in that year a pretentious brick house was erected. The Sunday-schools of the village are well conducted, and are large organizations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are a few business houses carrying heavy stocks of goods, a first-class hotel, the "Snively House," and a number of pleasant homes.

The ceremony of raising the Union flag at Fairfield took place April 22, 1861, and the first responses to the call for troops, made then from Hamiltonban Township, came in the persons of Dr. A. O. Scott, Van Buren Tawney,* David Reesman, John W. Miller, Joseph Saylor and Henry Turle of Fairfield. They were mustered in with Company I, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The Fairfield Zouaves were organized in August, 1861, with Charles Knox, captain; Ebenezer McGinley, E. T. Rinehart and J. T. Sullivan, lieutenants. In November, 1861, the Fairfield ladies organized a "soldiers' relief association," with Mrs. R. C. Swope, president; Mrs. Judge McGinley, vice president; Mrs. D. Sullivan, treasurer; Miss M. McGinley, secretary, and a board of managers.

For account of postmasters of Fairfield, see Part III, page 117.

FOUNTAIN DALE.

This place, which is located south of Jack's Mountain, on the Emmittsburg & Waynesboro Turnpike, is great in the area which the name covers, but little, indeed, as a village. Business is represented by Martin's store, and the postoffice and Harbaugh's mills, now operated by the Martins. The location, however, is delightful, and 10,000 rippling spring creeks from the moun-

*Died of fever in 1861.

tains north and south of the valley make the name appropriate. Raven Rock, which shelters the valley on the south, is 1,290 feet above the ocean level. Joseph Braugher was postmaster in 1837; in 1845 Reuben Steen.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Wesley Chapel, of this denomination, was built at Fountain Dale in 1857.

The Reformed Church and the Dunkard Church buildings are located a short distance south of this settlement, in Liberty Township.

Cemeteries.—Near to Fountain Dale is the new Methodist Episcopal cemetery, to which removals from the old cemetery near the Methodist Episcopal Church were made some years ago; while west of the Reformed Church is the old cemetery of the district.

Several bold eminences, other than the peaks of Jack's Mountain, characterize this division of the township.

The "Fountain Dale Springs House" was established in 1874, by F. McIntire. "Monterey House," on the top of South Mountain, was conducted by Harry Yingling in 1875, now proprietor of the "Eagle House" at Gettysburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cold Spring, at Caledonia, lies in the northwestern corner of Hamiltonban Township. In the last century it was known as "Sweeney's Spring," from Daniel Sweeney, who was the original occupier of the land in that vicinity. It was known long before Sweeney became the owner, and even then had a wide reputation and charmed many visitors. In 1850 a Chambersburg Company purchased the tract, erected buildings and named the place Caledonia. From this time forth its popularity declined, and ultimately the buildings were destroyed by fire, leaving the stone foundation walls alone standing.

The building of the Fairfield branch of the "Tapeworm Railroad" is only a matter of a little time. The road was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, and in January, 1880, a proposition was made to the people of Fairfield by the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad Company, that if they would furnish 6,000 good ties, the right of way, and $3,500 in money, they would build the road.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

THE principal streams of this township are Marsh Creek, which forms a part of its eastern boundary, and Little Marsh Creek, which flows into the parent stream just south of the old cemetery on the hill. There are many small streams found throughout this township which flow by many a dell into the two creeks named.

In the western part of the township the foot-hills of South Mountain rise up as if to hide the proud Sugar Loaf of Hamiltonban from the Eastern traveler. Throughout the township are hill and dale, rivulet and creek, fine farms, good farm buildings and comfortable homes. The rocky outcrops are greenish sandstone, sandy blue shale, red shale, trap, argillaceous sandstone charged with epidote.

The population of Highland Township in 1870 was 421, including 13 colored, and in 1880, 524. The number of tax payers (1886) is 135; value of real estate, $213,403; number of horses, etc., 161; of cows, 188; value of moneys at interest, $28,750; value of trades and professions, $2,765; number of carriages, 82; of gold watches, 3; of silver watches, 2; of acres of timber land, 760.

In 1857 Jacob King erected a wooden bridge over Muddy River on the Gettysburg and Fairfield road for $280.

The Harrisburg Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad skirts along the northern boundary line of the township.

The greater part of this township was outside of "Carroll's Delight" and within the boundaries given to "The Manor of Maske" in 1740. Here many of the Marsh Creek settlers made their homes between 1733 and 1741, and here also was enacted that agrarian drama, which ultimately won for the cultivator his ownership of the soil.

A list of entries in this portion of the manor, made in 1742 and recorded April 2, 1792, gives the following names of settlers: John McFerran and William McFerran in May, 1741; John McDowell, April, 1741; Samuel Agnew, May, 1741; Henry Rowan, June 1739; William Scott, John Stuart, John Kerr, John Cishinger, all in April, 1741; James Orr, May, 1739; John Scott, Matthew Dean, James Inniss in May, 1740; William Irwin and Robert Creighton in September and June, 1739; James Reed, August, 1738; John Carson, in April, and John Little and James Agnew in May, 1741; Jacob McClellan, Thomas Shannon, Thomas McCracken, Charles McMullen and William Ramsay in May and September, 1740; John McKeen's children, March, 1738; John Darby's children, March, 1740; Thomas Paxton, March, 1741; John Reed, November, 1740; John McNitt and Elizabeth Thompson, April, 1741; Mary Read, John Beard's heirs, September, 1740; James McGaughey, Andrew Herron, April, 1740, and James Orr, April, 1739. With these settlers were a few who located in "Carroll's Delight," all of whose claims for ownership of the land were settled in 1802, sixty two years after the subject was first agitated.

Christian Byers, the first German settler in the western part of the county other than Cishinger, built his home in 1769 at Clearfield, in Highland Township near the Gettysburg and Fairfield road. This tract is now known as the Byers and Wintrode farms, and on it is what is known as the "Byers Graveyard."

The Armstrong family settled on "Mount Airy" in Cumberland Township, now the Thomas F. Norris property.

CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Lower Marsh Creek is in Highland Township, five miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield. The present edifice is of stone, and was built in 1790, but the organization (the exact date of which cannot be ascertained) is much older. It can be traced, however, to within the limits of a decade, somewhere between 1741 and 1749. The first building stood on the banks of Marsh Creek, about two miles northeast of the present church edifice, and near the burying ground known as the "Marsh Creek Grave yard." Rev. Andrew Bay was the first pastor of this church. He was a Scotchman, and was what was then called a "New-side man." His salary was £60. How long he was pastor is not known. After his resignation the church was supplied by Revs. Balch and Roan. In 1765 Rev. John Slemons was called to the pastorate of the church. He was installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle October 30, 1765. He remained in charge nine years. After the death of Mr. Slemons the congregation was again supplied for a

time by Dr. Martain. In 1780 this church was united with the church of Tom's Creek to form a pastoral charge. In 1781 these churches called Rev. Mathew Woods, who declined the call. In 1783 they united in a call for Dr. McKnight at a salary of £180 and a gratuity of fifty bushels of wheat, from each congregation. He accepted the call, and was installed in November, 1783. Dr. McKnight lived on a farm in what is called "Carroll's Tract," which was cultivated for him by his people. He was dismissed from this charge in October, 1789, to accept a call to be co-pastor with Dr. Rogers in New York City. After a vacancy of two years this church with Tom's Creek, called the Rev. William Paxton, a licentiate in the Presbytery of New Castle. He accepted the call, and was ordained and installed October 3, 1872. After four years of his pastorate the union between this church, and Tom's Creek, was dissolved, and Dr. Paxton continued pastor of the Marsh Creek Church only forty-nine years. His salary was £149 11s. 4d. He was in his eighty-first year when he resigned the charge, and died at his residence in Fairfield, April 16, 1845. The next pastor was Rev. Dr. Clark, who was installed in June, 1843. During Dr. Clark's pastorate the church was remodeled to its present appearance, which is more modern than its former style. Dr. Clark remained in this charge thirteen years, when he resigned, and after his resignation Marsh Creek Church was united with the church of Great Conowago to form a pastoral charge. These churches called Rev. John R. Warner to be their pastor. He was installed April 23, 1858. During his pastorate the battle of Gettysburg was fought. He exposed himself to great danger to witness the fight, and afterward wrote a lecture on the battle which was well received. He resigned, and the relation was dissolved June 12, 1867. For two years these churches were without a pastor, during which time they had supplies, the principal being Rev. E. Ferrier, D. D., then professor in Pennsylvania College. On the 3d of February, 1869, a call was made out for the present pastor, Rev. W. S. VanCleve, who entered upon his duties April 1, 1869, but was not installed till May following. This gentleman is now in the eighteenth year of his pastorate.

CEMETERY.

Lower Marsh Creek or "Sanders'" burying ground, is located near the junction of Big and Little Marsh Creeks, in Highland Township. The first burials date back to 1749, and the names of the aged people whose remains lie in the Lower Marsh Creek, or "Sanders' Cemetery," together with the dates of death, are given as follows:

John Cunningham	1776	Mary Reed	1784
Elizabeth Cunningham	1783	Samuel Knox	1808
David W. Cunningham	1809	Dr. Samuel Knox	1821
Robert Cunningham	1825	Mrs. Dr. Samuel Knox	1843
Martha Cunningham	1833	Alexander McKesson	1771
Hugh Kygn	1767	Sarah McKesson	1821
David Blythe	1849	Ebenezer P. McConnell	1772
David Blythe	1831	William McKesson	1826
Michael Finley	1785	John McElnay	1841
Margaret Moore	1786	Mary Brown (his wife)	1800
Andrew Hart	1792	James Hill	1824
Mary Hart	1785	John Kerr	1749
Mary Crughton	1772	John Kerr	1837
Barbara Hoover	1843	John Kerr	1772
Frances Alexander	1760	Mary Kerr	1855
Mrs. Frances Alexander	1771	Mary Clark	1770
John Leard	1766	Joseph Kerr	1790
John Crawford	1771	William Kerr	1791
James Reed	1793	George Kerr	1815

John Porter	1771
Hugh Scott	1849
Jane Scott	1813
James McClain	1813
M. S. [rough head stone]	1771
William Johnston	1858
Robert Slemons	1823
Rachel (his wife)	1801
Robert Slemons, Jr.	1863
Rachel Slemons	1860
Rev. John Slemons	1773
James Rulfion	1769
Hugh Scott	1844
Margaret McCleary Scott	1789
Jane McClean	1785
William McClean	1787
Archibald Murphy	1751
Elizabeth Withrow	1774
Jeremiah Lohry	1749
Capt. David Wilson	1846
Thomas Reed	1840
Mrs. Grizzle Peden	1843
James Marshall	1805
Andrew Marshall	1853
Capt. Samuel White	1869
Rev. Alexander Dobbin	1809
Andrew Weckert	1871
Samuel Parden	1802
Robert Linn	1772
Isaac Robinson	1796
Robert McGinsky	1799
James Agnew	1825
David Agnew	1797
James Wilson	1776
James Agnew	1770
Rebecca Agnew	1759
Abram Agnew	1753
William Lawden	1851
David Waugh	1816
Dr. William Patterson	1806
Francis McGlaughlin	1798
Abram Scott	1834
Capt. James Scott	1806
Andrew Hart	1775
Agnes Quiett	1774
Edward Hall	1775
James Maginley	1762
Murzant Maginley	1770
Jean McGaughey	1773
Jane Waugh	1770
Matt Dill	1812
Martin Hall	1852
Mary Hall	1867
Amy Chamberlin	1813
Lewis Chamberlin	1825
Hannah Coshm	1833
James Bigham	1854
Rev. William Paxton	1845
James Watson	1870
Dr. John Paxton	1840
William McCullough	1880
John McCullough	1875
James Thompson	1801
Sam McCullough	1778
Greggery McCullough	1749
Margaret McCullough	1752
Eliza	1821
Jean Steel	1769
Arch Boyd	1825
James Wilson	1845
Abram Wilson	1870
Elijah Seabrook	1848
Sam Witherow	1832
Hugh Culberton	1876
Benjamin Reed	1828
Israel Irwin	1871
John Irwin	1822
Rev. David Pfoutz	1849
Christian Shulley	1858
Mrs. Christian Stoner	1846
Barbara Bennett	1866
George Dougherty	1861
David Stewart	1741
Jane Stewart	1857
James Douglass	1818
John Morrow	1811
Jeremiah Morrow	1758
Margaret Morrow	1837
Anne Murphy	1815
James Cunningham	1857

The Bushman Cemetery, near the line of Cumberland Township, holds the remains of fourteen pioneer settlers.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS.

THE streams of this township are Bermudian Creek and Muddy Run. The former forms the greater part of its western boundary, enters on a southeastern course near the Kennedy farm, and then flows in a tortuous channel through the southern part of the township, entering Latimore near the Sulphur Springs. Numerous small streams flow into the Bermudian, while some of the feeders of Latimore Creek rise here and flow east or southeast.

The outcrops of Tyrone are also found in Huntington Township; also, hornblende rock, magnetic surface ore, weathered orthofelsite slate, copper rock, decomposed crypto-crystalline, orthofelsite, chlorite-schist, orthofelsite porphyry, quartzore schist, greenish crystalline schist and slate rock, micaceous ore, trap, green chloritic shale limonite, hematite coarse sandstone, slate rock, asbestos, quartz, specular iron ore, sandy clay slate, ore slightly magnetic, in fact, all the rocks native to Latimore show themselves in Huntington. In January, 1880, a vein of magnetic iron ore was excavated on the Leer farm a mile and three-quarters northwest of York Springs; also, on the farms of Peter Stephens, Simpson, Michael Stambaugh and Adam Laren. The Sulphur Springs of this district possess strong mineral properties.

In 1837 Joseph Smyser employed some workmen to dig a well on his farm about three miles from York, but while they were at dinner "the bottom fell out," and the tools sank down to a depth never discovered.

In 1855 the wooden bridge over Bermudian Creek, on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road, was erected by Jonas Rouanzahn for $1,330. Work on the York Springs branch of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad was begun by contractor Michael McCabe on June 3, 1872.

In Huntington Township, in 1824, the retailers of foreign merchandise, wines and liquors, were William Gardner and Fahnestock & Bollinger. James Neely was the constable. The population in 1800 was 1,147; in 1810, 1,014; in 1820, 1,294 including 126 inhabitants of York Springs (Petersburg); in 1830, 1,284; in 1840, 1,482; in 1850, 1,757 (11 colored), including 356 in York Springs (Petersburg); in 1860, 1,833; in 1870, 1,951, including 356 in York Springs Borough. In 1880 the population of the township was 1,642, and of York Springs 378. The number of taxpayers (1886) is 520; value of real estate, $515,088; number of horses, etc., 447; number of cows, etc., 468; value of money at interest, $44,267; value of trades and professions $12,765; number of pleasure carriages, 150; acres of timber land, 1,772.

The assessment of the township was made in December, 1798, and January, 1799, by Daniel Funk, Thomas Neely and W. Thompson, and a tax levy of 26 cents per $100 on the total assessment, $147,352, made by George Herman and John Weirman, son of Henry Weirman. The single freeman were taxed $1 each. The letters s. m. denote single free men on the following list:

John Albert, Sr.	$917	John Burkolder	$1,854
John Albert, Jr., s. m.		Thomas Bonner	528
John Albert	1,038	Robert Bonner, wheelwright	20
Thomas Brandon	2,409	Moses Beals, mason	548
Eleazer Brandon	1,790	Ebenezer Brandon	76
James Brandon	60	Joseph Boots, Cum. co.	500
Peter Brider (Warrington)	50	Wm. Boots, forgeman	69
Michael Bower, weaver	656	Widow Elizabeth Boyles	9
John Bale or Beal	18	Isabella Crafert	9
Michael Bower	69	Thomas Cooper	714
Solomon Bower, s. m.	795	Robt. Crawford	27
Abram Bower, tanner, s. m.	1,257	Henry Comfort	
Joseph Bower, tanner	60	John Cox	816
John Bower	1,278	John Collins	679
Isaac Bower, s. m.		John Chronister, weaver	660
Henry Bower	49	Jacob Comley	1,529
Jacob Bower, mason		Samuel Comley, s. m.	
Jonathan Bower, wagon-maker	828	Rev. Campbell, preacher	977
Sol. Beals	420	Wm. Cox	1,354
Caleb Beals	1,561	John Cobald	150
Jacob Beals	632	Wm. Cishader, weaver	450
Jacob Bender	1,037	John Crawford, s. m.	20
John Bonner	897	Geo. Davis, blacksmith, s. m.	25
Templeton Brandon, s. m.		Widow Eliza Deal	1,206

Joseph Dodds, Sr	$774
Joseph Dodds, Jr	465
Isaac Deardorff	600
Jacob Deardorff's heirs	910
Elizabeth Deardorff	1,944
Sam'l Deardorff	59
Jacob Deardorff, s. m	45
Solvanis Day	388
Wm. Dunlap (Tyrone)	312
David Davis	
Evan Davis	9
Geo. Essek	697
James Elliott, s. m	
Michael Everhart	9
Val. Elliker	1,593
Isaac Everett, Sr	728
John Everett	745
Isaac Everett, Jr	54
Abram Fickes	1,494
Jacob Fickes	60
Valentine Fickes, Jr	9
Valentine Fickes, weaver	972
Jacob Flake	
Peter Flake	511
John Fickles, miller	2,304
Wm. Fickles	956
John Fickles, s. m	45
Stephen Foulk	1,443
Dan. Fleak, blacksmith, s. m	50
Val. Fleak	536
Barbarah Fleak	508
Philip Fishill	9
Daniel Funk	2,496
Wm. Gardner	922
Adam Garder, s. m	40
Thomas Grist	633
Jacob Grist, weaver	389
Peter Groop	659
Joseph Grist	727
David Grist	550
John Gardner	374
Isaac Grist	208
Vincint Gribble, fuller	79
Philip Groop, Sr	527
Philip Groop, Jr	543
Geo. Groop, blacksmith, s. m	60
Nicholas Groop, s. m	
Edward Hatton, s. m	1,274
James Hatton, s. m	
Henry Hess	516
Isaac Hess	1,104
Geo. Herman	1,644
John How	18
Geo. Higas*	2,512
Jacob Higas, s. m	
John Herman, weaver	1,086
Fred. Hinkle, cordwinder	58
Christian Hext	1,124
Andrew Hartman	373
John Herman, minor	
Andrew Hersey	1,246
Jacob Hersey, s. m*	
Leonard Hatton	1,076
Jacob Jones	719
Henry Jones, s. m	
Samuel Kennedy, s. m., cordwinder	60
Fred. King	96
John Long	400
James Love	$1,089
And. Lowback	941
John Leave	1,068
Robert Long, merchant	153
Philip Miller, cordwinder	855
Bartholomew McCaffery, nailer	40
John Myers	49
Fred. Myers	18
David Montorff, schoolmaster	
Geo. Minich, blacksmith	54
Henry Montorff	722
Peter Musginung, tavern	482
Peter Myers	1,553
Philip Myers	817
Ludwick Myers	1,469
Henry Myers (Reading)	627
Peter Martin, tailor	698
John Martin, joiner	50
Levi Miller	625
John Montorff, plasterer	100
John Montorff, Sr	875
Henry Miller, blacksmith	117
Henry Myers	54
Michael Myers	58
John Montorff, Jr	109
James Moore, Sr†	713
James Moore, Jr†	388
James Moorhead	957
Edward Moorehead, blacksmith	66
John Moorhead	216
John Musselman	385
John Musselman	57
Geo. Myers, cordwinder	208
Arch. McGraw, Sr	2,102
Wm. McGraw	205
John McGraw	2,215
Arch. McGraw, s. m	
Alex. McCarter	30
Conrad Montorff	269
Ludwig Mull, gunsmith	99
McCreary for Fleck's land	100
John Mitchell, deceased	104
John Neely	1,368
Wm. Neely	733
Thomas Neely	2,068
Samuel Neely, s. m	
John Nickle, joiner	60
Wm. Nickle, shoe-maker	54
James Nickle	565
Arthur Nickle, carpenter	55
Jacob Phillips, carpenter	69
John Proctor, weaver	199
Richard Pilkerton, carpenter	153
Vincent Pilkerton	1,439
Thomas Pilkerton, blacksmith	278
John Penrose	548
Isaac Person	577
Thomas Person	149
Elias Person	716
John Randles, s. m	
J. M. Randles	18
John Ross	89
Roof Jacob	27
J. M. Rogers, weaver	39
Geo. Robinett	1,382
James Robinett, s. m	60
Allen Robinett	1,116
John Ritter	973

*One slave of no value.

†Own young slaves.

Francis Cole

Jacob Raiser, tailor	49
Thomas Robison	353
Leonard Shimp	357
Henry Shriver	141
Philip Shafer	44
Michael Shinler	53
Peter Snider, tanner	1,505
Jones Sheetz, weaver, s. m	40
Anthony Sheetz	9
Joshua Speakman	1,028
Stephen Speakman	253
John Shields	9
John Sanderson, tailor	109
Alexander Sanderson	1,147
Samuel Sanderson, s. m	
Widow Sarah Socks	666
Burchart Warner	856
James Willson	146
James Welsh	36
Ludwig Waltimire, of Cumberland Co.	150
Nicholas Weaver	653
Henry Ziegler	1,088
John Ziegler, Jr	79
John Ziegler, Sr	1,378
John Snider, tavern	468
Peter Snider, cooper, s. m	50
Geo. Smith	1,125
Samuel Smith	629
Wm. Smith	
Geo. Stiveson	427
Adam Smith	858
Leonard Sidesinger	581
Balthasar Smith	3,866
Geo. Smith, miller	89
Jacob Smith	98
Peter Studebaker, Sr	657
Peter Studebaker, Jr., wagon-maker	30
Widow Mary Sadler	931
Wm. Sadler, hatter, s. m	120
John Sadler, sadler, s. m	30
John Snider, tanner, s. m	40
Jesse Swisher, fuller, s. m	829
Thomas Thornburgh	915
Benj. Tumbleson, cordwinder	39
Joseph Tumbleson, weaver	40
Isaac Towlin	9
John Trump	1,755
Michael Trump, joiner	129
Andrew Thompson, Squire	1,322
Matthias Trimmer	1,195
Wm. Thompson, s. m	769
Moses Vansyse, mason	1,353
Nicholas Wierman, Sr	1,808
Henry Wierman, Sr	1,100
Joseph Worley, tanner	434
Nicholas Wierman, Jr	1,207
Wm. Wierman, s. m	
Henry Wierman, s. m	
Wm. Wierman, Sr	1,558
Wm. Wierman, Jr	199
John Wierman of Henry	1,204
Nicholas Wierman	401
Robert Wiley	1,622
Wm. Wierman	1,082
Philip Waggoner	1,054
Geo. Willson	368
Benj. Wierman	860
Wm. Wisley	453
Jacob Waltenbarger	9
Michael Wiean	91
Stephen Wonder, weaver	49
Wm. Worley, blacksmith	59

Huntington Township, through its delegate B. Gardner, voted for adoption of the school law of 1834, in the convention of November 4, 1834. The State appropriated $139.75 and the tax was $135.28.

Samuel Brady, born at Shippensburg, Penn., in 1758, moved to this township in 1770 with his parents; five years later joined the riflemen in defending Boston against the English; was appointed lieutenant of a company in 1776, captain in 1779, and served under Gen. Broadhead in the West. In 1775 or 1778, the Indians, under Bald Eagle, murdered his brother James, and early in 1779 murdered his father. These murders were fully avenged by the captain whose name is identified with many places in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

On September 22, 1777, Daniel Shelly of Carlisle, himself a prisoner on charge of treason, made oath before John Agnew and John Creigh that in April, 1777, Rev. Mr. Batwell, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Huntington; Dr. Norris, who lived near Warrington Meeting-house, and one McDonald of Cumberland County, Penn., with others, preached in favor of aiding the English and conspired to destroy the United States posts and stores at Carlisle, York and Lancaster. On this and other information a mittimus was sent to Maj. James McCalmont (or McCammont) signed by Justice of Peace James Nailor, ordering the arrest and imprisonment of Batwell. He was arrested September 24, 1777, petitioned for release from York County jail in October, and in November, 1777, was removed to equally safe but more comfortable quarters. John Wilson was ordered to deliver himself to a justice of the peace by the board of attainder in 1778.

The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad crosses the extreme northwest cor-

ner of the township. The postoffices are York, Sulphur Springs and Idaville.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This place, located within one mile and a half of the borough, dates back to 1790, when explorers, traveling through the Jacob Fickes tract, discovered several deer-licks leading toward the place, and ultimately came upon the springs. Buildings were erected by Robert Long and Joseph Worley, grounds were laid off and the locality became at once a health and pleasure resort. In 1848 Pennington & Baggs, of Baltimore, with Arnold Gardner, manager, became the owners, from whom the tract passed into the hands of Adam Fisher.

IDAVILLE.

This hamlet, formerly called "Whitestown," lies near the line of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, in the northwest corner of the township; close by there is a mission church, of the United Brethren Association, built in 1859; an Evangelical Church, built in 1850, and cemetery just north. In August, 1885, Edwin M. Fosse was appointed postmaster here, succeeding Mr. Cline.

BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS.

The borough of York Springs is situate on the eastern line of Huntington Township on the Carlisle and Hanover road, above the Sulphur Springs, on a branch of Latimore Creek. The village was platted in 1800, and named Petersburg, in honor of Peter Thick, whose cabin was the first on the ground, and whose store was the first mercantile venture.

The Hanover and Carlisle pike was built in 1810. In later years the proposed railroad from New Oxford to Dillsburg, via York Springs, was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, and all the grading done on the Dillsburg end to York Springs.

The number of tax payers in York Springs Borough (1886) is 144; value of real estate, $106,547; number of horses, etc., 59; of cows, etc., 31; value of moneys at interest, $63,182; value of trades and professions, $9,805; number of pleasure carriages, 26; of gold watches, 16; of acres of timber land, 10. The population in 1880 was 378.

The village of York Springs was incorporated in 1868 and organized January 8, 1869, under the name "York Springs Borough." The names of the burgesses and councilmen elected since that time are given below:

1869—J. W. Pearson; J. E. Spangler, J. W. Reitzell, J. L. Worley, H. J. Myers, T. E. Gardner.

1870-71—John D. Becker; H. C. Peters, H. A. Shuler, J. L. Worley, W. A. Fickel, J. Stephens, Sr.

1872—J. W. Pearson; J. L. Worley, T. D. Reed, A. Grove, Adam Grove, Emanuel Burg, A. B. Dill.

1873—Howard J. Myers; H. C. Peters, G. A. Peters, A. B. Dill, J. L. Worley, W. W. Stewart, J. W. Reitzell.

1874—Howard J. Myers; W. W. Stewart, W. F. Sadler, John Wolford, D. Keilholtz, Jesse Johns, Abram Grove.

1875—John Wolford; Adam Grove, I. Krall, W. W. Stewart, W. F. Sadler, Emanuel Brough, George A. Peters.

1876—Henry C. Peters; J. L. Worley, G. W. Reed, W. W. Stewart, H. W. Becker, J. F. Cline, Dr. Pierson.

1877—Henry C. Peters; Abram Trostel, Dr. D. Miller, W. A. Fickle, W. F. Sadler, J. T. Myers, R. B. Jacobs.

1878—John T. Myers; A. Trostel, John W. Lay, T. D Reed, J. F. Cline, Isaac Krall. Shuler, Brooks and Moorhead, a tie vote in 1878.

1879—Dr. D. Diller; W. A. Fickel, D. Hoopert, C O. Myers, J. E. Spangler, N. P. Griest, S. Crooks.

1880—A. C. Gardner; T. D. Reed, J. T. Myers, Dr. Pearson, W. A. Fickel, B. A. Myers, W. F. Sadler.

1881—John T. Myers; J. W. Reitzell, B. A. Myers, J. G. Lerew, Dr. Pearson, J. J. Mank, J. E. Spangler.

1882—Dr. D. Diller; H. W. Baker, J. G. Lerew, with Zeigler, Snowden Pearson and Spangler.

1883—Jaob Kline; B. A. Myers, J. D. Becker, B. W. Zeigler, J. E. Spangler, John A. Snowden, Dr. Pearson.

1884—M. M. Adams; Trostel and Deardorff (tie), W. F. Sadler, B. W. Zigler, J. F. Kline, W. W. Stewart, H. J. Myers.

1885—W. A. Fickel; Noah F. Hersh, George W. Griest.

The names of the justices elected since 1869 are John D. Becker, H. W. Becker, Cyrus G. Beals, J. Gardner, John E. Spangler, H. C. Peters, Cyrus G. Beals, in 1881, and H. C. Peters.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Society of York Springs was organized by Henry R. Wilson, April 14, 1818, and Rev. Hays held services in George Smith's barn; that society also attended at Dillsburg. About 1826 the "Academy" was built and then Rev. Wilson preached occasionally until Mr. Quay arrived. In 1830 Rev. A. B. Quay came here to reside, and the same year a church was erected on a lot donated by James McCosh, for church and cemetery purposes. Rev. Quay was succeeded in 1839 by E. McKinney, and he, in 1841, by J. A. Murray. John Bonner and James Robinette were the first elders. The Brandons, McBrides, Neelys, Bighams, Mary Toland, Jane White, Eliza Harper and Anne Godfrey, were among the original members. The pastors of the church, since Mr. Murray's time, have been Revs. Warner, Paterson, Agnew, Proctor, Wilhelm, Murray, J. Q. A. Fullerton and J. P. Barbour.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here in 1844, when the circuit was established out of Gettysburg. In September, 1846, the corner-stone of a house of worship was placed by Rev. Mr. McClintock. The lot was donated by John Sadler Sr., and William R. Sadler presided over the building, which was completed August 1, 1847, and used until November 10, 1867, when the present house was completed and dedicated. This circuit comprises Rock Chapel, Hunterstown, Bendersville, Wenksville and Pine Grove, and for this reason are given the names of the pastors who have served here, up to the time of completing the new church: Revs. John Stine and J. W. Kelly, 1844; D. Hartman, F. S. Boggs and J. W. Ewing, 1845–46; James Brads, W. M. Minigh, L. Etchison, 1847–48; F. Dyson, W. A. McGee, F. S. Cassaday, 1849–50; J. H. Switzer, H. W. Bellman, John P. Dean, 1851–52; James R. Dunbarrow, D. S. Monroe, 1853–54; W. Gynn, W. A. Snively, R. E. Wilson, 1855–56; O. Eye, J. C. Stevens, G. W. Dunlap, 1857–58; G. Berktruser, G. W. Heyd, 1859; J. W. McKuhan, J. B. Ackers, 1860; J. F. Porter, C. K. Sumwalt, J. A. Dixon, S. A. Crively, 1862; J. A. Dixon, G. G. Monroe, 1863; W. G. Ferguson, James Muller, 1864-65; J. M. Clarke, J. W. Feight, 1867.

Rock Chapel, near York Springs, was the first Methodist Church built in the county, having been erected between 1773 and 1776. In 1827 the first quarterly meeting was held there, with John Bear, presiding elder; Samuel Clark,

preacher, and George Hildt, junior preacher. Prior to the building of the church, itinerant preachers visited at Philip Group's house, a half-mile east of the church, at his scythe factory where the Heikes' woolen-mill now stands. In 1849 a new church was erected here by Rev. Mr. Dyson.

York Springs Chapel of the United Brethren Association may be said to date back to 1859. In 1875 the society purchased the Myers Schoolhouse, fitted it up as a house of worship, and to-day it forms one of the leading societies of the denomination in the county.

The Dunkard or German Baptist Meeting-house at Trostel's mill is one of the old churches of the society in the eastern part of the county, antedating Rev. Adam Brown's church at Hampton. Mr. Brown is also the minister of this congregation.

The United Brethren Church, near Idaville, is a modern mission of the church in Adams County, as related in the sketch of Idaville.

Huntington Lutheran Church was established in May and organized on June 26, 1831. The first elders were Jacob Gardner, Sr., and Christian Picking, with Thomas, John and William Gardner, deacons. On August 21, 1836, the corner-stone of their first church was placed by the two elders and Henry Bittinger and Dr. D. Sheffer, who formed the building committee; Rev. D. Gottwald, the organizing preacher, presided. The church lot and cemetery were purchased from Jacob Gardner, Sr. On June 4, 1837, the dedication took place. In August, 1838, Dr. Gottwald retired. Rev. C. Weyle came in December, 1839; Rev. John Ulrich, in March, 1843; Rev. Jacob Martin, in 1855; Rev. P. Raby, 1859; Rev. D. M. Blackwelder, 1864; then S. A. R. Francis, J. B. Anthony, S. A. Hedges, 1872; and Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, 1877.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church dates back to 1756, for in that year Rev. Thomas Barton arrived here from England, and in 1758, with Revs. Craddock, Lischey and Bay, entered at once on preaching the crusade against the French and the duty of winning over the Indians.* About 1755 a church was erected on the "Glebe," sixty acres, donated by the Penns, and in 1765 a lottery was held to raise £3,003 15s to repair this building. About 1760 Rev. William Thompson took charge, and he was succeeded about 1772 by Daniel Batwell, of whose history something is said in that of the township. After the Revolution the church was visited at long intervals by traveling preachers, especially Rev. John Andrews. From 1784 to 1804 John Campbell was the missionary; then came George Woodruff. In 1823 came Rev. Charles Williams; in 1826, R. D. Hall; in 1828, John V. E. Thorne, and in 1831, J. H. Marsden. The old dilapidated building was taken down in 1836, and only the ancient burial ground marks its site.

Christ Church Chapel, the successor of "Christ Church, Huntington," was built in 1836 on a lot donated by Thomas Stephens, Sr., during the pastorate of Rev. Marsden. The ministers since Dr. Marsden's time are named as follows: Freeman, Lane, Ed Kennedy, J. H. H. Millett, John Reynolds, H. L. Phillips, Rev. A. G. Tortat and the present pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was erected in 1797–98, in which David Montorff presided. In 1826 Jacob Gardner and Thomas Stephens donated a lot for a building suited to school, church and general meeting purposes, and the same year this was built and styled the "Petersburg Academy." The Female Seminary of York Springs was established by Miss C. J. Reynolds, in 1847. The union or graded school building was erected in 1856.

* *Vide* letters of Peter to Stevenson, May 3, 1758. Colonial Documents.

SOCIETIES.

Hebron Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M., was organized March 21, 1870, with H. C. Peters, Dr. I. W. Pearson, H. A. Sheeler, C. G. Beales, J. L. Worley, Jonathan Miller, F. N. W. Bowers, T. E. Gardner and A. K. Myers, charter members. The first six members named have served as Worshipful Masters of the lodge, also C. E. Myers, J. F. Peters, H. P. Marks and A. K. Myers. J. L. Worley was secretary from 1870 to 1875, and also in 1876–77; J. F. Peters, in 1875–76, and I. W. Pearson, 1878–86. There are forty members.

York Springs Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., was organized December 25, 1846, with H. C. Metcalf, John Lehman, I. W. Pearson, James M. McGaughey and Jesse Johns, members. The Past Grands of this lodge number seventy-three. Dr. I. W. Pearson is the present Noble Grand and the only survivor of all the charter members. John F. Peters is Secretary. The membership is thirty-three and value of property $1,800. Lincoln Encampment No. 142, I. O. O. F., was organized here some years ago.

The York Springs Building Association was organized February 1, 1868, with Henry C. Peters, president.

York Springs Soldier's Relief Society was organized July 7, 1862, with Mrs. E. B. Kettlewell, president, and Miss Alice Myers, secretary. Among the active members were Madames J. D. Becker, H. C. Peters, Jesse Johns, Jacob Gardner, Jr., Charles Wharton, Jr., Alexander Koser, J. G. Pfeiffer, J. A. Zeigler, Abram Zeigler, C. Moul and Susan E. Neely. The young ladies were Misses Ellen Stewart, S. J. Gardner, M. C. Sheffer, M. E. Hiteshew, M. Johns, M. D. Myers, Clara Wolford, Helen Deardorff, Anna Megary, Mary Sadler, Margaret Sadler, Mary Brandon, Mary Metcalfe and Rebecca Gardner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1875 there were four members living of the three companies—White's, McMullen's and Sturgeon's—who marched from Adams County to the Canadian frontier in 1814. Their names are Maj. Jacob Sanders, of Straban, and Daniel Benner, of Straban (since deceased); Benjamin Gardner, York Springs, David Ziegler, of Whitestown, now Idaville. Lieut. Bull or Ball fell into the hands of the British at Chippewa Falls, and was cut up and scalped; Maj. Galloway, of Gettysburg, and Capt. White were exchanged when the Americans promised retaliation for all murders.

In April, 1861, Leander W. Welsh, Francis N. Greaves, Henry A. Naylor and Augustus A. Welsh, of York Springs, Huntington Township, responded to the first call for troops, and were mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Daniel Sheffer, supposed to be the last of the original subscribers to the *Compiler* in 1818, died February 16, 1880, at York Springs, aged about ninety-seven years.

The old slave, Patience Hack or "old Tacey," died at York Springs November 4, 1858, aged about one hundred years. For years she was cared for by Thomas Stephens' family.

The early tradesmen and manufacturers of this settlement and township are named in the original assessment roll. A few, however, a little more modern, but still old, are noticed here. The distillery, grist-mill and saw-mill of Samuel White, in Huntington Township were offered for sale in January, 1819. The Good Intent Woolen Factory operated in 1847 by Jacob A. Myers, on Bermudian Creek, near York Springs, was a large industry. Chestnut Grove Iron Works, formerly owned by J. R. Group & Co., were purchased in July, 1880, by Markley, Weitzel, Reck & Co., of Reading.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

LATIMORE TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Latimore Township are Bermudian Creek, which runs east by south across the southern part of the township, and Latimore Creek, a native stream, which enters Bermudian Creek near the old Wolford Farm, west of Mechanicsville. This creek, with its two northern branches and west fork, drains the entire central and northern districts of the township. Mud Run forms the southern boundary of Latimore. The surphur springs, near the line of Huntington Township, and numerous petty streams are found within the limits of the township. The South Mountain runs across the northern part of the township, making the line separating it from South Middleton Township in Cumberland County very distinct.

The soil of the township is generally fertile, but owing to the long years it has yielded to the husbandman, recourse has to be had to fertilizers. Blue shale, arenaceous, is found on Bermudian Creek, one mile and a half southwest of Mechanicsville; dolerite, greenish arenaceous shale, three miles southeast of York Springs; quartzose conglomerate, two miles southeast of York Springs; variegated sandy mud rock, red quartz conglomerate, bog ore with large quartz pebbles embedded, float ore near west line of Latimore, red shale, reddish argellite with green spots and streaks, hard finely laminated argellite, sandy argellite, red sandstone, laminated fine grained red sandstone, quartz, dolerite, fine grained syenite, hard blue argellite or mud rock.

The Carlisle & Hanover pike road, built in 1810, runs through the western part of the township. In 1833 John Walsh built a covered wooden bridge over Latimore Creek for $900. In 1853 John Finley built the Bermudian bridge on the Dillsburg and East Berlin road, near Bosserman's mill, for $1,360.

The number of tax payers in Latimore Township (1886) is 401; value of real estate, $480,206; number of horses etc., 379; number of cows etc., 423; value of moneys at interest, $83,569; value of trades and professions, $12,202; number of carriages, 151; acres of timber land, 1,613. The population in 1810 was 666; in 1820, 855 421 males, 425 females and 9 free colored; in 1830, 1,011; in 1840, 1,013; in 1850, 1,138 (22 colored); in 1860, 1,197 (11 colored); in 1870, 1,230 (6 colored), and in 1880, 1,282.

Mechanicsville, the only village in this township, was founded in 1800, by Joseph Griest, but after a career of eighty-five years, is still classed with the smaller hamlets of southeastern Pennsylvania. The Union Church and school are the only buildings erected by public enterprise here; but around the village there is a number of houses of worship.

Latimore Township through its delegate, in convention of November 4, 1834, voted against adoption of the school law.

In noticing the original townships from which Latimore was detached, particularly Huntington, the names of the greater number of the pioneer tax payers of this township are given. The Alberts, Bowerses, Burkholders, Moorheads, Neelys, Pilkingtons, Robinetts, Roofs, Griests, Smiths, Gardners, Wiermans, Trumps, Zeiglers, Higases, Hartmans, Everetts, Coxes, Comlys, Beals, Chron-

isters, Days, and other pioneer names are found on the assessment roll of Huntington.

The roll of tax payers of Latimore in 1807 contains, together with the above names, the following list of "taxables:"

Jonathan Asper, freeman	$40	George Moyers, miller	$5,435
John Blosser, weaver	50	Joseph Moyers	2,754
Thomas Bonner	1,216	Stoffle Moudy, carpenter	50
Henry Bushong	2,090	Nimrod Maxwell, hotel-keeper and deputy postmaster, also mills	5,155
George Bott	348	Jacob Misteler	2,326
Samuel Comly, schoolmaster	2,548	Thomas McCreary, non-resident	180
Francis Coulson, squire	768	Philip Moyers, non-resident	2,706
Coulson's heirs	1,350	James Ocker, freeman	
Peter Diehl	2,336	Benjamin Ocker, miller	100
Abram Deardorff, wheelwright	90	John Palmer, cabinet-maker	80
William O'Day, blacksmith	1,418	Richard Puncker, carpenter	60
Sylvanus Day, Jr., nailer	50	George Pupp, cordwinder	40
Sylvanus Day, Sr.	944	Jacob Phillips	1,700
Joseph Donaldson, carpenter	60	Elias Pearson, Sr., non-resident	450
Isaac Deardorff, hotel*	8,890	Isaac Pearson, non-resident	1,188
Widow Catherine Eleker	3,969	Thomas Pearson, non-resident	367
Daniel Fickes, weaver	1,410	Jacob Roof, cooper	2,448
Michael Forner, miller†	4,310	Abram Rode, blacksmith	50
Samuel Fetter	1,600	Jesse Russle, wheelwright	100
William Fickle	2,820	John Rutter, cooper	1,489
John Frank, carpenter	50	Michael Ripperton, nailer	945
Dan Funk, non-resident	108	Joseph Reynolds, miller	60
John Garrison, Sr.	2,794	Michael Shriver, weaver	2,100
Amos Garrison	100	Samuel Smith, saw-mill	1,524
Josiah Garrison, wheelwright	160	Nicholas Siever, cordwinder	50
John Garrison, Jr., saddletree-maker	2,050	John Studebaker	10
Thomas Godfrey, miller and distiller	1,056	Margaret Shultz, widow	470
William Godfrey, Sr., non-resident	3,000	Philip Smith	971
Fred Hinkle, cordwainer	56	Henry Smith, freeman	
Isaac Hass, distiller	2,970	George, Gabriel and Emanuel Smith, non-residents	5,740
Philip Haines, carpenter	90	Stephen Speakman, non-resident	720
Christian Hoscht	3,430	John Trump, non-resident	3,750
Dave Johnston, tailor	633	Chris Trump, wheelwright	60
John John, wheelwright	466	Widow Eliza Tudery	10
John John, Jr., wheelwright	60	Moses Vansyoc, mason	3,178
Martin Kitch, blacksmith	70	Enoch Vansyoc, cooper	60
John Knisely, miller	110	William Wilson	10
Jacob Kinet, cooper	960	Conrad Weaver	1,965
Samuel Lobaugh, weaver	70	William Wiesley, non-resident	1,188
Andrew Lobaugh, hotel	5,939	John Zeigler, weaver	90
Peter Lobaugh, freeman		Leonard Zeigler	1,675
Abram Lobaugh, schoolmaster	12	Martin Zeigler	10
Jacob Lorin, non-resident	324	Widow Mary Zeigler	610
Ludwig Moyers	4,388		
Peter Martin	2,340		
William Maginniss, weaver	38		

The total assessed valuation was $211,830, on which a tax of 10 cents per $100 was levied. The greater share of valuation and taxation was allotted to the families named before the list as among the old residents of Huntington Township.

In 1804 one Ludwick Fridley sold his mill on Bermudian Creek, in the Adams County portion of Warrington Township, to Gabriel Smith, and subsequently to Michael Forner, thus making a second sale and accepting bonds in each case. On June 1, 1804, Forner cautioned persons against buying those bonds, then held by Emanuel Smith, inn-keeper.

*Mill in Maryland included, $3,000.
†Mills valued at $2,550.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Mount Olivet Reformed Church dates back to March 19, 1745, when a Reformed and Lutheran congregation was organized. For nine years services were held in private houses until April 15, 1754, when Jacob Lischey and Rev. Mr. Bager dedicated Long Green Union Church. In 1795 the church known as "Lower Bermudian" was erected on the site of Long Green Cabin, and in this the Lutherans worshiped, as well as the Reformed Society, until 1871, when the new church of Mount Olivet was built, by the latter, near the site of the "Lower Bermudian."

The Lutheran Society was organized in March, 1745, as related above, and the history of the buildings is the same as that of the Reformed Church down to 1871. After the separation of that year the Lutherans continued to worship in the "Lower Bermudian" until December 6, 1879, when their new building, "Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church," was completed and dedicated. This building stands almost on the site of the buildings of 1754 and 1795, and is the sole property of the society, the interest of the Reformed Society therein having been purchased between 1871 and 1878, when the new building was begun.

The Union Church of Mechanicsville is a modern institution when compared with the Bermudian Churches. The Albright Association and Dunkards have regular appointments here, and at intervals other Protestant denominations meet here.

The German Baptist Church, known as Latimore Church, near Deardorff's mill, is one of the old meeting-houses of the township. For years past this has been one of Rev. Adam Brown's appointments.

The United Brethren in Christ have a mission in the northeastern part of the township, and near their church is the society's cemetery.

The Friends have a meeting house and cemetery southeast of York Springs on the Bermudian. Eastward still, near Mechanicsville, is another cemetery.

Sunny Side Cemetery, on the south side of Bonner's Hill, was established in 1878 on lands donated by Col. Bonner. It contains twenty-four acres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The old postoffice, known as Bermudian, is in charge of E. H. Troupe. William Yount is postmaster at Latimore postoffice. See Part III, pp. 117, 118.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of Liberty Township comprise Miney Branch of Tom's Creek, which enters the parent stream near the junction of the Fairfield road and Emittsburg Turnpike; Tom's Creek, which flows south in the center of the township; Friend's Creek, a tributary of Tom's Creek; Flat Run, in the western districts; and Middle Creek, which crosses the northeastern sections. There are several minor streams dancing and splashing along through all seasons.

Sam'l Burbank

There are several beautiful valleys such as Fountain Dale, on Miney Branch, Friend's Creek, Tresler Creek, Tom's and Flat Run valleys, and Cave Hollow. The mountains are Raven Rock, 1,290 feet above the level of the Atlantic, Beard's Hill, Haycock Knob, McKee's Hill and Hamilton Hill, north of the Hill and Rebil farms, all forming a landscape worthy of the South Mountain region. There is a stone in Liberty Township, close to the Maryland line, that is called the "hominy stone." The Indians used to pound their hominy in it, so tradition says. Liberty must have been a famous camping ground for the Indians, as arrow-heads were very plenty in former years, and some few can yet be found.

The Mason and Dixon mile-stones are represented by seven in Liberty Township, viz.: one on the old Savage farm, now owned by Jacob Topper; one on Judge McDevitt's farm, now owned by John Donohue; one on the old Horner farm, now owned by Benjamin Keilholtz; one in Adam Tresler's garden —a five mile stone; one at the junction of Samuel Martin's and Isaac Tresler's lands; one at the corner of Jerome Tresler's and Jacob Miller's lands, and one on the lands once owned by Elias Harbaugh. There is a five-mile stone with "coats of arms," on the Waybright farm below "Harper's Hill."

The Head-Light Copper Mine, on the Emmittsburg & Waynesboro Pike between Fountain Dale and the "Clermont House," is an important industry. Here a concentrator and other mining machinery were erected in September, 1884, and copper mining in the county first assumed a permanent form.

The burning of the Mont Alto Furnace, May 19, 1866, led to firing a large area of the South Mountain, and the consequent destruction of timber and charcoal.

In 1858 J. K. Taylor & Bro. erected a covered bridge over Miney Branch, on the road from Nanemaker's mill to Fairfield, for $1,190.

The population of Liberty Township in 1810 was 1,079: 535 males, 491 females, 7 slaves, and 46 free colored. In 1820, 1,027, including 2 slaves and 43 colored; in 1830, 1,097; in 1840, 768; in 1850, 722 (5 colored); in 1860, 756 (5 colored); in 1870, 860 (22 colored); and in 1880, 892. The number of tax payers (1880) is 297; value of real estate, $300,326; number of horses, etc., 253; number of cows, etc., 288; value of moneys at interest, $26,878; value of trades and professions, $8,105; number of pleasure carriages, 105; gold watches, 4; silver watches, 2; acres of timber land, 3,016¾.

The original settlements of the township are known as Cochran's Tract on the east, Porter's Tract on the west and McKesson's on the north. They settled here in the last half of the last century. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century there came the Zimmermans, Martins and Overholtzers, who located on part of the Cochran Tract; the McDevitts and Krises on the Porter Tract, and the Eikers and Toppers on the McKesson Tract. That portion of the township belonging to the "Manor of Maske," was entered by Alexander McNair, Jean Gibson and George Sypes in April, 1741; William Gibson in October, 1736; James and Hugh Ferguson in September, 1741; Benjamin McCormick in October, 1736; William McGinley, or McKinley, in April, 1741, and Samuel Pedian in May, 1741.

H. McDevitt, delegate from Liberty Township in the convention of November 4, 1834, voted against the adoption of the school law.

The assessment of Liberty Township was made in 1801 by John Morrow, Thomas McKee and Matthias Waybright. The valuation was $122,483, on which a tax of 23 cents on $100 was collected by Isaac Moore and William Bigham.

James Agnew	$1,215
David Agnew	2,274
Widow Martha Agnew	90
John Agnew	614
James Agnew and Abram Krise	38
John Adair	1,156
Jonathan Adgey	1,913
John Adgey	
Robert Arman	1,400
Hugh Bigham	
William Bigham	1,621
Thomas Bigham, distillery	1,763
Michael Bosserman	1,289
William Bigham, M. C	882
David Bryan	22
Michael Braner	230
John Beard, cooper	270
Christy Baker	
George Byars	142
Daniel Boyle	520
Fred. Bard	25
Michael McBranar	60
Thomas Bigham, M. C	36
William Buchanan	30
John Bigham	1,266
Robert Cunningham	1,298
James Cochran*	3,810
Hugh Christy	
Henry Coy	100
David Cunningham	
Smith Christy	594
Samuel Caldwell, saw-mill and distillery	1,155
Alex. Caldwell	
John Clark†	1,361
Joseph Clark, blacksmith	125
Marshall Christy	90
James Caldwell	134
Robert Caldwell, weaver	430
William Caldwell	607
David Clogstone	800
William Reed for Henry Cowley	750
Stephen Caldwell, blacksmith	115
John Carpenter	102
William Cochran	
John Carpenter, Sr	160
Peter Carpenter	5,267
Arthur Cloherty at Sam. Peding's	
James Clark	135
John Crowle	40
John Cochran at R. Scott's	
Henry Crabbs	70
John Cutshall at Col. William Reed's	
John Demon at Jacob Heagy's	
Joseph Eckhart, grist-mill	1,642
Jacob Eversole	562
Valentine Eversole	
David Echart	30
Benjamin Elder	154
William Ferguson	902
Hans Farley at James McCreary's	
James Fagan, cord winder	
Thomas Gorley‡	1,563
John Gilliland	
Jacob Heggy, distiller	1,626
John Herman, cord winder	$70
David Howie	160
Valentine Heffely	40
Jacob Harbaugh	92
William Hill	2,350
John Hill	640
Martin Hill at William Hill's	
John Holliday, fuller	35
Christian Keggerice	70
Abram Krise	2,390
Solomon Kiphart, saw and grist-mill	2,721
Widow Karr	671
John Karr at Widow Karr's	
Jacob Kissioner	20
John Lowman at George Lowman's	
George Lowman	2,354
William Low	10
William Loudon	1,008
Samuel Loudon at William Loudon's	
Matthew Longwell (D. Wilson)	1,578
Thomas McKee	1,782
John McElroy	1,305
John McCulley, school teacher at the Bull-frog	
William McShirrey, weaver	35
Barnabas McShirrey	595
Martin Myars	814
Widow Sarah Moore	40
John Morrow	1,724
Jacob Mundorff, saw and grist-mills	1,314
Isaac Moore	1,322
Isaac Moore for Joseph McGowesey	1,166
Alex. McCracken	595
Patrick Mooney at McCracken's	
William McKission	1,820
Alexander McKission§	1,776
Patrick Mooney	150
Rossa McGuire	80
William McMillan	1,214
John McGinley	50
Robert McClive, Jr., weaver	37
John Martin	1,840
Henry Martin at John Martin's	
James McCreary	1,330
Thomas McGurgan	500
John McGurgan	74
Alexander McNair	2,103
Samuel McNair	30
Robert McCreary, joiner	25
James McKinley	1,130
William McKinley	760
William Morrow	310
Philip Nunnemaker	120
Christian Overholtzer	2,032
Peter Oyler	10
William Porter, saw-mill‖	2,281
Jeremiah Porter‖	221
Richard Porter	45
John Patterson	1,806
Hugh Patterson with J. Patterson	
William Patterson	280
John Peden	1,264
Samuel Peden	1,470
Samuel Peden	120
Charles Quay	103

*One negro, $190.
†One negro, $120.
‡One negro, $100.
§Three slaves, $306.
‖Two slaves, $165.

Nathaniel Randolph	$2,024
Joseph Randolph	80
Adam Reeder	0
John Robison	1,389
John Rutter	135
Sohn Ramsey	948
William Reid, two mills**	4,346
Patrick Reid	1,827
John Stuart*†	2,030
William Stuart	1,379
William Scott	80
Robert Spear*†	1,336
Fred. Shulley	1,303
William Stuart	1,050
George Seacrist, joiner	383
Peter Sullingar	250
Robert Scott*†	1,748
Daniel Sprinkle	115
Richard Smith	40
Jacob Shingletaker	12
Matthew Steen, weaver	65
Widow Stammers	164
John Spear	$784
Abram Scott*‖	3,550
Thomas Spear	40
Jacob Stoner, grist-mill	1,120
Robert Stuart at William Stuart's	
Widow Thompson	10
James Tudor	35
William Twinbough	204
Philip Twinbough	45
Samuel Thompson at Widow Stammer's	
Isaiah White, mill owner	3,241
James White, saw-mill	1,055
Samuel Whitman at John Agnew's	25
Matthias Waybright, saddler	500
Thomas Wilson, mason	35
Jacob Waybright	1,012
Stophet Wimar, blacksmith	60
David Waugh††	1,146
William Waugh, saw and grist mills	1,470
Peter Wolf	367

On Flat Run near the Maryland line, on what is known as the old Reed farm, the Zimmermans, a Swiss family (who subsequently Anglicized their name into Carpenter), settled in 1765. In his family was a little girl nine years old; this child was carried off by two Indians. A neighbor heard the Indians coming, and, hiding near the trail, recognized the little girl, but could not rescue her. Pursuit followed but resulted in nothing. Ten years after the whites fought a tribe at Shamakin, and captured from them a young white woman and her half-breed boy; she was brought to her parents and subsequently married one of the Loman boys. Her half-breed boy died in 1826, at Adam Rader's house, on the Overholtzer farm, near where his mother was made captive. She died at ninety years of age on her husband's farm, sold to James Wilson, and by him to the Bollingers. Two of her daughters married into the Zimmerman family; one married John Clark, who owned McDevitt's mill, and a fourth married John Light, from Falling Waters, Va.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, ETC.

The Reformed Church of Liberty, in the valley between Raven Rock and Haycock Knob, was built over sixty years ago, and a burial ground established just west of the south fork of Miney Creek.

The new *Dunkard Church* is unlike the former substantial stone building. It is a neat frame house on the east side of the road southeast from the brick schoolhouse, which stands just south of the Reformed Church.

Among the number buried in the old cemetery were the following old residents: Hiram Stein, 1865; Peter Stein, 1853; Nancy Stein, 1860; Susan Stein, 1855; Rebecca Leaser, 1849; Abram Derr, 1855; Elias Harbaugh, 1851; Joseph Harbaugh, soldier, 1863; Catharine Hafleigh, 1858; Harry Ferguson, 1850; Nancy Shover, 1834; Jacob Shover, 1872; Jacob Harbaugh, 1842; Samuel Barkdoll, 1838; Magdalene Harbaugh, 1824; Mary Gump, 1833; John Boyd, 1834; Thomas King, 1844; Eleah Miller, 1875; Nancy Fitz, 1874; Isaac Warren, 1867; Samuel Martin, 1884.

The old military association, known as the "Liberty Riflemen" was a thorough organization in 1828.

**Slave, $ 00
*†One slave, value $90.
*‖One slave, value $130.
††One slave, value $50.

CHAPTER XL.

MENALLEN TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of this township are Conowago Creek, forming a part of the southern boundary, and its numerous northern feeders; Opossum Creek, rising in Bear Mountain and flowing north by east to Bendersville; thence southeast, and Mountain Creek which rises in the western foot hills of Piney Hill, flowing northeast into Cumberland County. There are many mountain streams coursing throughout the township, bringing a wealth of water to the higher lands and affording a full supply in all seasons to the settlers in the valleys.

Piney Hill ranges northeast through the western part of the township; Bear Mountain holds a central position; Pine Hill is on the Butler Township border; Rattlesnake Hill, southwest of Bendersville near Flora Dale; Round Top, just north of Bendersville, and North Hill, east of Round Top. Mountains form the dividing line between Menallen and the southern townships of Cumberland County. The elevation at Bendersville is 737 feet.

The valleys present to view well cultivated farms, substantial farm-houses and foot-hill pasture lands.

The outcrop shows micaceous ore, magnetic ore near Bendersville; sandy chlorite schist, orthofelsite with seams of quartz; simple, weathered, mesozoic conglomerate; decomposed trap, mica schist, chloritoid rock, mountain creek rock, limestone, slate in varied forms, talcose schist (summit of South Mountain), impure limonite, porphyry, dolerite sandstone seamed with quartz; orthofelsite, chlorite schist, argillaceous sandstone, purple quartzose schist (summit of Piney Hill).

In March, 1870, the Dauphin Coal Company, leased the farms of John Culling, Henry Eppelman and Cornelius Bender on Opossum Creek, near Bendersville, for iron and coal mining purposes. In March, 1882, F. A. Asper opened a coal vein at Eppelman's mill, near Bendersville. This was lignite, an inferior coal.

On January 6, 1874, Benjamin Deardorff cut the largest white pine tree in Menallen Township, north of Cole's mill, which measured four feet across at the stump, and gave four logs aggregating 111 feet. In January, 1873, sounds like the cries of some of the great wild beasts in distress, were heard in the valley of the Conococheaque, in Menallen Township. In July, 1876, Michael Orner found a turtle on his farm in this township, marked "D. W., 1790," and many marked by the Orners in 1832 and 1846.

In 1854 Jonas Rouanzahn built the Opossum Creek wooden bridge on the Gettysburg and Carlisle road for $1,156. In 1859 Francis Cole built the wooden bridge at Cole's saw-mill, on the Conowago, for $699. In 1808 a stone bridge was erected by Contractor John Murphy, over the Conowago, in Menallen Township at Fehl's mills. The length was fifty-two feet, three arches; cost $1,787. This bridge was replaced by a wooden structure some years prior to 1870. In 1870 an iron bridge was built by Samuel Stouffer over Opossum Creek, at Eppelman's mill, for $1,592.

The Gettysburg and Newville road was laid out in 1829-30 by J. F. McFarlane, J. Stambaugh, J. Harper, J. M. McKeehan, J. Cassatt and D. Groove.

One of the means adopted for running the line straight, was to make a bonfire on the hills each night and thus mark the course.

The population of the township in 1800 was 1,285; in 1810, 1,510—759 males, 733 females, 13 slaves and 24 free colored; in 1820, 1,855, including 47 free colored; in 1830, 2,033; in 1840, 2,273; in 1850, 1,654 (71 colored); in 1860, 1,680 (49 colored); in 1870, 1,814 (54 colored) and in 1880, 2,016.

The number of taxpayers (1886) is 674; value of real estate, $436,619; number of horses, etc., 466; number of cows, etc., 463; value of moneys at interest, $59,802; value of trades and professions, $17,650; number of carriages, 190; of gold watches, 9; of silver watches, 1; of acres of timberland, 10,372. The retailers of foreign merchandise, wine and liquors in 1824 were Philip Long, Simon Backer, Charles F. Keener, Samuel Wright, William Robson, and James Bell. The only dealer in merchandise alone was George Wilson. The constable making the returns was Jacob Dottanny.

S. Wright, delegate from Menallen, in the convention of November 4, 1834, voted in favor of adopting the common school system. The State appropriation was $237.33 and the tax $229.74.

From the beginning of settlement in this part of the county, liberal contributions of men and money were made to the country. Washington Morrison and D. Stuart McKnight were the first soldiers from Bendersville to answer the call for troops made in April, 1861. They were mustered in with Company E, Second Volunteer Infantry. A reference to the general history will discover the names of many of the early soldiers of this township.

The Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad crosses a portion of the eastern limits of the township. The postoffices in Menallen are Bendersville, Flora Dale, Aspers and Wenks.

The tax payers of this township in 1799, which then comprised a part of Butler Township, are named as follows, with the trade and assessed valuation given:

John Alert, silversmith	$240	Conrad Blanck	$484
Robert Alexander, weaver	522	John Brenisholtz, blacksmith	376
Nicholas Burger	848	Widow Bansh	65
Yetter Burger	64	Thomas Baldwin, Jr	1,100
Michael Bender	876	John Carson	668
John Blackburn	226	John Clark	600
Thomas Blackburn	584	Peter Conrad	76
Moses Blackburn	414	John Conrad	28
Finley Blackburn	28	Thomas Cochran	1,881
John Blackburn, joiner	20	Thomas Crenics	326
Michael Benedick	28	Conrad Dull	1,825
Michael Bush	978	Henry Dael, or Doel, colored	18
Christian Bush	96	George Crowl, mason	82
Henry Balsley	711	Fred. Diehl	1,648
William Boyd, saw-mill and tavern	672	Nicholas Deitrick	1,204
Edward Blakely	12	Baltzer Deitrick	2,192
James Blakely, Sr	195	Joseph Davis	118
James Blakely, Jr., saw-mill	436	Charles Delin	156
Valentine Berger, weaver	438	Fred. Eicholtz	1,782
Jacob Banser, joiner	31	Michael Engelsberger	100
Henry Bender	914	George Eyster	300
John Baldwin, single	804	William Ferguson	136
Conrad Bender	624	Val. Fail, tavern and saw-mill	1,074
Jacob Boysel	500	David Foal	464
John Bender	1,280	John Ferguson, tan-yard	95
Isaac Byers	682	Dewald Finstermarker	128
Michael Bittinger, blacksmith	58	John Feghner, weaver	68
Nicholas Bittinger, grist-mill	1,100	Adam Gise, weaver	401
Christian Bachman, miller	81	Abrahum Gise, cordwinder	896
George Blanckley	759	John Greer, tavern and merchant	108

Henry Gessler, cooper	$25
Joseph Greffy	90
John Gibrath (or Galbraith)	2,224
George Gilbert	3,636
Adam Groshard, saw-mill*	636
Jacob Greenmyer	1,754
Samuel Gilliland	1,505
George Hartzell, Jr	1,136
Abner Hutten, joiner	48
William Hutten	1,128
Christian Hostetter	593
Thomas Homs	514
Joseph Hewit	136
George Hewitt	1,792
Isaiah Harr, silk-maker	404
Nathan Hendricks, saw-mill	1,556
George Huber	1,072
Stephen Hendricks	1,052
Samuel Harland	625
Jacob Holtzinger, weaver	38
George Hukenloober	757
James Hamilton	500
George Hartzell	1,359
George Hammon	779
Peterson Hines	80
Abel John	1,360
Joseph John	114
Aphrabim Johnston, single	1,545
Jacob Koock, joiner	123
John Kennedy	83
Peter Keckler	28
Abram Keckler	175
Francis Knouse	2,161
David Knouse	243
John Kline	450
Philip Kuntz	64
John Kosen, joiner	528
Francis Keun	328
Christian Lehman, grist and saw-mills	1,183
Jacob Loop, cordwinder	46
John Laughead (Vanden Crive)	33
Peter Latshaw	180
George Myers, miller	71
Michael Ming, blacksmith	1,222
Jesse Martin	48
Nicholas Mullen	112
Francis McNitt	1,652
David McConnechy, single	620
David McConnechy, Sr	2,878
Archibald McGraw	1,578
Samuel Mukle	882
Thomas McCrail	8
Elizabeth McCrail	228
Widow Lydia McCrail	100
Thomas McCashland, merchant	1,554
Jacob Mills, wagon-maker	702
Robert McConnechy	2,195
Elizabeth McCleary	1,200
Martin Minder	656
Henry Montgomery, single	787
John Mowrer, weaver	584
Samuel McConnechy, Sr	1,848
Owen McCrail	656
George McCrail	8
Robert McClave	108
Andrew Nievel, or Newell, owner of two saw mills	1,114
Felix Orna, joiner	$28
Jacob Oyler	836
Able Pittendorff, cordwinder	38
Adam Plum, blacksmith	486
Henry Petter	1,376
William Pullock	60
John Quickle, wagon-maker	114
George Jacob Rix, owner of grist, saw and hemp-mills	1,654
Daniel Rix	1,166
Daniel Rix, Sr	732
John Rix	468
Henry Rife	1,100
Baltzer Radisely	1,207
William Rock	392
William Roberts, weaver	26
Henry Stonehower	36
Henry Slaybaugh	786
Paul Sowers	786
Mathias Smyser owner of grist-mill and saw-mill	1,675
Peter Slathower	1,019
Peter Strasbach	424
George Slaybaugh	767
William Slaybaugh, wagon-maker	1,306
John Slosser, tavern	1,218
Peter Slosser	236
Matthias Sahm	252
Thomas Selluks	566
Henry Snider	506
Henry Schmusser, owner of grist-mill and saw-mill	2,704
Frederick Stanchhower	1,290
David Stewart	36
John Stewart, merchant	1,097
Peter Slaybaugh, weaver	296
The Pine Grove Co	1,525
David Tutt, blue dyer	66
Joseph Taylor	328
John Wierman, Sr	625
Tobias Where	36
John Wagaman	318
John Wright, Jr	684
Samuel Wright, tanner	141
John Wireman, Jr., saw-mill	300
Joel Wright, saw-mill	250
Thomas Williams	108
Christian Wirt	48
Benjamin Wilson	572
George Wilson	46
Peter Wirt, cordwinder	48
John Wampler	20
Fred. Wolf	100
Fred. Warrant	1,414
John Wright, Sr	1,587
Daniel Wightner	346
Peter Wagoner	186
Peter Welkmuth	51
Abraham Wightner	1,045
William Wilson	1,005
Adam Waller	2,762
William Woodgate, weaver	26
Matthias Walter	747
Benjamin Wright	927
William Yet	956
Samuel Young	714
Jacob Zigafoose	36

*His tax was decreased, owing to his suffering from an attack of palsy.

The total valuation was $129,090, and the tax levy 30½ cents per $100. Robert Alexander and Henry Snyder were the collectors. The single men residing in the township in 1799 were taxed $1 each, viz.: Isaac Homes, Abram Diehl, William Deitrick, William Gilbrath, William Scott, miller; Leonard Hartzell; Anthony Wagaman, wagon-maker; John Ebert, hatter; Abram Davis, miller; John Noel; Jacob Rex, joiner; John Krum, weaver; F. Caspar Krum, weaver; Charles Stewart, John Stewart, David Stewart and Frederick Stonehower.

David Lewis, the robber, was born at Carlisle in 1790, enlisted in Capt. William N. Irvine's Company in 1807, deserted, was tried and sentenced to be shot, but his mother won a reprieve. Then going to Vermont he obtained a stock of counterfeit bills, and entered on the "shovers" work in Cumberland and Adams Counties. As stated by William Heller, of Wenksville, he made his appearance at Pine Grove in Cumberland County, about 1813. One Howard, an accomplice, visited the place six weeks later and won the confidence of Andrew Bombaugh, master miner, for the Furnace Company. The first work of the robbers in this county was to interest some well-known old settlers in "shoving" counterfeit money for them. Their first burglary was committed at David Dull's saw-mill on Mountain Creek, below the mouth of Tumbling Run, in 1813 or 1814, which was then operated by David Warren.

Jacob Cook, the original owner of the Dr. Mumma farm at Bendersville, was a cabinet-maker. About 1813 he moved to East Berlin, where he kept a tavern, and in 1814 became associated with the robbers, Lewis Connelly, Parkhurst and Howard. David Warren, the saw-miller of Mountain Creek, made this discovery some weeks after his first acquaintance with Cook. It appears that Warren called his brothers, Edward and Isaac, and John Balsley to explore the neighborhood of Tumbling Run, in search of the robber's den; but they failed to find it; six weeks after this, Isaac Warren discovered the cabin near the head of Little Break. A few days later old Justice Fickes, who for years kept the York Sulphur Springs, was hunting in the mountains (he lodged with James Dully near Wenksville), and also discovered the robber's den. The next day Fickes, Hellar, James Dully, James Dully, Jr., Judge Fickes and John Neely explored the neighborhood, found plenty of evidences of the robber's rendezvous, but no money.

James Green (colored) was hanged April 15, 1853, for the murder of Samuel Mars, in this township, April 1, 1852. The murder of William Wills occurred in Menallen Township, at the close of November, 1870. Martin Carbaugh was charged with the crime, but acquitted. A correspondent to the *Star* (N. Y.), writing in 1758, states: "On May 21, 1758, one woman and five children were carried off from 'Yellow Breeches.'" He also states: "Richard Beard, who was captivated last month from Marsh Creek, made his escape somewhere near the Alleghany Hills, and was sick near his father's, at Marsh Creek. The Indians told him that they were going to Philadelphia to arrange with the English for taking scalps of the French."

In August, 1885, two monuments were dedicated in Antrim Township, Franklin County, to the memory of Enoch Brown and his ten pupils, who were murdered by Indians in 1764.

George H. McCreary, residing near Bendersville, has a watch, said to have been made in Dublin, Ireland, in 1394, and brought to America in 1748, by John Martin. This has been ever since in the possession of the Martin and McCreary families. In February, 1859, a boy, from the neighborhood of Pine Grove, was lost in the mountains. The people searched in vain. Some days after he was found dead, near John Beamer's, on the old Shippensburg road.

A little dog, which accompanied him, stood sentinel over the body. The sale of Jacob Kock's land, in Menallen Township, together with saw-mill, buildings and orchard, was advertised in 1805.

BENDERSVILLE.

The actual settlement of the tract on which Bendersville (formerly called Wilsonville) stands dates back to 1811, when it was patented to John Schlosser, by the State. Three years later the original occupier sold his patent to William Sadler, and in 1819 he sold to Henry Bender; and Henry, Conrad, Michael and Jonn Bender founded the village November 10, 1832. In this year, also, Jesse M. Hutton, the mail carrier, delivered letters here; and about this time George Wilson, Sr., was appointed postmaster. About 1847 he was succeeded by A. T. Wright. In 1832 the postoffice was called Wilsonville, and the sale of stamps for the year ending in March, 1834, amounted to $22.61. John Burkholder is now postmaster. John Schlosser kept a cabin tavern (the first building there) prior to 1799, and not until 1834 was there anything more pretentious erected, when Peter Studebaker erected one. In 1836 C. Myers established a regular hotel, with office, stables, etc. This was six years after the establishment of the Gettysburg & Newville Road, when travel warranted such an enterprise. The completion of the Gettysburg & Hanover Railroad, which passes just east of the village, has, like the old highway of 1829–30, given an impulse to enterprise; and the little mountain village gives promise of attaining the position which its rich agricultural surroundings warrant.

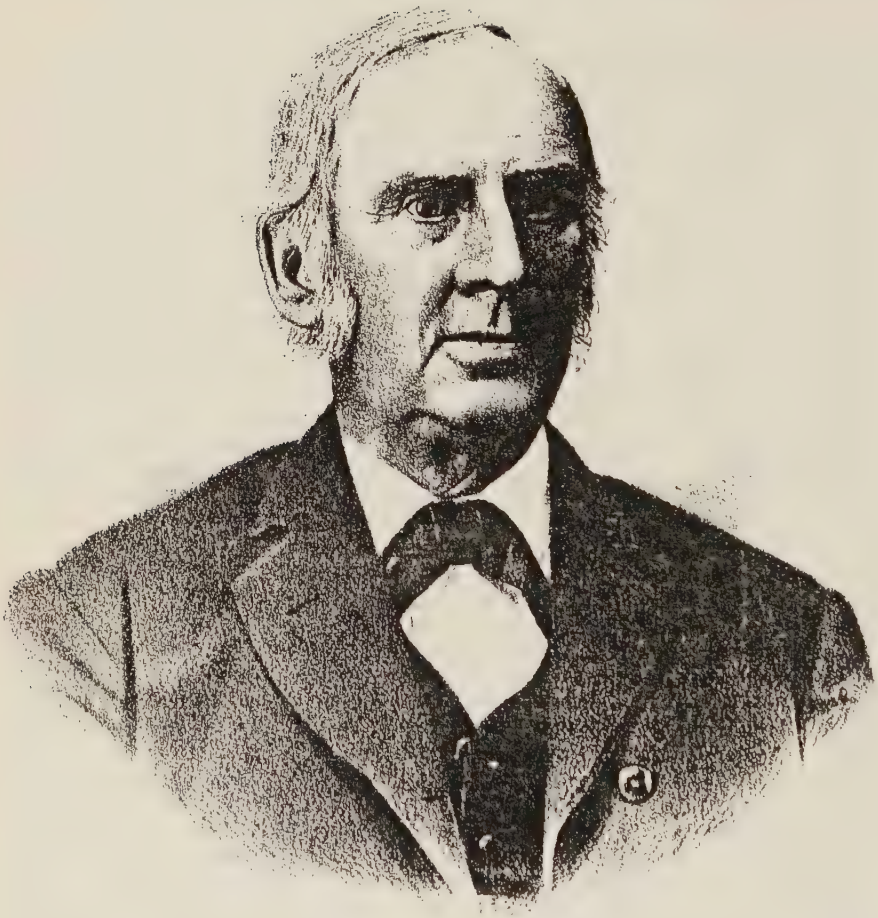
CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bendersville was established October 29, 1835, with the following members: J. A. Jacobs, H. Thomas, S. Harris, William Haim, G. Dellinger, F. Miller, G. Schaffer, A. Ettinger, M. E. Penshalter, Jacob Bender, J. Thomas, G. Thomas, J. Zinn, A. Bender, Isaac Cloeffaltes. The ministers who have served this church from 1835 to 1886 are named as follows: John Lieb, Levi Hummelshine, J. M. Young, J. N. Linger, E. B. Wilson, S. W. Seibert, S. Aurand, J. Y. Reede, A. Longsdorf, J. M. Price, J. A. Irvine, J. M. Longsdorf, J. F. Yeager, H. S. Bower, Rev. B. F. Kelles, H. A. Stoke, P. F. Jarrett, F. S. Vought, H. T. Searl, J. L. Miller. Prior to 1857 services were held in the old Union log house, but on May 31, that year, their present church was completed at a cost of about $3,000. The number of members is 410. The church of this denomination at Idaville was built in 1850, during the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Kreamer, at a cost of $1,600, and that at Boamer's in 1866, at a cost of $1,100. The Idaville Society worshiped in a schoolhouse for some years before their church was erected. Originally all this circuit belonged to the Gettysburg charge.

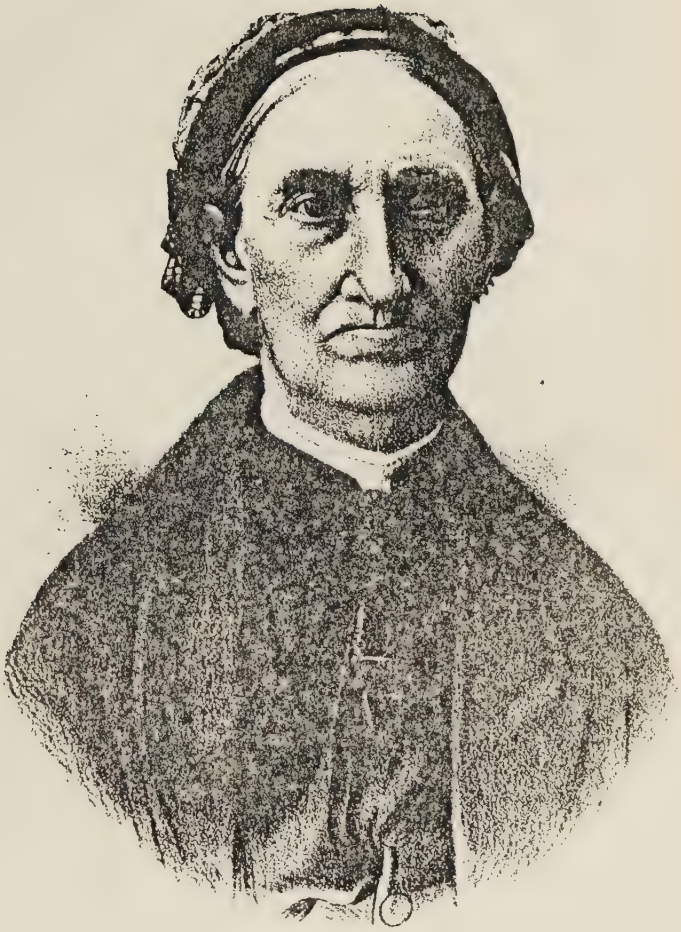
The German Reformed and Lutheran Union Church of Bendersville dates its building back to May 12, 1845, and its dedication to October 19, 1845, during the pastorates of Mr. Ulrich, Lutheran, and Mr. Hoffmeier, Reformed. Prior to 1845 worship meetings were held in the old Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Union Church.

The Lutheran Society of Bendersville was organized December 27, 1840, with eleven members out of the society at Wenksville, by Rev. C. Weyl, with Peter Rice and David Meals, elders. The membership is 160. The church was set off as a circuit in 1880, as related in the history of the church at Wenksville.

The Reformed Society was organized February 11, 1844, by Rev. John G. Fritchey, with John Appleman, Peter Rice, John Tauser, Henry Cunn, Thomas



Francis Coulson



Catharine R Coulson

Snodgrass and eight others, members. This society is visited once a month by Rev. Mr. Sangree, of Arendtsville, but claims only the name of an organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bendersville dates back to the thirties, when services were held in the "Yellow House" on the Hunterstown road, by Mr. Lenhart, until 1839–40, when the Union Cabin Church was opened.

The Centenary Methodist Church of Bendersville was completed and dedicated September 8, 1867. The building committee comprised John Burkholder, Samuel Bender, S. Meals, A. J. Bender and M. A. Eldin. It is said that Bendersville was once established as a circuit; but it has been generally an appointment of York Springs.

The Mount Tabor Church of the United Brethren, three miles north of Bendersville, was dedicated January 12, 1862.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Pine Grove Furnace, was completed and dedicated October 23, 1870.

SOCIETIES.

Menallen Agricultural Society was organized in February, 1860, with John Burkholder, president, and F. W. Cook, secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry.—This grange was organized at Bendersville February 3, 1874, with John Wickersham, M; G. W. Wilson, O.; Amos Griest, L.; Hiram Griest, S.; Adam Burkholder, secretary; Mrs. William Walhay, Ceres, and others.

The Menallen Agricultural Club was organized March 15, 1879, with the following members: Cyrus S. Griest, Hiram Griest, Charles J. Tyson, Amos W. Griest, Israel Garretson, Andrew J. Koser, Henry Koser, Josiah Griest, A. I. Weidner and Samuel H. Harris. Israel Garrettson was first president, and A. W. Griest, first secretary.

Menallen Building Association was organized at Bendersville in September, 1868, with Jonas Rouanzahn, president.

Montana Lodge, No. 653, I. O. O. F., organized some years ago, is the only secret society at Bendersville.

FLORA DALE.

This is a very old settlement with a new name, an adaptation of Fountain Dale, in Hamiltonban Township, and equally appropriate. A reference to the original assessment of Menallen Township points out the names of the old settlers in this neighborhood. Here, in later years, the Smith family, now residents of Florida, settled, and many, whose names have been identified with the progress of the county, found a home in the wilderness here during the last century, and with their children converted the district into a veritable flora dale. In 1861 a postoffice was established, with Elijah Wright, postmaster. In 1878 his widow succeeded in charge.

Menallen Meeting-house of the Society of Friends, dates its foundation here to 1838, when the old church at Friend's Grove, in the rear of the present Dunkard church of Butler Township, was abandoned. The old double-log Friends' Meeting-house of 1838, was removed in 1884, to give place to the present brick house. The log house stood just in front of the present buildings just north of their new cemetery opened in 1853. The society's old cemetery, in Butler Township at Friends' Grove, contains a number of headstones still.

WENKSVILLE.

This ultramontane village, west of Bendersville, approached through the picturesque valley of Upper Opossum Creek from the latter place, or the equally picturesque mountain road from Arendtsville, or the weird, romantic road from Buchanan Valley, is only great in its approaches. The country round Wenks-

ville is called Broad Valley. Here, in May, 1879, the only manufacturing industry, the Schlosser Steam Saw-mill, was destroyed by fire.

The mail route between York Springs and Wenksville, via Idaville, was established in March, 1868. Wenks postoffice was established in May, 1868, with William S. Cart, postmaster.

The Lutheran and Methodist Union Church at Wenksville was dedicated December 25, 1872, by Revs. Clark and Dixon, Methodist Episcopal ministers, and M. Snyder and J. F. Probst, Lutheran ministers. The building cost $1,600.

The Lutheran Society of Wenksville was organized March 5, 1836, at Pisel's schoolhouse (afterward known as Wenks' School, near the site of the present brick Union building), with thirty-one members. Rev. Daniel Gottwalt, David Meals, John Weigle, George Black and Jacob B. Meals may be named among its founders. In 1840 the new Lutheran society of Bendersville drew off the majority of the members, and this society existed in a semi-disorganized condition until 1878, when Rev. M. Snyder reorganized it. In 1880 it was made an appointment of Bendersville, and so continues. From 1841 to 1878 preachers from the theological seminary and from the neighboring churches visited the locality, until Bendersville Circuit was formed in 1880, with Rev. W. L. Heisler in charge. Rev. G. W. McSherry is the present preacher.

The Methodist Society of Wenksville is contemporary with the Lutheran, although no regular organization existed until 1872, when this denomination initiated the work of church-building here.

CHAPTER XLI.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP.

THE streams of this township are Rock Creek, which forms its western line; Alloway's Creek, separating it from Germany; Two Taverns' Run, White Run, Plum Run and other small streams flowing westward into Rock Creek, and six or seven rivulets into Alloway's Creek All flow south from the watershed to swell the rivers of Maryland. The surface rolls heavily in parts; but as a whole the township may be classed as a level country. The altitude at Two Taverns is 428 feet above Atlantic level. The outcrops are blue mud rock, bluish sandstone and copper rock, reddish sandstone, on Baltimore road, argillaceous red sandstone, laminated red sandstone, fine-grained yellowish green sandstone, laminated greenish sandy shale, fine-grained argillaceous reddish sandstone (near Two Taverns).

In 1872 and in 1874 Spanish silver dollars were found on the Ephraim Fiscel farm. In 1841 John Camp erected a covered wooden bridge across Rock Creek, at Horner's mill on the Taneytown road, for $2,000. In 1871 a flood swept this away, and a new one was built the same year.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 348; value of real estate, $466,812; number of horses, etc., 419; of cows, etc., 534; value of moneys at interest, $54,614; of trades and professions, $6,545; number of pleasure carriages, 183; acres of timber land, 1,791. The population in 1800 was 663; in 1810, 700; in 1820, 935, including 22 free colored; in 1830, 991; in 1840, 1,032; in 1850, 1,098 (3 colored); in 1860, 1,111 (6 colored); in 1870, 1,172, and in

1880, 1,296. The entries of land made prior to 1742, in Mountjoy Township, were as follows: William Smith, April, 1739; Robert Linn, April, 1740; Adam Linn, May, 1741; Robert McKenny, May, 1740; William McKenny, April, 1741, and Gabriel McAllister, April, 1741.

The total assessed valuation of the township in 1799 was $95,562, taxed at the rate of 27 cents on $100. Samuel Hunter, assisted by James McIlhenny and William Houghtelin, made the assessment. Samuel Hunter and David Horner collected the tax.

John Adair	$1,086
William Adair	1,592
Samuel Adair	1,087
William Agnew	624
Andrus Ashbaugh	764
Francis Allison	1,342
Robert Black* (died in 1799)	726
James Black	1,960
Ulrich Black	112
Adam Black	51
John Bower, owner of a grist-mill of two buhrs	2,234
James Barr	1,232
Samuel Bingham	1,560
Peter Bercan	846
John Bear	442
Joel Bowman	127
Peter Baumgartner	959
John Cross, grist-mill	1,280
Isaac Darbry, Sr	846
Isaac Darbry, Jr	522
Samuel Davidall	902
Abram Davidall	38
John Davidall	590
Jacob Diehl	1,776
John Freet	12
John Forney	217
Henry Forney	976
Henry Forney, Jr	37
Justice Ferduo	936
Michael Fry or Frey	795
Conrad Frezer, tavern	30
William Gibson	514
George Green	216
William Guinn	625
Andrew Guinn	64
Hugh Guinn	30
George Heagy, blacksmith	932
John Heagy, Sr	1,704
David Horner †	3,915
Alander Hunter	1,306
Robert Hutchison	816
Francisco Helm, Sr	708
Joseph Hunter	1,494
Samuel Hunter	714
Alexander Horner	1,976
David Horner, Jr	878
William Houghtelin	984
Isaac Hulick	1,064
Winder Hulwick	981
John Heagy, Jr	176
Jacob Klutz	470
Barny Kerr	8
Samuel Little	8
Thomas Larimore, Sr	796
Thomas Larimore, Jr	730
John Little	706
Henry Little	1,265
Adam Little	$6
Andrew Little	1,224
Abram Leightewalter	1,882
Samuel Linn	1,804
Daniel Long	64
Baltzer Lower	96
Robert McKinney	2,000
James McIlhenny	1,344
Samuel McIlhenny	996
Jesse McAllister ‡	2,947
William McIlhenny	1,200
John Miller, Jr	8
Thomas McKeon	444
Samuel McKeon	120
Nicholas Miller, saw-mill	1,040
Nicholas Mark, saw-mill	993
James McAllister	1,114
John McKillopp	903
Mosico McIvain	620
Robert McIntyre, weaver	24
Jacob Ocher	376
Widow Penter	822
Isaac Paxton	1,267
Adam Rohrbaugh	418
Isaac Roberson	853
Joseph Riffle	1,011
Samuel Smith	1,676
John Stuart	936
Michael Sower, weaver	306
Joseph Stocksleger	1,384
John Shrider	104
James Stewart	1,029
Frederick Stoner	1,004
Michael Stoltz	1,292
William Stoltz	80
Robert Stewart	734
James Stewart	50
Peter Snider	209
Joseph Stealy	550
Nicholas Sheely	854
Jacob Sheely	56
George Shultz	283
George Starry	1,116
James St. Clair	1,000
Peter Sell	1,274
Jacob Sell	840
George Slonecker	36
Robert Sturgeon, weaver	18
Adam Sell	41
Widow Slentz	230
Tobias Starry	46
Orbin Tance	373
Jacob Wurtz	992
Robert Wilson	1,462
Charles Wilson	1,746
Robert Young	996
Widow Yother	1,110

*Including saw-mill and one grist-mill of two buhrs. †Two slaves, value $100 each. ‡One slave value, $186.

The single men of the township in 1799 were John Adair, Andrew Ashbaugh, Jacob Barnhart, Peter Forney, Andrew Horner, Francis Helm, Jacob Helm, James Hunter, William Moore, Archibald McKillopp, Samuel McKeon or McCune, Henry Stoltz, Robert Young, William Vance and Ludwick Miller. Each of these young men had to pay $1 in addition to taxes on any property he may have held.

Mountjoy Township, from the earliest times, has been always identified with the military affairs of the county. The early Revolutionary enterprises of the settlers are referred to in the history of the county. Daniel Benner, Sr., of this township, who died in February, 1882, was one of the last three survivors of the three companies who marched from this county to the Canadian frontier in 1814. Peter Smith, of Mountpleasant, and Michael Lauver, of Fairfield, are the other two. William F. Baker was the only resident of Mountjoy Township who responded to the first call for troops in April, 1861. He was mustered into Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The Mountjoy Rangers (cavalry) was the first company organized for the war in the township, with Capt. Horner, commander.

CHURCHES.

Mark's German Reformed Church of Mountjoy Township was erected in 1789 during the pastorate of Rev. George Troldenier. The original members were John Tawney, Samuel Fry, David Little, George Heagy, Nicholas Marks, John Mayer, Francis Stallsmith, Michael Hoke, Peter Moritz, Daniel Heck, Andrew Little, Philip Schlentz, George Fehl, Andrew Eschbach, Michael Moritz, John Heagy, Samuel Huff, John Troxell, Jacob Klein, Jacob Baumgartner, Jacob Wirth, Adam Tawney, John Miller, John Rohrbach, Michael Frey, Justus Frotanaut, Henry Fourer, Jacob Troxel. The first baptism was that of Samuel Bernheisel, November 5, 1789.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Two Taverns, was organized in 1876 with the following named members: Michael Schwartz, George Hoffman, Baltzer Snyder, D. Wilson, Samuel Schwartz, Em. Rudisill, J. Shanebrough, John May, George Carl, D. Trostle, John Rudisill, George Sherman and John Snyder. The membership is 140. The building, which is frame, was completed that year at a cost of $2,000. Rev. E. J. Metzler, the present pastor, organized this congregation.

St. James Reformed Church was built in 1851, shortly after the society was organized, and continued in use until 1878, when it was rebuilt and enlarged. The dedication of the new edifice took place in September, 1878.

The United Brethren Church, below Hoke's gate, on the Baltimore Turnpike, was dedicated December 5, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Young.

TWO TAVERNS.

This hamlet on the Baltimore Turnpike dates back to the beginning of settlement, when a few of the Marsh Creek settlers located lands in the neighborhood. The little place has been a post town, in one form or another, for almost a century; but not until modern times was an office established here.

The first murder committed in Adams County after the year 1800 was that of Henry Heagy, by James Hunter, at Two Taverns June 23, 1817. A number of men had assembled in Larimore's meadow, among whom were the murderer and his victim. Hunter was hanged, January 3, 1818, near the forks of the Emmittsburg and Taneytown roads.

CHAPTER XLII.

MOUNTPLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THE Little Conowago forms the eastern line of this township, separating it from Conowago, Oxford and Hamilton Townships. Conowago Creek, and one of its tributaries, Sweet Run, form the greater part of its northern boundary. This run, with its tributaries, Swift Run and Brush Run, and six little streams running into the Little Conowago flow north and east from the water-shed. White Run, which rises in the northwestern part of the township, flows across Mountjoy Township to Rock Creek. A few other creeks also flow south, from the Hanover Road Ridge, into Rock Creek and Alloway's Creek. The surface is decidedly rolling, if not actually hilly. The lower districts are distinguished for limestone soil and rock, while the upper districts are marked by red gravel and shale, and beds of greenish sand-rock. The elevation above Atlantic level at Bonneauville is 534 feet.

In 1872 iron ore was discovered on the Baughman lands, and in September, 1876, copper ore was discovered on Liver's farm, near Bonneauville.

In 1856 George and Henry Chritzman erected the covered wooden bridge across Swift Run, on the New Chester and Oxford road, for $710. In 1863 Elias Roth built a covered bridge across Swift Run, on the road from Carlisle to the York & Gettysburg Turnpike, for $1,025. The Hanover & Mount Rock Turnpike was authorized in April, 1868. The commissioners were J. W. Gubernator, Francis Pahlman, J. E. Smith, E. S. Reiley, S. G. Sneeringer, D. Geiselman, George Smith and James Devine. The Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad crosses the northeastern part of the township, with a station at Dutteras, formerly named "Gulden's."

Joseph McCreary, constable, made returns, under oath, that the following named persons were the only retailers of foreign merchandise in the township in 1824, viz.: Conrad Weaver, Henry Brinkerhoff, John Miller and Henry Sanders. The number of tax payers (1886) is 569; value of real estate, $628,987; number of horses, etc., 561; of cows, etc., 664; value of moneys at interest, $85,118; of trades and professions, $11,415; number of carriages, 148; of gold watches, 8; of acres of timber land, 1,061. The population in 1800 was 985, and of Managhan, 38 (Hamilton's lands); in 1820, 1,483, including 3 slaves and 34 free colored; in 1830, 1,498; in 1840, 1,588; in 1850, 1,614 (7 colored); in 1860, 1,766 (2 colored); in 1870, 1,947 (1 colored), and in 1880, 2,138.

There was a fort one mile south of Dutteras Station, in 1855, on the old John May farm, and another between Bonneauville and Two Taverns in 1755. The Heltzell farm, two miles west of New Oxford, was granted to John Hamilton June 14, 1763. He erected the first brick house in Adams County, at "Black's Gap," where the Hunterstown road forks from the York & Gettysburg Turnpike. Mr. Heltzell, now of New Oxford, took down this old building the last year of the war and erected his present house on the same site. Mr. Haltzell states that the tract called "Managhan" was deeded by the Penns to Hamilton as a portion of the "Manor of Maske." The name, how-

ever, does not appear among the "entries" or "squatters" or "petitioners" residing within the manor in 1742, nor is it probable that Managhan was ever included within the manor boundaries, even in 1763.

The assessments for the year 1800, made in 1799, place the total at $176,608, on which a tax of 22.8 cents per $100 was collected. The names of property owners, and values assessed as given are as follows:

Mathias Albert	$1,914
Ignatius Adams	
John Andrew's estate	1,200
Henry Arnold, shoe-maker	125
Daniel Butt	125
William Baily	3,028
Paul Bart, joiner	126
Brian Bigham	150
John Britten, carpenter	75
Henry Brinkenhoff	910
Henry Buckhannon	50
Gilbert Brinkenhoff (1 slave)	1,876
Michael Bower	
Solomon Chambers	431
Michael Clapsadle, joiner	316
Francis Cassat	
Christian Cashman	1,870
David Cassat	1,020
William Cooper	1,630
Hannah Cooper, widow	
Josiah Clements	4,000
Elias Crisman	958
David Cullen	782
John Croombacker	948
Divas Collins, weaver	
John Cashem	
John Conenover	1,300
David Comenyore	125
Ninnion Chamberlain*	1,600
James Driscoll	150
Joseph Detrich	1,365
James Dannel	150
Garrit Demaree, carpenter	525
Margaret Degraff, widow†	2,254
David Dunner	1,573
Jacob Ebert	1,586
John Eisenrod	250
Henry Eisenrod	1,131
John Ewing	600
Isaac Ewing	900
Ludwick Eichelberger	1,122
Robert Ewing	1,169
Christian Freet, Sr	2,610
Christian Freet, Jr	75
Peter Freet, blacksmith	200
Adam Fuller	1,444
David Freeman	850
Mathias Fetherhuff	170
Henry Fargison	125
Martin Garver	700
Michael Gallaher, tailor	75
William Galbreath	720
Robert Galbreath	890
Jacob Gilbert, weaver	232
Philip Gilbert	75
Christian Hoffman	540
William Hollobach, tailor	125
Gasper Hansel, weaver	
—— Helemley	$
Joseph Hilt	1,611
Maj. James Horner	1,512
Hezekiah Hockdalem, Sr	10
Hezekiah Hockdalem, Jr	1,264
John Hoggeman, weaver	125
John Hambarger	1,400
Aaron Heggeman, weaver	125
Christopher Holobach, Jr., weaver	212
Christopher Holobach, Sr	759
Daniel Hoopert, tanyard	1,530
Andrew Johnston	1,720
Henry Klum, carpenter	224
Joseph Klum	1,580
Catherina Kitterman	
Cornelius Knight, blacksmith	581
John Klum	1,317
Capt. William Kerr	1,913
Henry Kip, weaver	150
John Kip	800
Michael Keake	882
George Koch	150
Henry Little, joiner	134
Samuel Lilly‡	3,123
Thomas Lilly	
Adam Leonard, blacksmith	
John Leonard, carpenter	896
William Little	
Abraham Leister	
Joseph Lindsay	1,867
Daniel Lochery	
Anthony Little	215
John Little	75
Barney Little	600
Cornelius Lott, weaver	631
Jacob Laurence	100
Moses Lockhart	2,218
Rebecca McIlvain	607
John and David McCleary	5,261
William Malone, carpenter	75
Stuart Montieth, weaver	
Amos McCreary	1,166
Michael Marshall, shoe-maker	100
Nicholas Myer	379
Lewis Miller	1,061
Andrew McIlvain	4,144
Francis Mayer	178
Catherine Myer	
John McClain	
James McSherry	120
Hugh McSherry	2,100
John McSherry	1,580
John Mouse	5,424
Catherine Morningstar, widow	75
Adam Morningstar, blacksmith	120
Andrew Midom	511
John McElip (McKellopp)	75
John McIlvain	1,500

*One female slave $25.
†One male slave $30.
‡Female slave.

John Nosbeck, nailsmith..... $330
Arthur O'Neil..... 75
Henry Peecher..... 2,779
Martin Pottorf.....
Henry Pottorf..... 100
John Plot..... 150
John Patton..... 279
Margaret Poffenberger, widow..... 1,020
William Ryan.....
Jacob Runk..... 980
John Range..... 3,970
Jacob Rider..... 1,516
William Renolds..... 1,580
John Renolds..... 75
Mary Reed..... 810
Michael Sarbach..... 136
John Shriver, gunsmith..... 2,544
Jacob Stiteley..... 100
Charles Smith..... 1,624
Philip Slintz..... 1,133
Jacob Slintz..... 1,580
Jacob Sharror.....
Samuel Smith..... 950
Valentine Stickel..... 890
Charity Schrock, widow.....
M. Slegel..... 440
William Sturgen, hotel..... 1,300
Catherine Schoop, widow..... 980
Mathias Spitter..... 3,870
Andrew Shanon, weaver.....
Peter Sheely..... 660
Nicholas Sheely..... 660
Jacob Sheely..... 1,400
George Shuler..... 125
John Springer..... 1,000
Louis Snoden, shoe-maker..... 125
Conrad Snyder..... 2,630
Anthony Snyder..... 1,500
John Tempion..... 1,020
Joseph Thompson..... 976
William Torrants..... 1,800
Peter Vandike..... 1,100
Michael Widworth, weaver..... 75
William Wilson..... 2,552
Benjamin Whitley, Sr..... 1,975
David Welsh..... 75
Sebastian Wever..... 200
George Wheckert..... 2,800
Eva Wheckert, widow.....
Joseph Wilson..... 2,003
George Wolfort.....
Peter Wolfort, Sr..... 2,228
Peter Wolfort, Jr..... $2,221
William Watson..... 1,593
Ludwick Waggoner, shoe-maker..... 400
Peter Yong..... 7,188
Baltzer Yong..... 1,270
Mary Yong..... 1,537
George Yenowine..... 1,340

SINGLE MEN.

Abraham Albert, wagon-maker..... 308
John Buckhanon..... 1,200
Henry Chambers..... 806
John Dannel..... 1,125
James Drycoff, tailor.....
Michael Drycoff.....
Alexander Ewing.....
Robert Ewing.....
William Ewing.....
William Ewing shoe-maker.....
Philip Fleshmer..... 269
Anthony Fleshman.....
Charles House, weaver.....
Abraham Hochderben..... 1,264
John Hoopert.....
John Keas.....
James Lochart.....
Moses Lochart.....
Alex Leckey, Esq..... 2,194
David Mercervey, butcher.....
George McEntire.....
James McDonnel.....
Mathew Marsden..... 1,012
James Marsden..... 1,012
Capt. Robert McIlvain, miller.....
Joseph Myar..... 856
David Neesbit.....
Henry Plot.....
Peter Poffenberger.....
John Springer.....
John Snyder.....
Aaron Torrants.....
John Torrants.....
Moses Torbit..... 100
Andrew Whitely.....
Benjamin Whitely.....
Hugh Watson, weaver.....
William Watson.....
James Watson.....
Fredric Yong.....
George Waggoner.....
Jacob Sherley.....

Peter Smith, of Mountpleasant Township, who died April 9, 1884, served in Capt. Adams' company during the war of 1812, and is said to be the last of the old soldiers from Adams County. The Mountpleasant volunteers formed a strong, well drilled command in 1828. The Buchanan Rifles, of Mountpleasant Township, organized in March, 1859. The Union Rifle Company was organized at Mount Rock in January, 1861, composed of men from Oxford, Conowago and adjoining townships. Subsequently the members held a meeting declaring their determination to stand by the Constitution of the Union. This was the first military company organized, in anticipation of civil war, which declared a principle.

A. Eckert, delegate from Mountpleasant in the convention of 1834, voted against the adoption of the school law .

The Harrisburg Junction, Harrisburg & Gettysburg Railroad passes through the northern part of the township. The postoffices in Mountpleasant are Bonneauville and Redland.

CHURCHES.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Bonaughtown or Bonneauville was founded in May, 1859, on lands donated by Alexander Shorb. The corner-stone was placed July 31, 1859, and the church was dedicated February 26, 1860. Rev. Basil A. Shorb, a son of John Shorb, of Union Township, who died April 4, 1871, aged sixty-one years, was the first pastor. The vault in which his remains were placed is in the center of the cemetery. Prior to the erection of this building the congregation attended church at Conowago. Rev. Father Pope succeeded as pastor, and to him is due the change of the village name from Bonaughtown to Bonneauville. During his administration the brick denominational schoolhouse was erected and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Father McIlhenny was appointed successor to Rev. Mr. Pope; later Rev. Andrew O'Brien, then Father Shanahan was pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father Gorman.

St. Luke's Reformed Church, near White Hall or Red Land and Bonneauville, was organized in 1846, with twenty members, by Rev. Jacob Seehler. The building was erected in 1846, and dedicated November 22, that year, as a Union Lutheran and Reformed Church. Among the original members were Daniel Kohler, George Bowman, David Biehl and William Goulden, Lutherans. Samuel Swope, Jacob Miller and George Bowman formed the building committee.

Salem United Brethren Church, also called the "Stone Church," was erected in 1845 by the pastor, Rev. Samuel L. Minnick. The preachers, whose names are given in the history of the church at Littlestown, were also in charge of the Salem congregation.

The Catholic Congregation of Mount Rock, or Centennial (as the old village was named in 1876), formed a part of the Conowaga congregation up to 1869, when the stone church building was completed at "Mount Rock, over the Hill," and named "St. Charles." The land on which this building stands was donated by Charles Smith for church and school purposes.

WHITE HALL OR RED LANDS.

This is the name given to a postal village in the southern part of the township. Close by there was a military post standing 130 years ago, but by whom erected or in what cause has not yet been ascertained. The settlement of the hamlet dates back about twenty-six years, when the Lohrs and Millers located here; a few years later William McSherry became interested in the location, and built a few dwelling houses and a large three-story business building, which subsequently became known as the National Hotel. Enterprise was carried so far as to introduce a printing office there in 1878, the *White Hall Visitor*—a little journal devoted to Greenbackism—was started; next came the postoffice, tradesmen's shops, a large dry goods store, meat market and cigar factory. White Hall sprang up into a village. Its proximity to Littlestown, Hanover, Gettysburg and New Oxford tends, in opposition to its enterprise, to limit its growth. The churches of the several denominations are within easy distance.

Red Land postoffice was established in September, 1866 or 1867, with William A. McSherry postmaster.

J. T. Witherow

MOUNT ROCK.

This place is the center of one of the earliest settlements in Pennsylvania. It is said that over a century and a half has passed away since the first house or cabin was built on the site of the Pohlman dwelling. In 1735 Lord Baltimore patented to Ludwig Schriver the land in this neighborhood, and on this tract he erected the second mill built on the Little Conowago, on the site of the O'Bald Mill. The first merchant at this point was Daniel Lawrence, a brother of George Lawrence, the pioneer tavern-keeper and owner of the old Reed farm of 1754. The era of progress of the settlement dates back to the early part of this century, when Edward Rielly established the first limekiln. He was followed in this industry by John Lilly, who erected a log house on the present Pohlman tract, and made lime manufacture an extensive business. As early as 1730 Samuel Lilly, his grandfather, located part of his land grant in this neighborhood. Samuel Wolf established the third set of kilns. He also erected the brick house, now the property of Peter Noel. The post-office was established here in 1876, with Miss J. M. O'Neil in charge. The little village is the scene of busy life, and in it and around it some of the neatest homes in the whole county are to be found.

BONNEAUVILLE.

This village, formerly called Bonaughton, dates its beginning back to about 1772, when a log cabin was erected in what is called the public square. Elizabeth Sourbeer, whose father built a stone house just west of Bonneauville, in the last century, is now a resident of Martinsburg, Va. In 1810 she attended Squire Brinkerhoff's log school, which then stood in the square. James Foster also taught there. John Eckert put up a house here about this time, following the example of the first school teacher, who had built himself a better home then the old log cabin offered. The office at Square Corner was removed to Bonneauville in June, 1861, with Ambrose Staub postmaster, *vice* Jacob Noel, the former officer at the "Corner." Ezra Noel is the present postmaster.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD.

LITTLE CONOWAGO CREEK forms the entire western line of Oxford Township flowing north to Great Conowago Creek and forming a confluence at the northeastern corner of Mountpleasant Township. This creek also forms the southwetern and part of the southern boundary of the township, with its main feeder, Lilly Creek, completing its southern line. A few small creeks flow south and west into the Little Conowago, while Hamilton Creek rises in the northeastern corner of the township. McIlvaine's Run heads near New Oxford and flows into the Little Conowago.

The country presents a heavy, rolling appearance, while in its southern sections it is bold and rugged. From near Oxford, 521* feet above the Atlantic level, the tower of Conowago Chapel, four miles away, may be seen. The soil

*According to measurements made by Joseph S. Gitt in 1851, the altitude is 596 feet.

is still rich after its continued cultivation, and yields abundantly where properly cared for. In June, 1869, iron ore was discovered on Jacob Slagle's farm. Seifert, McManus & Co. leased the land and entered on mining. Here also a portion of the Mount Rock limestone field makes its appearance.

On the Krug farm is a large stone bank barn, which was built in 1782 by Col. H. D. Slagle, one of the first settlers; the inscription stone is still in the building; and on the farm of Jacob Slagle is a locust post with the date 1746 cut in it.

Railroads were projected in this vicinity as early as 1835, for in that year Dr. Pfeiffer managed a line from York to Gettysburg via New Oxford. In January 6, 1858, the railroad from Hanover to New Oxford was opened. The Hanover Branch Railroad, consolidated under the name of Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, took place in November, 1874, when A. W. Eichelberger was elected president; R. A. Eichelberger, treasurer; Henry Wert, secretary. George Swope and Matthew Eichelberger, of Gettysburg, were among the newly elected directors.

Myers' mill wooden bridge on the Carlisle and Oxford road was built in 1836 by John Camp for $1,350. In 1860 Henry Chritzman and David Zeigler, Jr., erected a covered bridge over the Little Conowago at Dellone's mill for $889. In 1866 J. M. Pittenturf erected a covered wooden bridge over the Little Conowago, at Gitt's mill for $1,449. The wooden bridge at Clunk's mill in Oxford and Mountpleasant was built by Joseph J. Smith in 1881 for $544.

In 1815 a proposition to build a pike from Gettysburg to York was made, but did not materialize until 1818. In December, 1819, the twenty-eight miles of road via New Oxford and Abbotstown were completed at a cost of $107,866.50, John Murphy superintending the work in this county. The Columbia & Pittsburgh Stage Company opened their stage line via New Oxford and Gettysburg in November, 1834. In 1828 Reesicle Slaymaker & Co.'s coaches commenced running between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The latter mail was called the "Good Intent" and the newspaper mail "The Telegraph." The latter was slow until 1834, when it was brought up to better mail time. The "Mail" and "Opposition" used to dash into and through New Oxford at this time.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 258; value of real estate, $380,876; number of horses, etc., 209; of cows, etc., 212; value of moneys at interest, $24,537; of trades and professions, $8,600; number of carriages, 58; of watches, 2; of acres of timber land, 250. The population in 1850 was 931 (3 colored); in 1860, 1,201 (4 colored); in 1870, 1,322 (7 colored); and in 1880, 851. Of the 1,352 inhabitants in the township in 1880, 501 belonged to the borough of New Oxford; farms over 20 acres, 66; less than 20 acres, 52; grist-mills, 2; saw-mills, 2; tile works, 1; brick-yards, 1, and limestone quarries, 9.

The original entry of part of this township dates back to 1730, when Samuel Lilly purchased a portion of "Digges' Choice" in the neighborhood of Irishtown. Henry Gearnhart also purchased 273 acres at the foot of the Pigeon Hills, in 1750, and in the same year the Penns sold to Robert Lorimore a tract close by. This, with the Seminary farm, which Lorimore purchased from Gearnhart in 1758, was his property until April 4, 1794, when a friar preacher, named Joseph Herout, purchased the whole tract and set about establishing a school there, as related in the History of Heroutford. A reference to the original assessment roll of Berwick Township, of which Oxford formed a part up to 1847, points out the names of all the property owners in this township when the county was organized. In the sketches of New Oxford, Irishtown and Heroutford, the minutiæ of the township's history is given.

Capt. Jacob Winrode, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Militia, was court-martialed at Oxford, January 13, 1803. The charge was "Wearing the black cockade, and red and blue worsted tape." He denied his guilt, but was held guilty and fined $7.40. Richard Knight presided, with Nicholas Marshall as judge-advocate. Lieut. James McSherry, Ensign William Ewing and William Galbreth were tried at the same time, found guilty and fined. Capt. Alexander Cobean's company, from Adams County, which went to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, lost three men, viz.: Adam M. Wortz, David Middlecoff and James Dickson. When Cobean was promoted to a colonelcy, William Meredith became captain; George Hersh, who died June 22, 1871, at New Oxford, and John S. Crawford, of Gettysburg, do not appear among the names on the pay-roll. The military company of forty men, known as the "Oxford Fencibles," was organized at New Oxford in March, 1859. The infantry company organized at New Oxford in May, 1861, was commanded by T. S. Pfeiffer, with A. M. Martin and Henry L. Gitt as lieutenants, and C. W. Kehm, orderly. Frederick Steiger, of Oxford Township, was the only resident of the township mustered in in April, 1861, with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The New Oxford Soldiers' Relief Society was organized in November, 1861, with Mrs. George Hersh as president, Mrs. William D. Himes, secretary, and others, including Mrs. Peter Diehl, Mrs. John R. Hersh, Mrs. James Townsend, Mrs. F. Hersh, Mrs. Joseph S. Gitt, Mrs. Thomas Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. John Barnitz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miley, Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock. The young ladies of New Oxford also organized a soldiers' relief society in December, 1861, with Miss Lizzie Pfeiffer, president, and Miss Lizzie Martin, secretary; Misses Maria Rehm, Sarah Shane, Alice L. Gitt, Hattie Gallagher, Sally Haines, Kate Stock, Lucy Ellis, Emma Bastress, Mary J. Bentz, Lizzie McNair and Susan Himes.

The accidental killing of Rebecca Crist, October 17, 1835, occurred during a children's impromptu carnival at New Oxford. In a shop close by the playground, a loaded shot gun was carelessly left standing. A boy got possession of it, and made this little eight-year old girl the victim. William Colton, a constable, was tried in December, 1870, for the strangulation of John Bond, at New Oxford, August 15, 1870. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. In May, 1872, several German bone gatherers camped in the woods near New Oxford. One of the women took the small-pox and died in the woods, on hearing which, the New Oxonians paid a dauntless villager $8 to bury the unfortunate one.

In December, 1875, a fire, which originated in Joseph S. Gitt's stable, threatened the destruction of New Oxford. During the winter of 1885–86, the burning of the Myers livery stable and other property held out a similar threat. In June, 1820, Daniel Diehl's barn near New Oxford, was struck by lightning and burned up. The old Diehl flouring-mill near New Oxford, which was burned in the winter of 1857–58, was rebuilt in the fall of 1858. The T. C. Noel mill, destroyed by fire in April, 1883, was rebuilt and new machinery introduced into it. The first great storm remembered by old settlers here took place in 1823. The storm of May 16, 1844, destroyed many buildings, fences and groves throughout the township. This was phenomenal in velocity and destructiveness. Another storm took place in 1849, and in May, 1859, the great hail-storm swept over the country. The drought of 1822 was another strange freak of nature. Conowago Creek and its tributaries were entirely emptied of their waters by evaporation. Sixteen years prior to this a

plague of caterpillars destroyed the wheat and rye crops. The floods of 1786 and 1826 exceeded the greatest overflows of the Conowago in modern times.

IRISHTOWN.

Such is the name given to a German settlement in the southwest quarter of the township. In 1730 this section formed a part of the Samuel Lilly tract, but three-fourths of a century elapsed before the improvers settled here. Shortly after the county was organized a number of Irishmen came to this romantic part of the Conowago Valley. Hugh and Andrew Lynch erected a house, then James McBarron, followed by the Coligans, McClains, McBrides, Coltons, Marshalls, Pattersons and others. For this reason the name "Irishtown" was bestowed upon it, although the neighborhood is now as Teutonic by race as any part of Germany. The borough of New Oxford is only a few miles distant, and there the principal market town for this district is found. The country in the neighborhood of Irishtown is a rich agricultural region and contains many fine farms. The hamlet itself presents an air of business which would do credit to a village. In January, 1886, V. A. Laurence was appointed the first postmaster here. Prior to this the mail was sent up from New Oxford to be distributed at Clunk's store.

The Church of St. Peter Canisius, a large brick and stone edifice, was erected in 1868-69. Here also are the school-rooms of *St. Peter Canisius*.

HEROUTFORD.

Heroutford or Pigeon Hills settlement dates back to the middle of the last quarter of the last century, when a school was established there for the accommodation of the youth of the district (1794) by Joseph Herout, himself a Sulpician friar. In 1806 a Sulpician seminary was founded here by Abbe Dillet, known as "Pigeon Hills College," for the purpose of educating youth in the Greek and Latin classics. In 1830 the property was known as the "Seminary Farm," and from that date to 1849 it was devoted to purely educational purposes by the superior of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where students might spend their vacation. During the years of its educational history a large church was erected, large college halls built, and the grounds laid out in park ways. Here, in 1803, the Trappist friars, when expelled from the "Vaterland," found a refuge, and from this place they set out under Rev. Urban Guillet to found their order in the wilds of Kentucky.

Rev. Andrew Miller, who was a minister of the German Baptist Church, connected with the Pigeon Hills congregation for over fifty years, died in York County May 20, 1880, aged eighty years.

BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD.

This borough was surveyed and platted in 1792 for Henry Kuhn by James Bolton. This land extending westward was patented to him about this time, and is known in State records as "Providence," but when platted it was named Oxford Town, for the dual reason of a ford existing just westward, and of "Dutch Frederick's Stand," a butcher's shop and hotel, having the head of an ox set up in front of his house. In 1822 Dr. Pfeiffer had the name changed to "New Oxford." This was on the old Pittsburgh and Philadelphia road, and up to 1847 was an important stage town. In 1800 the effort was made to have the seat of justice located here. Thirty-five years later the people made an effort

to build a railroad from York to Gettysburg via their village; but not until 1858 was a railroad opened to this point. Butcher Frederick's hotel was undoubtedly the first building in Providence. Richard Adams erected what was known as "Blair's old house" in 1798; Mathias Martin built the third house (now occupied by Thomas Himes), in 1800. About this time a house was built where Mr. Gitt erected his residence in 1876. George Bange, the first store-keeper, lived in a house built by George Kuhn about 1800. Schnell's shoe store is built on the site. Boyer erected a log house in 1800, where Mr. Wiest, in later years, carried on the hotel business, now the Eagle House. William Sturgeon, who was accidentally killed in 1822, built the Indian Queen Hotel in 1800, where is now a hardware store. In 1799 William Elder built on the corner opposite. The beginnings of the village were made.

A petition was presented to the judge of quarter sessions in April, 1874, asking for the incorporation of the borough. This was granted August 20, 1874, and the first election was held at the Washington House in October, 1874. Dr. J. W. Hendrix was elected burgess in 1874, and served down to 1885, when T. Bowers was elected. The councilmen elected annually are named in the following list:

1874—Jos. S. Gitt, A. Sheely, W. M. Swartz, J. H. Wiest, J. R. Hersh, W. J. McClure.

1875—Dr. McClure, J. S. Gitt, J. H. Wiest, W. M. Schwartz, J. R. Hersh, Abram Sheely.

1876—Dr. McClure, Abram Sheely, J. R. Hersh, J. J. Kuhn, D. J. S. Melhorn, Joseph S. Gitt.

1877—Abram Sheely, J. B. Gross, W. D. Himes, Joseph S. Gitt, Levi Wagner, Pius J. Noel.

1878—Joseph S. Gitt, Levi Wagner, A. Sheely, H. J. Myers, T. D. Smith, W. D. Himes.

1879—W. D. Himes, J. S. Gitt, Levi Wagner, Dr. Smith, H. K. Schnell, J. B. Gross.

1880—A. C. Diehl, Dr. Smith, Joseph S. Gitt, P. J. Noel, Levi Wagner.

1881—P. Feiser, McC. Gilbert, Abram Sheely, W. D. Himes, J. A. Weaver, A. J. Myers, J. S. Gitt.

1882—McLain Gilbert, Joseph S. Gitt, A. S. Himes, Peter Feiser, Zelotus H. Fashman, Emmert P. Noel (a tie).

1883—A. S. Himes, Em. Harr, John S. Weaver, Peter A. Guise, D. J. A. Melhorn, A. C. Diehl.

1884—Peter A. Guise, W. D. Emmert, Joseph S. Gitt, John S. Weaver, A. Sheely, A. S. Himes.

1885—D. S. Coleman, W. A. Diehl.

The justices elected were John C. Zouck, John Lenhart, A. J. Myers, Joseph S. Gitt, D. J. A. Melhorn and E. G. Cook.

The number of tax-payers in the borough (1886) is 209; value of real estate, $181,325; number of horses, etc., 67; number of cows, etc., 40; value of moneys at interest $139,685; of trades and professions, $15,040; number of pleasure carriages, 65; of gold watches, 11; acres of timber land, 13. The population in 1880 was 501, estimated now at about 600.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to 1829–30, when a society was organized and a small meeting-house erected by John Barnitz and others. This little building stood in the rear of what was known as the "Old Commons."

In 1845 it gives place to the quaint old structure on the Abbottstown road, which in time will disappear in favor of the proposed brick and stone building to be erected on the southeast corner of the square and the Abbottstown road. In 1867 Hanover and New Oxford were set off as a station with Rev. Jos. Ross in charge. The preachers in charge of York Springs from 1843 to 1867 may be said to have also served this society, although a few other names appear on the records. Prior to 1844 it belonged to the Gettysburg Circuit, when Messrs. Dill Clark, George Hildt, W. O. Lunsden, T. H. W. Munroe, S. Kepler, J. C. Lyon, Jonathan Munroe, Robert Crooks and other preachers of the time visited this place.

The Catholic Congregation here dates from the very beginning of the settlement, when the people had to attend Conowago Chapel. In later years services were held here in private houses until 1852, when the present brick church of the Immaculate Heart was erected on land donated by Jacob Martin, north of the square on Carlisle Street. Father Denecker attended this part of the mission up to 1879, when Rev. Francis Casey, S. J., was appointed priest of New Oxford and Paradise. Father Archambault came next, and he was followed by Father Richards, S. J. There are about 400 members belonging to this congregation.

Evangelical Lutheran Church at New Oxford.—The corner-stone of this church was placed July 28, 1860, and the building dedicated May 9, 1861. Prior to this time the society worshiped in the old Union Church. Dr. Hauer was pastor from 1860 to 1872; P. S. Orwig from 1873 to 1879, and Rev. John Tomlinson, of Abbottstown Circuit, the present pastor. The new building stands on the same street as the Reformed Church, but north of the Abbottstown road. Joseph R. Diehl is secretary. Property is valued at $1,000, and the number of members placed at 180.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church, built in 1861, on the site of the old Union Reformed Lutheran Church of 1820—the first church building erected here—is a large brick edifice, standing south of the Abbottstown road, in the old cemetery of 1829. In May, 1861, while the workmen were tearing down the old brick church to make way for the new German Reformed Church, they found in the corner-stone of 1821 a full bottle of wine, several coins and the remains of a hymn book, Bible, etc. Rev. Mr. Hoffheims (during whose administration this church was built in 1861), Messrs. Davis, Aaron Spangler, Colliflower and David U. Wolf have served this church during the last quarter of a century.

CEMETERY.

New Oxford Cemetery.—In pursuance of a petition to the court of common pleas of Adams County by the following persons, January 21, 1864—Peter Diehl, John Barnitz, Washington N. Swartz, William D. Himes, Joseph S. Gitt, Joseph Stoner, John I. Hersh, A. F. Gitt, Michael Levenstine, Frank Hersh, William Stock, John R. Hersh, Elias Slagle, Aaron Heagy, James Towsend—The court granted, on January 12, 1865, a charter of incorporation to the above named persons (for some cause the charter was not lifted until 1873). April 9, 1873, the following survivors met to organize: Peter Diehl, John Barnitz, W. N. Swartz, William D. Himes, Joseph Gitt, A. F. Gitt, John R. Hersh and Aaron Heagy. William D. Himes was called to the chair and J. S. Gitt appointed secretary; the following persons were then elected officers: President, William D. Himes; managers, Peter Diehl, John R. Hersh, Aaron Heagy and W. M. Swartz. About five and one half acres of ground a half mile west of the borough was purchased, running south from the turnpike to the Conowago Creek and neatly laid out in areas and lots with shrubbery. It is intended to

put up during 1886 a neat house, there being sufficient funds on hand and no debts; and, in addition, Mrs. Helen Henderson has presented them with $500, the interest only of which is to be used in keeping up the cemetery. Present officers are president, A. S. Himes; managers, H. K. Schnell, A. C. Diehl, William D. Himes and Abraham Sheely; secretary, William D. Himes.

INSTITUTE AND SCHOOLS.

New Oxford College and Medical Institute was founded in 1845 by Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer, and buildings were erected in 1846. Mr. Seeker was the first principal, and was followed by Messrs. Dinsmore and Share, and Thadeus and Quincy Pfeiffer.

The old school building, which stood on High Street (where is now the J. S. Weaver residence), was taken down in August, 1885. It was built over 100 years ago, about the time the old Washington Hotel was erected, and in it Peter Diehl attended school seventy-one years ago. The present public schools are under the charge of Prof. Wolf, as shown in the general history.

The Catholic schools were established in 1862 by Rev. F. X. Denecker, and a room in the church set apart for educational purposes. In 1877 a school-house was erected. Mrs. Thrayer was the first teacher. She was followed by Miss M. J. Felix, Joseph Smith, Miss Wager, John F. McSherry and E. G. Topper.

SOCIETIES.

The New Oxford Bible Society was organized in November, 1869, with John R. Hersh, president. Womens' Christian Temperance Union, New Oxford branch, was organized in January, 1886. A division of the G. A. R. was chartered here in January, 1886. The headquarters of the Post are in the "Eagle House." Privatus Social Clubs, organized December 1, 1877, continued in existence until April, 1883. New Oxford Building Society was organized in May, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1822 Dr. Pfeiffer was appointed first postmaster at New Oxford. His salary was $125 for that year. In August, 1885, William J. Metzler was appointed, and he opened an office on the southeast corner of the square and the Abbottstown road.

The "Washington House," now a boarding house, was known in the early history of the village as "Butcher Frederick's Stand" and again as "Miley's Tavern." In the last century it was kept by Frederick and Henry Kuhn, next by John Hersh; in 1810 by George Himes, next by Fred Burkman, again by Francis Hildt and then by Philip Heagy, all prior to 1834. The Mileys, George F. Becker, Jacob Beck, I. B. Houser, James Hersh, David Miller, A. Malaun, I. D. W. Stonesifer, James Leece and the late Mr. Law conducted this house. The latter died in January, 1886, and his widow is now the lessee, W. D. Emert being the owner of the building since 1885.

The "Eagle House," on the northeast corner of Carlisle Street and Public Square, was erected by the late Jacob Martin, in 1856, on the site of the old Boyer log house. Mr. Martin, who died in 1885, conducted it as a grocery store from 1841 to 1856. He opened it as a hotel in 1856 and carried it on until 1867. J. H. Wiest took charge in 1867. He added a story to the building, erected the large balcony and expended about $11,000 on improvements. It was sold at sheriff's sale to a Philadelphia Jew, from whom James Leece purchased it in 1883. It is an extra good village hotel, nicely situated, and claims

a large summer trade. An old tavern stood, where is now the Joseph S. Gitt residence, about ninety years ago.

The "Indian Queen Tavern," at New Oxford, was offered for rent by William Sturgeon in 1822. He built the corner house, where the hardware store is, in 1800.

The first railroad agents at New Oxford were the grain merchants, Bastress & Winter, in 1858. George Young, although a grain merchant about this time, was not agent. Frank Hersh succeeded in 1859 or 1860, and he in turn was succeeded by David Hoke about 1865. In 1867 Frank and Paul Hersh were appointed agents; in 1871 the Townsend Bros. took charge, and in 1873 H. J. Myers was appointed agent. C. S. Rebert is acting agent, having charge of the telegraph, passenger and freight departments of the office.

CHAPTER XLIV.

READING TOWNSHIP.

CONOWAGO CREEK forms a part of the western line of Reading Township and its entire southern line from the northwest corner of Mountpleasant Township to the line of York County, east of East Berlin. Streams course through the township north toward Bermudian Creek and south and east toward Conowago Creek. There is very little mountain land found in this division of the county; but many prominent hills occur. The soil is exceptionally good and offers to the agriculturist a fair reward for honest, intelligent labor. The elevation at the village of Hampton is 552 feet.

In Reading Township the rock exposures comprise purple mud rock, on the county line, coarse grained trap, light bluish mud rock. Oil was discovered on the Harman farm near Hampton, in April, 1866, and a well bored by Maj. Dyke. Similar indications occur on the Seminary Farm in Berwick Township. A human rib was found in a rock, taken out in August, 1876, at Dick's place in this township, but as soon as exposed to the air it crumbled to dust.

In 1811 the bridge across the Great Conowago at "Blake's Fording," on the Carlisle and Hanover road, was built by John Murphy for $4,899. It is 150 feet long and contains five arches. In 1861 John Finley built the covered bridge on the East Berlin and Harrisburg road, over the Conowago, for $2,700. In 1862 Samuel Stouffer erected a covered wooden bridge at "Bear's Ford" of the Conowago, on the York Springs and Abbottstown road for $2,343.

In Reading Township there was only one retailer of foreign merchandise in 1824, viz., Joseph W. Entler, represented by John Blake. John Bosserman was the returning officer of the township.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 417; value of real estate, $547,697; number of horses, etc., 469; number of cows, etc., 512; value of moneys at interest, $72,749; value of trades and professions, $8,621; number of carriages, 218; watches, 1; acres of timber land, 1,205. The population in 1800 was 687; in 1810, 732; in 1820, 818 413 males, 393 females, 3 slaves and 9 free colored; in 1830, 1,001; in 1840, 1,028; in 1850, 1,252 (2 colored); in 1860, 1,281; in 1870, 1,326 (2 colored), and in 1880, 1,382.

Noah Shelby.

Reading Township, through its delegate, P. Myers, voted against adopting the school law of April 1, 1834, in the county convention of November 4, 1834. In later years, however, all objections were withdrawn and the common school system adopted.

The assessment of the township was made in December, 1798, and January, 1799, by Christian Bushey, assisted by James Chamberlain, and John Hildebrand. The total assessed value was $126,670.75, on which a tax of 27 cents per $100 was collected by Christian Bushey and John Picking. The single men of the township, denoted by letters S. M., were taxed $1 each.

George Asper	$ 777
Henry Asper	27
Frederick Asper	791
Frederick Asper, Jr.	307
Jacob Asper	410
John Asper	54
Abraham Asper, weaver	30
Frederick Asper, joiner	30
Abraham Arnold, joiner	54
Peter Aughenbough, s. m.	
John Aughenbough	1,432
Anthony Aughenbough	853
Jacob Albert	1,164
Benjamin Bokwalter	2,477
John Beaker	864
John Bowman	312
Daniel Brown	1,604
Christian Bushey	1,086
Harman Bleaser	384
Henry Breasal	32
John Bushey	873
John Bowar	100
Nicholas Bushey	1,795
Peter Bushey, s. m.	
Thomas Burns	294
Benjamin Beatty	2,516
William Beatty	51
Samuel Beatty, s. m.	
John Bleack	998
John Beatty	15
Jacob Brough	2,520
John Chamberlain	1,063
James Chamberlain	1,547
Jacob Crisswell	620
Thomas Crisswell, s. m.	
Abram Chronister	46
John Chronister	50
Henry Chronister	2,567
Henry Chronister, Jr., cordwinder, s m.	15
Michael Cole	1,130
Michael Cole, Jr., s. m.	25
George Cole	21
John Cameron	20
Anthony Deardorff	2,700
John Deardorff	1,668
Lawrence Detter	1,376
Anthony Deardorff	1,180
Peter Deardorff	771
Patrick Daley, s. m.	
John Ehrhart	829
Samuel Fleming, s. m.	
Widow Fox	1,064
Frederick Fleager, blacksmith	374
John Fox	722
Chris. Foglesong, cordwinder	$ 648
Borias Fahnestock	238
Daniel Fahnestock	400
Abram Flacher, tailor	35
John Guslar	1,285
John Guslar, s. m.	
David Griffith	161
Fred Gelwicks	419
Henry Gross	274
Martain Getts	66
Jacob Gardner, tanner, s. m.	30
James Heastot, tanner	30
Michael Harbolt	1,309
John Hubler, s. m.	
Philip Heanaman	1,383
Adam Heartzel	46
Jacob Hollinger	58
Philip Hobaugh	869
Nehemiah Howell	37
Henry Hull	908
William Hodge, Jr.	969
Richard Hanna, s. m.	
George Herman	401
Andrew Hardman	400
Conrad Heans	796
Ulrich Huver	1,300
Jacob Hubble, s. m.	
John Hildebrand, tanner	1,210
Joseph How, s. m., blacksmith	30
Valentine Hollinger	44
Isaac Hemis, cooper	20
Benjamin Harlocher, clock-maker	132
William Johnston*	1,941
Martain John	709
George Jones, weaver	47
Philip Kimmel	1,056
Michael Kimmel	941
Jonas Kimmel	639
Jacob Kimmel	16
Isaiah King, mason	346
Christian King, cordwinder	883
Abram King, s. m.	34
Leonard King, s. m., mason	174
Valentine Knob	1,418
Jacob Knob, s. m.	
Michael Krugh, cordwinder	37
David Kilmer	971
Henry Kilmer	791
Michael Keener, blacksmith	32
John Lighty	1,278
John Lighty, s. m.	30
Mathias Lighty, s. m.	
Isaac Latshaw, Sr.	1,387
Isaac Latshaw, Jr.	1,026

*Including one slave.

Philip Leace, s. m.	$
Leonard Leace	2,268
Philip Levich	760
Benjamin Lighty	635
Widow Leamer	147
Jarrit Long	1,282
David Myers	1,200
Henry Myers	54
John Malone	1,658
Widow Malone	1,439
Jacob Moore	925
Robert McCurdy, s. m.	
Peter Musselman	480
Jacob Mishlar	431
Jacob Miley, s. m.	1,156
John Miley, s. m.	1,156
George Millar	620
Adam Moser, wagon-maker	71
John Wheelman (or Wheelman)	7
Nicholas Myers	1,901
Henry Myers	1,182
Henry Martzall	14
Jacob Myers	1,265
John Myers, inn keeper	3,156
James McFarland	1,886
William McFarland, s. m.	
John Myers	646
Robert McCorkle	1,108
Nicholas Myers	1,006
Widow McCurdy	584
James Malagin	41
John Niebman, tailor	619
Henry Nell	2,140
Jacob Nell, s. m.	
John Neely, Sr.	614
James Neely	594
Thomas Neely	603
John Overholtzer	1,818
Christian Overholtzer, s. m., miller	30
Samuel Overholtzer, s. m.	
John Overholtzer, Jr.	339
John Oblanis	2,275
Alexander Oblanis, s. m.	15
John Picking, Jr., s. m.	
Henry Picking, s. m., mason	30
John Picking	1,143
Henry Picking	$ 804
Jacob Picking (deceased)	360
John Posserman	1,163
Abram Posserman, s. m.	
Robert Pollock†	624
James Pollock	728
David Pollock	561
John Pollock	573
Simon Pechar	1,397
Peter Painter	174
Fred Ryder	968
Jacob Rowdebush	664
Peter Raffelsberger, blacksmith	37
Jacob Raffelsberger, blacksmith	190
Jacob Roof, s. m., blacksmith	15
Patrick Russell, weaver	29
Philip Sawrbough, s. m.	
David Sawrbough	869
Jacob Slider	1,042
Frederick Slider, s. m., weaver	20
Christian Sipe, cooper	27
Nicholas Sriver, carpenter	34
Daniel Slagle	418
Daniel Switzer	47
Philip Sriver	281
Lawrence Spring	1,048
Mathias Stulliberger	40
Paul Troup	1,438
John Troup, tanner	61
James Twineam	855
Nicholas Vance	856
Jacob Vance	7
John Vance	629
Paul Wolf	1,289
Henry Wolf, s. m	
David Weaver, tailor	564
David Weaver, Sr.	874
Adam Wolf, weaver	27
William Weakly‡	1,693
James Weakly, s. m.	
John Wilson, s. m.	25
Valentine Walshe, s. m.	
George White	614
George Wollot	329
Daniel Yother, blacksmith	27

CHURCHES.

The Union Church, a meeting house for Presbyterian, German Reformed Lutheran and Methodist worshipers, was built here in 1844, and in that year the old school building, which was, indeed, more church than school, was ridded of its periodical, god like visitors, and left at the disposal of the mischievous urchins of forty years ago. Prior to the erection of the old schoolhouse, the Union Church, which stood in St. Paul's or the Pines grave-yard, was the place of meeting.

The United Brethren Society worshiped in the Union Church until their new building was dedicated, January 30, 1859, by Rev. J. S. Smith and Rev. Benjamin Albert, preacher, who succeeded Rev. C. Weyl.

The Methodist Episcopal Society, organized in 1851 by Rev. Mr. Ulrich, continued worship in the old Union building.

The German Baptist Society, said to be one of the oldest organizations of this faith in the county, erected a house of worship in 1861 just north of the

†Also spelled Pollick.
‡Two slaves valued at $100.

village on the pike road. Rev. Adam Brown, referred to in other pages, has served this society for many years.

The Upper Conowago German Baptist Church was razed in 1882, and a new building erected on the ground, and is known as Mummert's Meeting-house, near East Berlin. The building committee comprised Jesse Massmore, Elias Hollinger, William Stoner, Joseph E. Bowser and P. S. Baker.

HAMPTON.

This village was surveyed and platted in 1814 for Dr. John B. Arnold and Daniel Deardorff; but the settlement of the immediate neighborhood antedates its survey by years. The first lot was sold in 1814, and a house erected thereon by David Albert. This is an old postal town, as shown in the records of postmasters, given in the general history. In August, 1885, Lewis C. Geiselman, a merchant of the village, was appointed postmaster, *vice* Henry Meyers, who held the office under the late administration. The hotel is known as the "Washington House." The elevation of the village above the ocean level is estimated at 552 feet, and its population at 200.

ROUND HILL.

This is the name given to a group of houses near the line of Huntington Township, forming the center of a rich agricultural district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Blake offered a reward of $10 for the return to him of a seventeen-years-old negro girl, who ran away from his home in Reading Township, three miles from Berlin, November 21, 1803.

During the high water of June, 1825, Jacob Hollinger's wife and three children, of Reading Township, were drowned at Walsh's mill, about two miles from Berlin. About the same time Samuel Hilt, engaged on the new bridge at that place, was also drowned.

CHAPTER XLV.

STRABAN TOWNSHIP.

ROCK CREEK forms the western line of Straban Township, Conowago Creek a part of its northern and eastern lines, and Sweet Run a portion of its southeastern line. The water-shed is clearly defined. Streams, north, east and southeast of Hunterstown, flow north; and west of that village they course to Rock Creek. The northeastern part of the township is very rugged. There, also, is the Pine Ridge, for years irreclaimable, but now reduced to fine farming land. In this neighborhood the altitude is calculated at about 600 feet. Throughout the surface rolls heavily; yet the farms are models of agricultural wealth-givers. The elevation above the Atlantic, at New Chester, is 552 feet, and at Hunterstown, 578 feet. Copper ore was mined by Galloway Bros., near Hunterstown, in 1884, and shipped to the smelting works at Dillsburg.

Abraham King and John Kain were the only retailers of foreign merchandise in 1824, according to a sworn statement made by Constable James King.

The number of tax payers (1886) is 534; value of real estate, $612,979; number of horses, etc., 589; number of cows, etc., 635; value of money at interest, $84,627; value of trades and professions, $19,635; number of carriages, 397; of gold watches, 12; silver watches, 1; of acres of timber land, 2,364. The population in 1800 was 987; in 1820, 1403, including 4 slaves, forty-nine free colored and the 103 inhabitants of Hunterstown; in 1830, 1,308; in 1840, 1,375; in 1850, 1,433 (13 colored); in 1860, 1,466 (6 colored); in 1870, 1,547 (11 colored); and in 1880, 1,712.

Straban Township, through its delegate in convention of November 4, 1834, voted for the adoption of the school law; the State appropriation was $143.54, and the tax, $138.48.

In 1807 the first contract for a stone bridge was made with William Maxwell for one across Rock Creek, just east of Gettysburg, length 60 feet, three arches, cost $2,400. The bridge, still standing at Wolf's on the New Chester road, was built in 1813, over the Conowago, by Jacob Hawn for $2,195. It is 80 feet long, and has three arches. In 1840 John Camp erected a wooden bridge over the Great Conowago, on the road from Hunterstown to Latshaw's mill for $1,350. The railroad was completed to Gulden's Station in June, 1858.

The assessment of Straban Township, made in 1799 for the year 1800, gives the value of property at $132,197, on which a tax of 30 cents per $100 was collected by Garret Van Arsdal and George Williamson. John Brinkerhoff was assessor. The thirty-one single men in the township at that date were taxed $1 each.

Henry Ashbaugh	$ 50	Hugh Campbell, schoolmaster not taxed	
Widow Aumerman		John Dixon, distiller, squire	$2,600
Henry Aumerman	50	Samuel Dixon, s. m.	1,094
James Allon	30	Adam Davis, blacksmith	190
Abram Bercaw	1,100	Jacob Deitrick	1,621
Richard Brown	2,241	Elizabeth Dunwoody	587
George Bercaw	1,310	Andrew Dushain, tailor	50
Alex Bogle, s. m.	729	David Demaree	572
Eliza Bogle, widow		Adam Ersick	1,020
James Bell	1,144	Andrew Irvin	547
George Bolden, shoe-maker	50	James Fleming	1,050
John Becher, distiller	1,019	William Fleming	2,008
Widow Bodine	907	John Felty, s. m., tanner, formerly Clinsefelty	297
John Bowdine	70	Martin Fry	75
Henry Black	70	Abram Fickes	898
William Bogle	2,109	John Gallatine, tailor	50
George Bercaw, s. m.	830	Robert Graham	935
John Brough	816	William Gilliland, judge*	3,032
George Brinkerhoff	3,373	George Gunder	100
John Brinkerhoff		for Squire Russell	1,884
Peter Baitter	1,500	John Graft	1,300
George Bryars, not taxed		Philip Graft, distiller	2,343
Alex. Clark, not taxed		Stephen Griffin	3,445
Jacob Cassatt	2,085	Edward Hunt, schoolmaster, for	50
John Cameron	75	William King, lot in Hunterstown	70
Widow Campbell	569	George Hosler, wagon-maker	878
Samuel Cassatt, shoe-maker	50	Peter Hick	705
Major Robert Campbell	1,324	Samuel Haddon	30
David Cassatt	1,940	Samuel Houlsworth, s. m.	1,250
George Cashman	762	Alex Hamilton, not taxed	
Christian Cashman	832	Alex Hamilton, s. m.	852
John Cashman, nailer	100	Capt. William Hamilton	170
Archibald Coulter	976		

*Including one slave.

George Hays.....$2,148
Henry Huffman..... 1,504
Daniel Huffman..... 1,700
Dr. James Hamilton, s. m..... 170
Jacob Haingst, blacksmith..... 148
Samuel Hays, Sr..... 614
Samuel Hays, Jr., distiller..... 670
Edward Hagen†..... 150
Aaron Haggeman, weaver..... 50
Arthur Harbaugh, shoe-maker..... 30
George Horn..... 1,273
Ludwick Hartman..... 50
Henry Hoke..... 100
Jacob Kipp, not taxed.....
George Knopp..... 981
George Lashell's, tavern and store.... 1,673
Adam Livingston..... 3,000
David Little..... 528
William Long, s. m., for Rev. Henderson..... 1,111
Henry Little..... 75
Daniel Longnecker..... 788
Gilbert Leonard..... 3,138
William Long, Sr., grist, saw-mill and three slaves..... 2,211
Robert McIntire, weaver..... 50
John McGuffin, weaver..... 75
John Morrow..... 956
Michael Moret..... 760
John McClure..... 1,118
John McClelland, for John Patterson..... 100
Christian Mieshe..... 1,104
Capt. Robert McIlhenny, not taxed..
Jacob Muskenunk..... 1,430
George Muskenunk for Widow Crowell..... 70
William McGrew†..... 132
John Montfort..... 2,180
Jacob May..... 982
Andrew Miller..... 1,426
Daniel Montieth..... 70
Henry Martzall, formerly Peter Sharp property..... 778
William McMaster, weaver for Anthony Deardorff..... 774
Samuel Neely, not taxed..... 50
John Neely..... 150
George Oyster..... 70
Samuel Orsburn..... 1,673
John Rattorff, weaver..... 1,072
Christian Ropp..... 50
Samuel M. Reed..... 214
David Routzong, not taxed.....
John Routzong..... 920
DavidRoss..... $1,563
Jacob Rex, s. m., carpenter..... 100
Peter Rufelberger, blacksmith..... 271
George Rumble..... 896
Jacob Rumble, weaver for John Myers 180
John Rumble..... 70
Henry Rumble..... 100
John Rinehart..... 1,100
Peter Rogers, weaver.....
Widow Rossler.....
Tobias Starry for Simpson..... 1,955
Henry Snyder for Squire Breen..... 1,960
John Sample..... 1,973
Andrew Sigler or Zeigler..... 1,330
Thomas Sanders..... 50
Henry Saltgiver..... 1,478
Lawrence Sneeringer..... 250
George Spangler..... 1,318
Jacob Spangler..... 150
James Starling, weaver..... 30
Lashel's half lot in Hunterstown..... 50
Judge William Scott, Bedford..... 1,338
William Sweet, not taxed.....
David Scott..... 1,145
George Strossell, blacksmith, formerly Buamgarter..... 100
Francis Stallsmith..... 1,073
Elizabeth Tate, widow..... 1,073
Adam Tawney..... 753
Hannah Tawney, widow.....
Philip Thomas, distiller..... 1,748
Jacob Taughenbaugh for Val Fickes..... 60
Samuel Tagert, formerly S. Reed.... 496
Dines Vandine, weaver..... 1,028
David Vanderbilt, s. m..... 51
Thomas Vantine..... 630
Garret Van Arsdal, formerly Lawrence Montfort..... 1,000
Isaac Van Arsdal..... 1,000
Stephen Wible, for Wilsons..... 1,000
William Walker..... 1,330
George Williamson..... 480
Peter Williamson..... 1,308
Thomas Wilson, s. m..... 170
Robert Wilson..... 1,456
William Wilson, not taxed..... 774
Jacob Wart..... .....
George Wart..... 2,023
Burke Wart..... 170
Moses Wright..... 160
James Whitford..... 30
John Yong..... 70
Adam Yeage, Sr..... 571
Adam Yeage, Jr..... 1,314
..... 70

The single men residing in the township, other than those named above, were Joshua Bercaw, John Baitler, William Cashman, Jacob Colesmith, weaver; Jacob Cassatt, David Demaree, tanner; Daniel Demaree, tanner; Henry Gallentine, tailor; John Gilliland, William Long, Jr., Alex. Long, James McCafferty, George McCause, John Moses, John McMaster, James McGlaughlin, weaver; Neal McCoy, William Proctor, John Proctor, Andrew Rassler, William Ross, tailor; John Saltgiver, William Sterling, weaver; John Tawney, Christopher Thomas, James Thompson, Cornelius Van Arsdal, Garret Van Arsdal, John Yeago and John Yeagy.

†One slave.

In June, 1758, there was a review of Adams County soldiers twenty-two miles west of York, and one also at Hunterstown. David Hunter, the founder of Hunterstown, was captain of the militia in 1758, and served under Gen. Forbes in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. George Stevenson, writing in May, 1758, to R. Peters, secretary of the province, states that he appointed David Hunter and Benjamin Smith, of Hunterstown, a committee to meet Sir John St. Clair. The National Guard, a company of forty-five men, was organized at Hunterstown February 12, 1859, with Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, captain, William N. Sanders, lieutenant. The soldiers from Straban, who answered the call of April, 1861, were Theo. C. Norris, third sergeant; William F. Weikert, and James W. Ford. They were mustered in with company E, second regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the winter of 1867-68 the Straban Infantry was organized.

A part of this township belonged to the "Manor of the Maske," as laid out for the Penns in 1740, and shared in all the fortunes of that manor. Among the entries of land made prior to 1842, and recorded April 2, 1792, were those of William Stephenson, in May, 1741; Andrew Levenstone, in May, 1740, and John Simple or Sample, same year; a few other settlers in the manor may have owned lands in this section; but there is no specific record extant. Outside the manor lines were the settlers, whose death record is given in the history of the old Pines Church.

The "Pines" Presbyterian Church, a pioneer concern indeed, was contemporary with the old church of "Great Conowago." In the eastern end of the present St. Paul's Cemetery this church stood until 1803, when it was removed to give place to the first Union log church building at that point. Among the Irish Presbyterians interred there, headstones were erected to those named in the following list, name and date of death being given: William Long, 1806; John Monteith, 1789; Jennet, his wife, 1791; Alex McIntire, 1786; Margot Kerr, 1753; Archibald Douglass, 1762; Hugh Caldwell, 1785; Josiah Kerr, 1781; Mary, his wife, 1801; Mary Kerr, 1814; George Horn, 1832; Arch Coulter, 1806; Susanna Coulter, 1814; Elinor Coulter, 1815; Martha Coulter, 1811; Robert Sturgeon, 1759; Robert Lorimer, 1773; Margaret, wife of Robert McCorkle, 1809; William McFarland, 1782; Thomas McCauslin, 1789; Nanie McFarland, 1782.

The "Pines" or St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the Hunterstown and New Chester road, was commenced April 27, 1861, and completed in the fall. Close by it is the old cemetery of the district, and within this village of the dead is the still older cemetery referred to in the history of the Pines Presbyterian Church. Here, late in the last century, a number of the early Irish settlers built a log church, which was razed in 1803, when the first Union Lutheran and Reformed Church was built, which continued in use until the present house was erected. The materials of the old house were used in building a house at New Chester now belonging to John Kuhn. The ministry of this church, from 1803, is identical with that of the other Union Lutheran Churches in this district.

*The Methodist Episcopal Society** of Hunterstown dates back for membership to 1739, when Revs. Henry Furlong and John M. Jones visited the neighborhood and preached to the few Methodists then to be found here. A century later the first steps were taken to organize a society, when Revs. Josiah Forrest and Wesley Howe preached in one of the houses in the neighborhood. In later years the Gettysburg preachers held services in the old schoolhouse

*A great Methodist Episcopal camp meeting was held on the James Brinkerhoff farm three miles from Gettysburg, on the York Pike in August, 1828.

near the eastern end of the village, and from that time forward this church has been an institution here.

The brick church, erected at Hunterstown in 1858 by the Methodist Society, was dedicated January 19, 1859. This building was blown down September 3, 1879, and in its place was erected the present house, dedicated April 4, 1880. The church belongs to York Springs Circuit, which was formed out of Gettysburg in 1844.

The German Reformed Society of New Chester dates back to 1803, when the Pines Union Church was erected. In 1862 the Stone Church at New Chester was begun and the building was dedicated in March, 1863. Around it is a well kept cemetery, and the church itself is a substantial and neat building.

HUNTERSTOWN.

This place was platted in 1749 or 1750 by David Hunter, who came from Ireland about 1741, and cast his fortunes with the Pine Ridge settlers. It was known as "Woodstock" in early years, and about the close of the last century was called "Straban Center." During the Revolution this little settlement was "the hot-bed of rebellion;" but fortunately for its history, the rebels opposed foreign oppression, and fought with such prowess throughout the Revolution, that Lafayette himself said: "It is no surprise the French were defeated twenty years ago, when the late oppressor of the colonies brought forward such yeomanry against them." The people were part and parcel of the Marsh Creek settlement. The village is the center of a rich country, possesses a few general stores, a hotel, two churches, and a number of private houses. Granite Hill Station, on the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad is the shipping point. Hunterstown postoffice was established about 1826 with George Armor postmaster. In April, 1858, E. M. Felty was appointed to the office, *vice* Simon Melhorn (deceased). Mrs. Jane King has been postmistress here several years.

In January, 1805, the 530 acres of the deceased Stephen Giffen, together with a good orchard, buildings, etc., were offered for sale. The old Joseph McKelip brick tavern at Hunterstown was purchased in 1818 by Thomas McKelip, who carried on the tavern and mercantile business. John Gourlay and Abram King were appointed a Savannah relief committee at Hunterstown in February, 1820.

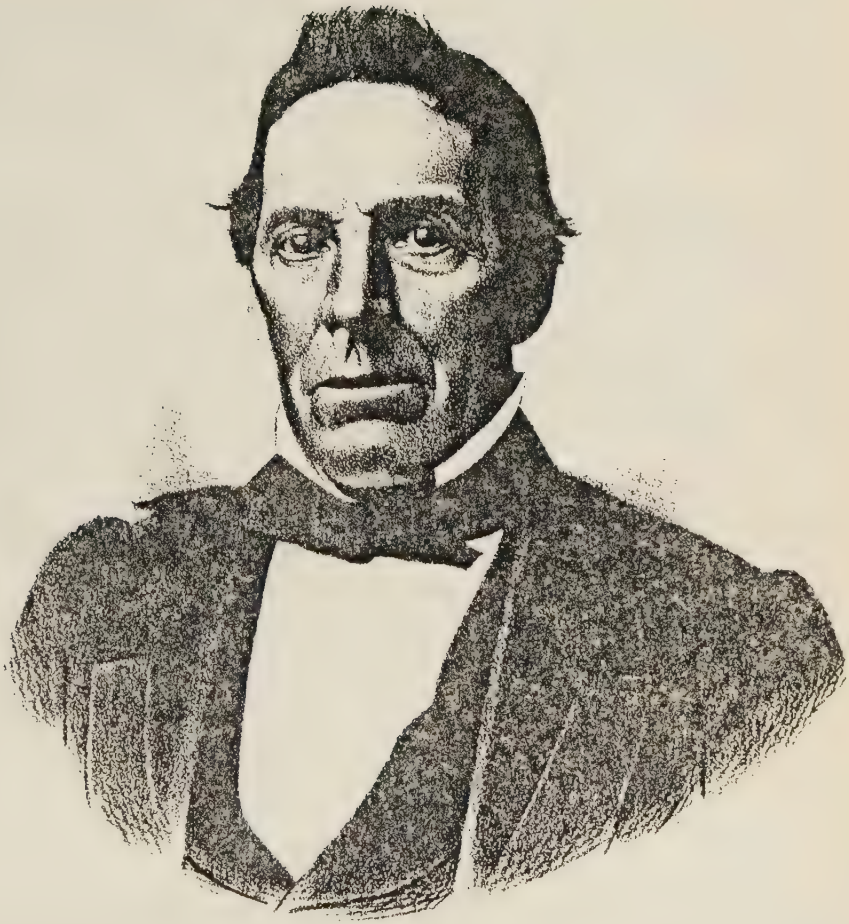
CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Great Conowago Presbyterian Church.—This church is located five miles northeast of Gettysburg, near the village of Hunterstown, and takes its name from Conowago Creek. The date of the organization of this church can not be exactly determined. It was, doubtless, organized about the time of the settlement of the Scotch-Irish in this part of the country. The earliest recorded mention of it is found in the minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal in 1740, and from this period we date its history. For a number of years the church seems to have had no settled pastor. Religious services were kept up by supplies appointed by the Presbytery; among them we find the names of Revs. Samuel Caven, Lyon, Steel and Hindman. In 1749 this congregation called its first pastor, Rev. Samuel Thompson, who accepted this call. He remained as pastor of this church for a period of thirty years, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned. He died in 1787. In 1780 a call was made out for the Rev. Joseph Henderson, promising him in the faithful discharge of his duties 697 bushels of wheat for his salary. He accepted the call and was ordained and installed June 20, 1781. The first church erected by this congregation was

built between the years 1743 and 1749. It was a log building, near the site of the present church. It was primitive in every way; rough benches were used for seats; there were no stoves in the building; the only heating apparatus was a private arrangement called a "foot-stove," a sheet-iron box, in which was placed a quantity of charcoal embers, and the whole encased in a wooden box, sometimes elaborately carved. This the worshiper carried with him into his pew, and upon it placed his feet. One or two specimens of these portable furnaces may still be seen in the neighborhood. In the sixth year of Mr. Henderson's pastorate, the old log (church) gave way to the present building, which is of stone, and shows by the style of its architecture that it belongs to a past age. In the front gable of the building is a circular stone with this inscription: "Re. Ioseph Henderson Meetind House, 1787." Although the mosses of almost a century have gathered on the foundations of this church, the walls appear as firm and perfect as when first built. Mr. Henderson continued to be pastor of this congregation for eight years after the erection of the church. In the year 1795 he resigned. From the retirement of Mr. Henderson to 1800 the church was without a pastor. In 1798 these churches were united in one charge, and in 1800 they made out the call for Dr. McConaughy.* Each church was to have half of Dr. McConaughy's time, and pay half of his salary, the whole of which was $400. Dr. McConaughy was a native of Adams County, born in Menallen Township September 20, 1775. He graduated at Dickinson College with the first honors of his class, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle October 5, 1797. Dr. McConaughy was pastor of this church from 1800 to 1832.

The next pastor of this church was the Rev. James C. Watson, D. D., who was installed pastor for half his time in connection with the church of Gettysburg, which had the other half of his time, October 14, 1832. Dr. Watson resigned this charge in 1849 and with his resignation the union between this church and the church of Gettysburg in one charge ceased. During the vacancy which followed the resignation of Dr. Watson, and the calling of the next pastor, the church building was repaired and remodeled somewhat. The entrance was changed from the side to the end. A vestibule and choir gallery were added, and the old goblet-shaped pulpit, with its sounding board, gave way to one of more modern style. After a vacancy of little over one year, the congregation united in a call for the Rev. I. N. Hays, of Cannonsburg, Penn., which he accepted, and was installed October 10, 1850. In 1854 Mr. Hays responded to a call to the church of Middle Spring near Shippensburg, Cumberland County and the Presbytery dissolved the relation June 13, 1854. This was the shortest pastorate in the history of the church. Here occurred a vacancy of four years, during which the church weakened in numerical strength partly on account of immigration to other parts, but very much owing, no doubt, to its being without a pastor. A union was sought with Lower Marsh Creek, and these two churches were formed into a pastoral charge, the agreement being made June 6, 1857. In August of the same year a call was made out for the pastoral services of Rev. John R. Warner. Mr. Warner accepted the call, and entered upon his duties as pastor in November, 1857, but was not installed till April 23, 1858. During his connection with these churches the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and both of the church edifices were used for a short time as hospitals for the enemy. Mr. Warner sent his sermons, and many papers valuable to the congregations, to Chambersburg for safe keeping. These were all lost in the burning of that place July 30, 1864. Mr. Warner

*Afterward president of Washington College, Penn.



Isaac E. Wiesman

resigned this charge in 1867. For two years from this time this church was again without a pastor, but not without preaching. Rev. E. Ferrier, D. D., then a professor in Pennsylvania College, supplied it most of the time. January 23, 1869, a call was made out for the present pastor, Rev. W. S. Van Cleve for half his time—Lower Marsh Creek to have the other half. Mr. Van Cleve entered upon the duties of the pastorate April 1, 1869. The call was formally presented and accepted at a meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle in Shippensburg, on the second Tuesday of April, 1869, and in May following the relation was consummated by the following committee: Rev. John A. Crawford, D. D., I. N. Hays and I. M. Patterson. Mr. Van Cleve still continues in this relation.

NEW CHESTER.

New Chester or Pinetown, and in early days called "Martzallville," was surveyed for Henry Martzall in 1804 (then owner of the Peter Sharp tract) a year after Union Church was erected on Pine Ridge, and fifty-five years after the old Presbyterian Church was built on the same site. Theodore Taughinbaugh was appointed first postmaster at New Chester in 1834. The village is located in the valley of the great Conowago and partly on the side of Pine Ridge. The location possesses many of those pleasing features which valley, hill and river confer. In the lower part of the village is the new German Reformed Church, built in 1862–63. The hotel known as the "Kuhn Temperance House," a few stores and a number of pleasant homes make up New Chester of to-day.

PLAINVIEW.

This is the name given in 1876 to a postal hamlet near the north line of the township. R. McIlhenny is postmaster.

GRANITE HILL.

This village was so named when it was laid out in 1858, and the railroad was built to this point. It is also a post-town, with A. Hoke in charge.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

TYRONE runs south from the north line of the county to Conowago Creek, bounded on the west by Menallen, Butler and Straban Townships, and on the east by Huntington and Reading, being very irregular in form. Bermudian Creek marks its northeastern boundary from the line of Cumberland County to the angle on the Trimmer farm. A number of miniature streams flow from the east into this creek. Conowago Creek runs along its southwestern line, while one of the main feeders of this creek forms its southeastern line, dividing it from Reading. A few small streams run west and south from the water-shed. The elevation at Heidlersburg above the Atlantic is 541 feet.

The township contains a large area of fine arable land, which has yielded plentifully for over a century. There are outcrops of quartzite, rose-tinted, with curious fracture, coarse ingrained trap, blue and white streaked slate-rock trap, ferruginous cross-grained trap near Idaville. In June, 1872, the Cranberry Valley iron ore beds were discovered on Emanuel Spangler's farm.

The last stone bridge built in the county, if we except railroad bridges, was that at McKnight's Ford on the Harrisburg road crossing of the Conowago. This was constructed in 1823 by David Diehl at a cost of $1,950, and is still standing on what is known as the Dr. W. R. Stewart farm. In 1850 John F. Felty erected a wooden bridge over the Great Conowago, on the Harrisburg road, for $183. In 1859 J. M. Pittenturf erected a wooden bridge over a branch of the Great Conowago on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg road for $247. In 1868 J. M. Pittenturf and brother erected a covered wooden bridge over the Conowago at Snyder's Ford, on Hunterstown and York Springs road, for $2,797.

The number of tax payers in Tyrone Township (1886) is 323; value of real estate, $360,808; number of horses, etc., 334; number of cows, etc., 341; value of moneys at interest, $46,124; value of trades and professions, $5,865; number of carriages, 156; number of gold watches, 4; of silver watches, 1; of acres of timbered land, 1,976.

The population of Tyrone in 1800 was 512; in 1810, 648; in 1820, 840 - 418 males, 417 females and 5 free colored; in 1830, 817; in 1840, 757; in 1850, 891; in 1860, 960; in 1870, 1,009 (4 colored), and in 1880, 985.

The assessment of Tyrone for 1801 was made by Peter Ferree, assisted by Nathaniel McGrew and Frederick Shull. The total value was placed at $83,432, and the tax levy of 21 cents per $100 collected by John King and Thomas Hammond.

Leonard Apley, shoe-maker	$225
Nicholas Anthony	1,285
John Brougher, executor of George,	1,440
John Brougher	583
Jacob Bream,	860
Henry Bream,	1,208
Executors of Alexander Brown*	1,616
Samuel Brown	58
John Bacom	785
Conrad Chronister	712
John Cooley, cooper	167
Abram Cline	368
Anton Cline	771
Henry Crishamor, not taxed	
William Delap	1,889
John Delap	355
John Dodds, deceased	938
John Duffield	2,274
Martin Detrick	1,092
Michael Detrick	1,278
Daniel Deardorff	1,652
John Doran	
James Elliott	1,942
Peter Free	1,808
Jacob Fidler	1,760
Conrad Fidler	586
Peter Fidler	1,257
Philip Fissle	873
George Fox	3,300
Henry Fissle	696
Abram Fletcher, tailor	42
Thomas Hammond	613
Christian Hostetter	681
Jacob Hofsinger, weaver	6
Hugh Johnston, tailor	
John Johnston	
John King†	1,994
Hugh King†	$2,666
John Miller	6
Nicholas Miller	633
Conrad Miller	193
James McKnight	2,167
William Mealy	1,738
Alex McGrew	1,793
George Meals	827
Finley McGrew	1,061
Nathaniel McGrew	767
James McCreal	26
Jacob Myers, mills	2,368
Peter McGrew, carpenter	
Adam John Miller, shoe-maker	
John Muntorff	56
Ludwick Mull	31
James Neely	1,610
Jonathan Neely	1,831
Jonathan Neely, stiller	44
John Nickle, carpenter	6
Samuel Neely	26
Widow Jackson Neely	26
Henry Nelaugh, shoe-maker	
William Neely	1,568
John Owens	2,557
Thomas Porter, weaver	638
John Reed, deceased	700
Windle Rockey	248
Jacob Roudabush	6
Anthony Switzer	948
William Smith, shoe-maker	
Rudolph Spangler	1,504
Rudolph Spangler	1,500
Peter Spangler	758
Peter Spangler	960
Jonas Spangler	26
David Stuart	1,618

*One slave.
†Two slaves.

John Shutrom	$162	Samuel Walker	$1,690
William Sterner	52	Joseph Walker	20
Peter Studebaker, weaver	58	Robert Wray	1,219
John Snarr, nailer		Robert Wray, unseated lands	325
Henry Sriver	786	John White	1,184
Frederick Shull	1,901	Nathan Walker	2,314
Samuel Thomas, tanner	425	Nicholas Wertz	626
Mathias Taughinbaugh	52	James Walker	1,780
David Trimmer	1,488	Thomas Wear	100
The Overseers of the Poor for and in behalf of township, 139 acres	15	William Walker	3,656
Philip Venis	72	John Wiland	46
		John Wise	75

Single freeman; John Apley, blacksmith; Henry Cline, blacksmith; John Dodds, David Copperstone; Nicholas Taughinbaugh, sadler; Samuel Duffield, William McGrew, James McKnight, John McKnight, Patrick McLee, William Morris, Joseph Neely; Joseph Neolaugh, shoe-maker; Joseph Porter, John Smetts; Peter Thomas, tanner; John Van Dike, William Walker, Andrew Walker, Robert Walker, James Walker, James Wray, and James, son of Samuel Walker.

James Bracken, of Tyrone Township, was ordered to surrender to a justice of the peace by the board of attainder in 1778.

On November 22, 1834, a meeting of the people of Tyrone was held at the house of Col. Baltzer Snyder to consider the common school system as established by the Legislature April 11, 1834. James McKnight presided with Jacob Fidler; secretary, Jacob Bream; John Duffield, Col. B. Snyder, J. S. Neely and Peter Fidler were appointed to draft resolutions. These resolutions denounced the act as aiming to rob the farmers, and asked for its repeal. J. L. Neeley voted against its adoption in convention of November 4. Adams was one of the fifteen counties which rejected the law.

Lake B. Ferree, of Heidlersburg, was the only soldier from Tyrone who reported to the call for troops in April, 1861. He was mustered in with Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In July, 1869, a volunteer militia company was organized at Heidlersburg, under the name "Tyrone Zouaves," with J. C. Pittenturf, captain.

The old Jacob Myers' fulling and grist-mill, in Tyrone Township, located on the Madam Steele property (purchased by her from the Penns in 1749), was built by Peter Brough, from whom Jacob Myers purchased it in 1794. This was in the Myers family until 1880, when H. J. Myers, the present railroad agent at New Oxford, sold it to the Holtz brothers.

HEIDLERSBURG.

This place, known in early years as Starrytown, was founded in 1812, by John Heidler. He offered a bonus to the first house-builder on the site, which was won by Michael Starry, who erected the first building here that year. Neither Starry nor Heidler were among the first settlers; neither were here in 1801; but owing to their enterprises of 1812, their names have ever since been identified with the history of this part of the township. The old fashioned hotels are named the "Farmers and Drovers" and "Travelers Rest." The little hamlet claims the regulation complement of merchants and tradesmen, but varies somewhat from places of this class in the volume of trade done.

In March, 1861, Peter Yeatts was appointed postmaster. In 1834 the total receipts for stamps at this office amounted to $20.34, and the stipend of the office about $2 for the year ending March 31, 1884. J. F. Houck has served in this office for a number of years.

CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Lutheran Society of Heidlersburg is almost contemporary

with the society of the Pines Church, attending services at York Springs. In early years Messrs. Raymond, Hensh, Herbst and Weyl preached here. In 1844 Rev. Jacob Ulrich held services in the old school building, and services continued here at intervals until 1861, when Rev. Peter Raby and the society erected the present house of worship.

The United Brethren in Christ organized a society here in 1840 in the old school building, and still continue to worship there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gardner's Station is a modern railroad town on the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad just south of Idaville. It is the shipping point for the northern settlements of Huntington and Tyrone Townships.

CHAPTER XLVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

LITTLE CONOWAGO CREEK forms the northeastern line of Union Township, separating it from Conowago. German Creek and its tributaries spread out through the southern and central divisions of the township, offering at once facilities for drainage and water-power for mills. A number of small streams flow southwestward into Maryland from the southern water-shed.

The township may be classed as level. Although not wanting in hill and dale, there are none of those abrupt elevations which mark the greater number of the other townships. The soil, in part, is known as limestone, but red gravel land is common. Underlying the township are great areas of iron ore and limestone. Near the Maryland line are found mica slate, chlorite slate with pyrite compact chlorite slate, mica slate, slate impregnated with iron, argillite, blue and white striped limestone, sandy yellow ocher.

The township was organized in 1841. The population in 1850 was 952 (3 colored); in 1860, 1,116 (17 colored); in 1870, 1,105 (10 colored), and in 1880, 1,180. The number of tax payers (1886) is 478; value of real estate, $529,291; number of horses, etc., 344; of cows, etc., 445; value of moneys at interest, $88,031; of trades and professions, $8,256; number of carriages, 138; of gold watches, 8; of acres of timber land, 741.

In 1839 John Camp* erected a wooden bridge near Joseph Sneeringer's mill, over the Little Conowago for $1,500. The earlier bridges, as well as modern ones, built on the borders of the township, are referred to in the sketches of Conowago, Mountpleasant and Germany.

Among the German emigrants of 1735-52 were thousands of redemptioners—poor, uneducated creatures, who were packed over here in filthy ships and sold at public auction at Philadelphia, the buyers paying their passage money. The Palatine redemptioners were usually sold for £10 each, and for from three to five years' servitude. It must be said, however, that the honest people descended from this class had no connection with the Hessians, who were hired and imported by the British to conquer the colonists. According to Baron Reidesel, all of this species who were not killed by the soldiers of the Revolution, or had not deserted from the British, were returned to the country where they were raised. They were fed while prisoners, and otherwise well treated by their patriot captors. Andreas Schreiber is said to have been the first permanent settler in Union Township in 1734.

A reference to the original assessment rolls of Conowago, Germany and Mountpleasant Townships will discover the names of heads of families and single men in this new division of the county in 1880. The Kitzmillers, one of whom killed Dudley Digges in 1752; Adam Forney, Andres Harger, Peter Ober, John Lemmon, the Sellens (subsequently Sells), Hans Ungefehr, Hans Morgenstern, George Marschtaler, the Scheilys, ancestors of the present Sheely family; Adam Weiser, Herr Juengling, Ludwig Schrieber, Herr Mosser, the Koontzes, Casper Bergheimer, Peter Weltie, Peter Reishert, Andrew Foreman, Dewalt Yungs, Kleins or Littles, Feltys, Wills, Stephen Ulrich, Abram Haul, Derrick, Jungblut, F. Schitz, Peter Jungblut, Dutteras, Millers, and others named among the original entries of the townships named above.

The land troubles began in 1841, when Zach. Butcher, a surveyor in the employment of the Penns, came to this settlement (then called "Digges' Choice" to survey lands for Adam Forney. The Maryland claimants remonstrated, but the surveyor carried his work forward. In his letter, dated Conowago, June 17, 1741, he gives the "Honble Proprietor" an idea of the "unreasonable creatures" on Marsh Creek, and adds the following postscript regarding this part of the county:

P. S. I was laying out some Land for Adam Ffarney, and Mr. Diggs sent his Son and Robert Owen to warn me off. They said the Land I was then Laying out was not theirs, but they own'd 7,000 acres, I asked them for their Draught, or shew me their bounds, I had no design to intrude on them. They went away mute, and would Do nothing. ZACH. BUTCHER.

In 1727 10,000 acres in the townships now known as Conowago, Germany, Union and parts of adjoining townships, were granted to John Digges by the Calverts. In 1732, two years after the Lillys and Owings made the first settlements in this county, John Digges had 6,822 acres of this tract surveyed, to which he gave the name of "Digges' Choice." A little later the Germans came, and shortly after the Penns claimed the tract as being within the boundaries of his claim north of the temporary line. In 1738 the dispute between the Penns and the Calverts was settled by "Royal order" of 1738, which declared the claims of Digges, Carrolls and others north of the Maryland line, to be valid; but still the question of the boundaries of "Digges' Choice" remained to be settled. Prior to 1746 this question was settled by Pennsylvania recognizing the claims of Digges, so far as they would not interfere with the German settlement. In 1746, however, young Digges and the Maryland sheriff came to arrest, and did arrest, Matthew Uirich and Adam Forney for trespass; but while *en route* to Maryland Nicholas Forney and others rescued the prisoners and put the captors to flight. Other attempts were made to keep off German trespassers until February 26, 1752, when Dudley Digges was shot by Jacob Kitzmiller. In 1767 the running of Mason & Dixon's line, and other measures, settled this land dispute for ever.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Lutheran Church, near Littlestown, was founded, November 13, 1763, by Rev. C. F. Wildbahn. In 1829 a brick building took the place of the old log-house erected under Rev. G. R. Hoffman, and in 1874 the present house was erected on the site of the church of 1829, under Rev. L. T. Williams. The pastors of this church have been Revs. John D. Shroeter, 1783 to 1806; John G. Grubb, 1806; G. R. Hoffman, 1826; Jonathan Ruthrauf, 1830; Jacob Albert, 1837; C. A. Hay, 1848; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1849; M. J. Alleman, 1856; F. Ruthrauf, 1857; S. Henry, 1859; P. P. Lane, 1868; L. T. Williams, 1870, and E. J. Metzler, 1875–86.

Christ Church (*Reformed*) was organized in 1747 by Rev. M. Schlatter, a

missionary from Switzerland, and the first church was built in 1755, rebuilt in 1798 and in 1878. The names of the first members are unknown, but there is a record of baptisms as early as May, 1747. The elders, in 1798, when the present substantial brick church was built, were Andrew Shriver and Jacob Parr. They, together with Conrad Duttora, Ludwig Mouse and Jacob Will, constituted the building committee. John Dysert was secretary. He was also the teacher of the parochial school. The church was incorporated in 1828, the charter bearing the signature of Gov. Schultze, and is dated March 5, 1828. The first trustees elected under the charter were John Wintrode, Michael Crouse, George Will, John Young, Samuel Shriver, John Snyder, George Duttera, Christian Heller and John Study. Jacob Keller was appointed treasurer. At the first communion in 1747 there were eighty communicants. The number of members at present is 350. The pastors who have served this congregation are named as follows: Revs. M. Schlatter, Jacob Lischy, T. Frankenfield, J. C. Steiner, W. Otterbein, C. Lange, C. L. Boehm, J. C. Gobrecht, C. Helfenstein, J. H. Wiestling, F. W. Bindeman, S. Gutelius, J. Sechler, J. M. Clemens, Casper Scheel, John Ault and J. Kretzing, the present minister. The location of the church is two miles east of Littlestown on the Hanover road on lands deeded by the Penns in 1759 to Michael Will in trust for the German Reformed Church. Value of church property, including church, cemetery, farm and buildings and parsonage in Littlestown, is $15,000 to $20,000. Dates of church buildings: built of logs in 1755; substantially of brick in 1798; and rebuilt and enlarged in 1878. The rebuilding of 1878 cost about $8,000.

The Mennonite Church, known as Hostetter's Meeting-house, a brick building east of Littlestown on the McSherrystown road, was erected in 1854, twenty years after the nucleus of a society was formed here. In early days the members met in private houses for worship and subsequently in the old school building, which stood near the site of the present meeting-house. Rev. John Hostetter, Rev. Isaac Hershey and Rev. Jacob Hostetter have served this society in the order of their names.

CEMETERIES.

The Mennonite Graveyard dates back to 1854. Rev. Isaac Hershey, who died in 1880 in his eightieth year, was buried here. Many of the old members preceded him as tenants of these grounds.

Christ Reformed Church Graveyard was laid out on the east side of the church in 1750, and subsequently enlarged until graves surrounded the building. The oldest date on the head-stones is 1772.

SELL'S STATION.

This place, located on the Littlestown Branch Railroad, is named after one of the settlers of 1735, Sellen or Sell. It dates its existence back to 1857, when the railroad was opened through the township; but the establishment of a postoffice there belongs to a later date. A. Sell, the merchant at this point, has served in this office for a number of years.

CHURCH STATION.

This place, formerly known as Kreutz Kirche, also dates back to the beginning of settlement. In 1752 one John Kreutz, since Anglicized Cross, conducted a school here, and this with the fact that the old transept church existed, won for the place the Dutch name bestowed upon the settlement. The railroad and postoffice, always opposed to crossings of any kind, dropped the first and retained the second word of the original name and thus we have Church Station—a small hamlet, enlivened only by passing trains.

Vincent C. Bolden

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURGH.

H. LOUIS BAUGHER, D. D., Franklin professor of the Greek language and literature in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, was born in that place August 6, 1840, son of Henry L. Baugher, D. D., and Clara Mary (Brooks) Baugher. Henry L. Baugher was born in Adams County, Penn., July 19, 1804; was prepared for college by Rev. David McConaughy, of Gettysburg, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1826. In 1832 he became a professor in Pennsylvania College, and in 1850 was chosen president of that college. (An extended sketch of him will be found in the college records.) His death occurred April 14, 1868, the father of five children, who lived to adult age, of whom our subject is next to the youngest. H. Louis Baugher was reared in Gettysburg and educated in Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated in 1857. He subsequently was graduated in theology in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and spent a year in the seminary at Andover, Mass. He served as co-pastor of a church at Wheeling, W. Va., during the year 1863–64, and from 1864 to 1867 was pastor of a church at Norristown, Penn. A portion of the year 1867–68 he passed in Europe, and the latter year served as pastor of a church at Indianapolis, Ind. From 1869 to 1880 he was professor of Greek in Pennsylvania College, and served as pastor of a church at Omaha, Neb., during the year 1880–81. From 1869 to 1873 he also gave instruction in New Testament Exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and supplied the department of Systematic Theology throughout the year 1883–84. In 1880 he received the degree of D. D., conferred by his *alma mater*. In 1883 Dr. Baugher supplied the chair of Greek in Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and was elected to a professorship of political economy, etc., in that institution, but declined to accept his former position in Pennsylvania College, to which he was recalled in 1883. Since 1874 Dr. Baugher has been connected, as editor and commentator, with the Lutheran Publication Society, and since the convention at Atlanta, Ga., in 1878, has represented the Lutheran Church on the International Sunday-School Lesson Committee. April 3, 1872, Dr. Baugher was married to Miss Ida, daughter of William Smith, of York, Penn., and to them one child, Bessie, has been born.

MAJ. ROBERT BELL, cashier of the First National Bank, Gettysburg, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born in Menallen Township, March 5, 1830, a son of James and Martha (McIlhenny) Bell, natives of this county and of Scotch-Irish descent. James Bell, the grandfather of the Major, was a non commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war, at the close of which he located on a farm in this county, where he passed the remainder of his days, an intelligent, energetic and highly esteemed gentleman. James Bell, Jr. (father of our subject), was born on the farm on which Maj. Bell now resides, and early in life learned the milling business, which, in connection with merchandising, he followed many years. He was the father of four children, of whom Maj. Bell is the youngest. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools and at Oak Ridge Academy. June 16, 1863, he enlisted in the United States service and raised a company of cavalry, of which he was chosen captain. The following year he was promoted to the office of major, and as such served until the close of the war, having been mustered out July 18, 1865. He participated in a number of engagements and battles, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865. Maj. Bell is one of the few who can present to the public the horse who shared with him the privations and dangers of war. In 1853 our subject married Abigail, daughter of Jacob King. Her grandfather, Hugh King, and her great-grandfather, Victor King, served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. The Kings were of Scotch-Irish descent, and pioneers of the State of Pennsylvania. To the Major and wife the following named children were born: Fannie J., James F., Nannie A., Martha A., W. W., Robert K., Carrie K. and J. Grant. The

parents are identified with the Presbyterian Church. Maj. Bell has through life been occupied principally as a farmer. Since 1867 he has been one of the directors of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, and its cashier since 1875.

G. J. BENNER, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born in that place April 13, 1859, a son of Jacob and Catharine (Snyder) Benner, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of whom further mention is made in the sketch of Maj. D. J. Benner elsewhere in this volume. The father is now living a retired life at Gettysburg. G. J. Benner was educated in his native town, having graduated at Pennsylvania College, with honors, in 1878. After completing his college course Mr. Benner taught one year in the institution, and, from 1879 to 1882, he was occupied as principal of the high school at Catasauqua, Penn. He then studied law at Gettysburg, and was there admitted to the bar December 31, 1881, and at once commenced practice, in company with Hon. W. A. Duncan, now deceased. Since 1883 Mr. Benner has been attorney for the county commissioners. He was also nominated for the office of district attorney of the county, but declined. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Red Men.

MAJ. H. S. BENNER, postmaster, Gettysburg, was born in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., October 1, 1830, son of Christian and Susan (Snyder) Benner, natives of Adams County and of German extraction. Christian Benner, grandfather of the Major, was among the pioneers of this section of the State, having come to Adams County in 1752. He was a farmer by occupation. The Major's father was also a farmer, and his children were four in number, of whom our subject is the eldest. Maj. Benner received a fair education in the schools of his neighborhood and in those of Gettysburg. He learned the trade of granite cutting, which he followed for ten years, after which he was employed as a railroad agent until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he promptly enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He served out the full term of his enlistment, and February 5, 1863, re-enlisted in the same company and regiment; was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and soon after became major of the regiment, and as such served until the close of the war in 1865. The Major was taken prisoner April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., and remained a prisoner of war ten months. He was twice wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1868 he was elected teller of the Gettysburg National Bank, and served until 1872 (five years). In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Gettysburg. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1870 he was married to Sophia A., daughter of Israel Yount. Our subject and wife are both identified with the Lutheran Church.

REV. PHILIP M. BIKLE, Ph. D., Pearson professor of the Latin language and literature in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, was born in Smithsburg, Md., December 1, 1844, son of Christian and Barbara Bikle, of German and French descent. The former by trade was a cabinet maker. Philip M. is the sixth born of nine sons and two daughters. He obtained the rudiments of an education in his native village. In 1860 he entered North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant, of which his brother, L. A. Bikle, was president. At the beginning of our civil war he returned to Maryland, where he taught a public school for one year. In 1862 he entered Pennsylvania College as a freshman, graduating with honor and the Latin salutatory in 1866. For one year thereafter he was occupied in teaching in the academy at York, Penn. He was ordained a minister in 1869, and from that year until 1870 he was professor of Greek and Latin in North Carolina College. From 1870 to 1873 he was the assistant principal of the female seminary at Lutherville, Md. During the years 1873 74 he took a post-graduate course at Dartmouth College, and from 1874 to 1881 was professor of physics and astronomy in his *alma mater*. Since the latter date he has held his present relation with Pennsylvania College. From 1874 to 1879 Prof. Bikle was the secretary of the Maryland Synod, and from 1874 until 1876 he was the secretary of the Lutheran Ministers' Insurance Association. He has also edited the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* since 1877, and has been one of the editors of the *Lutheran Quarterly* since 1880. He received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from Roanoke College in 1884.

EDWARD S. BREIDENBAUGH, A. M., Ockershausen professor of chemistry and the natural sciences in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born at the village of Newville January 13, 1849, a son of Rev. E. and Elizabeth (Swoyer) Breidenbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction, the former a retired minister of the Lutheran Church and a resident of Gettysburg. Edward S., who is the eldest of three children, was prepared for college under his father's instruction, entered the freshman class at Pennsylvania College, and was graduated from the same in 1868. During the year 1868 69 he served his *alma mater;* then for two years was in attendance at the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. From 1871 to 1873 he was a special student in chemistry at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, serving the last year as both student and instructor. In 1873 he served as professor of natural science at Carthage, Ill., and since 1874 he has filled the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in Pennsylvania College. Prof. Breidenbaugh was elected mineralogist of State Board of Agriculture in 1880. He is a member of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and

also a member of Prussian and German societies for the same purpose. The professor is the author of a number of publications on various subjects. He has added to the improvement of Gettysburg by the erection of one of the best dwelling houses to be found in Adams County. In 1873 he was married to Ida, daughter of Dr. John Kitzmiller, and a native of Schuylkill County, Penn., and of German descent. This union has been blessed with two children: Edna and Ida May. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics the Professor is a Republican. He is the present president of the gas company of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER (deceased) was born at Lebanon, Penn., July 12, 1783. He learned the saddlery business, and subsequently moved to York, where he married Miss Catharine Danner, and engaged in merchandising In 1818 he moved to Gettysburg and opened a drug and book store, which he carried on until his death in 1856, assisted by his son, Alexander D. Buehler, who conducted the business after his father's death, and still conducts it in the same building, the largest drug and book store in the county. Mr. Buehler was actively and prominently identified with the Evangelical Lutheran Church; became treasurer of the general synod and general agent of its various publications, and was largely instrumental in securing the location at Gettysburg of the theological seminary of the Lutheran Church. He was one of the founders of Christ Church, Gettysburg; was a member of the building committee, and served as elder from the organization of the church until his death. In 1838 he was elected a patron and also trustee of Pennsylvania College; in 1839 he was elected treasurer of that institution, and served as trustee and treasurer until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Alexander D. Buehler, the present treasurer, father and son thus continuously filling that position for a period of forty-eight years. Mr. Buehler died at Gettysburg September 7, 1856, leaving four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living and reside in Gettysburg.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, editor and attorney at law at Gettysburg, son of Samuel H. and Catharine D. Buehler, was born in Gettysburg January 2, 1821. He served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Adams Sentinel*; graduated from Pennsylvania College with the class of 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1856; editor of the *Star* from 1845 to 1857, and editor of the consolidated *Star and Sentinel* from 1867 to this date. He has served in various local offices, school director, member of town council, justice of the peace, postmaster, etc. He has been one of the trustees of Pennsylvania College since 1852; was secretary of the board from 1852 to 1867, and has been president of the board since 1870. He has also been for many years director of the theological seminary; member of the council of Christ Lutheran Church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school since 1853; frequently a delegate to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States; one of the directors and vice-president of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. November 10, 1849, Mr. Buehler married Miss Frances J. Guyon, of Rahway, N. J.

COL. C. H. BUEHLER, merchant, Gettysburg, a son of the late Samuel H. Buehler, whose sketch appears above, was born in the town in which he is now a resident, February 9, 1825. He is next to the youngest of eleven children, and pursued his studies in Pennsylvania College as far as the close of the sophomore year, when he withdrew from the institution and learned the printing trade in the office of the *Adams Sentinel*, after which he became associate editor with his brother, David A., on the *Star*. This business he was compelled to give up on account of failing health, and in 1858 he embarked in the coal and lumber business. On the breaking out of the war he entered the Union Army in the three months service as captain of a company. Subsequently he was commissioned major of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and as such served for a year and a half, when he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, retaining the command nine months, the period of enlistment of the regiment. He then returned to Gettysburg and resumed his business, in connection with which he has had the agency of the Adams Express Company for twenty-six years past. He has been twice burgess of Gettysburg and is now a director of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. He is identified with Post No. 9, G. A. R.; is Past Master in the Masonic order, and has passed all the chairs of the I. O. O. F. Col. Buehler, in 1860, was married to Anna Fahnestock, daughter of John Fahnestock, of German extraction, and to them have been born three sons, one surviving, Harry F., who has just graduated from Pennsylvania College. Col. Buehler is a member of the Lutheran Church and his wife of the Episcopal. The Colonel is a Republican of pronounced type.

HON. JACOB CASSAT (deceased) was born in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 7, 1778. His grandfather, Francis Cassat, was a French Huguenot, who married in Holland and came to this country in 1764, with his wife and children, of whom David, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one. The family became extensive farmers and influential citizens, and took an active part in the war of the Revolution. David Cassat reared a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—the sons all becoming distinguished members of society. Jacob remained at home on the farm and prepared himself by diligent study for the useful life he afterward led. He was entirely

self-taught, having attended school only three months. He was married in 1806 to Mary McConaughy. When still a young man he was chosen as an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and about the same time he started and organized, so far as is known, the first Sunday-school in Adams County outside of Gettysburg, and became its superintendent. He was an active church member and retained his position as elder and superintendent of the Sunday school without interruption till his death. When quite a young man he served as county commissioner, and afterward assisted in the defense of Baltimore in 1814. In 1819 he was elected to the State Legislature and served four sessions, and afterward to the State Senate, where he died on Christmas night, 1838, in the sixty-first year of his age. In politics he was a Whig, a man of great learning, ability and dignity, an eloquent debater, and while in the House and Senate a recognized leader of his party. On the night of December 25, 1838, on the occasion of what is known in the history of Pennsylvania as the "buckshot war," he made an impassioned appeal against mob rule, and with others was driven from the Senate chamber at the risk of his life. The next morning he was found dead in his bed. It is no exaggeration to say that at the time of his death he was the most prominent and honored man of his county. He was six feet in height, weighed about 170 pounds, was of dark complexion, amiable in disposition and dignified in deportment.

LUTHER HENRY CROLL, A. M., vice-president of, and professor of mathematics and astronomy in, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Middletown August 8, 1834. His parents, Abner and Rachel (Shelly) Croll, were natives of Dauphin County, Penn., and were of German extraction. Abner Croll in early life was a hatter, and followed mercantile pursuits in later years. Luther H. is the youngest of four children. He received his early schooling in his native town, subsequently attending the academy at Harrisburg. In 1850 he entered Pennsylvania College and five years later was graduated from the same, delivering the Latin salutatory of his class. That year he commenced teaching in Allentown Seminary, and there remained until 1857. He served as tutor in Pennsylvania College in 1857-58, when he became professor of mathematics in Illinois State University, located at Springfield, Ill., and as such served until 1861. At the latter date, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, the school formed a militia company, of which he was chosen captain. The excitement attending those times carried away most of the college boys, who went off to the war, many of whom afterward became commissioned officers, one rising to the rank of a brigadier general and another to the rank of colonel. The latter was killed, and was thought to have been the youngest colonel in the Union Army. From 1861 to 1862 Prof. Croll was principal of the academy at Middletown, Penn., and from 1863 to 1866 he occupied a similar position in a classical institute at Indianapolis, Ind. During this period he was a member of the United States Christian Commission, of which Gen. James A. Ekin was president. From 1866 to 1874 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Pennsylvania College, and of mathematics in the same institution from 1874 until 1880, and since 1873 has been vice-president of that college. August 27, 1866, Prof. Croll was married to Miss Jennie C., daughter of Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Shelbyville, Ind., of Scotch-Irish descent, and to this union have been born James S., Morris W., F. Roy and Elsie L.

REV. J. K. DEMAREST, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, was born in the State of New Jersey October 10, 1843, a son of Jasper and Catherine (Lozier) Demarest, whose place of nativity was New York City, and who were of French lineage. Jasper Demarest was employed in New York City for many years, and of his four children Rev. J. K. is the eldest. Our subject attended a select school in the city of New York, subsequently studied under the Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., and at the age of fifteen years entered the University of New York City, from which he graduated in 1863. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary, located in Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in 1866. For four years following his graduation he was occupied as a pastor of a church in the State of New York. He then removed to Kentucky, where he served in a similar position until 1872, when he returned to New York City, and was engaged in ministerial duties until 1875. In the latter year he removed to Gettysburg, having been chosen pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, his present position. December 18, 1866, Mr. Demarest married Miss Mary J., daughter of James H. McCampbell, of Scotch origin, and to this union have been born five children, of whom three are living: Bertha L., Letitia M. and C. R. Agnew. Mr. Demarest, politically, is a Republican.

LIEUT. SIMON J. DILLER, proprietor of the "McClellan House," Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., May 25, 1838, a son of Samuel and Lydia Diller, of French descent, natives of York County, Penn. The father was a farmer by occupation, also a manufacturer of woolen goods, and to him and his wife were born two daughters and six sons. Simon J. is a member of the sixth generation of the original Caspar Diller, who settled in Lancaster County about 1731. The family, originally from France, came from Germany to America. Caspar was the first who settled in Pennsylvania, and it was from him the Hanover branch of the family came. Of the sons and daughters of Samuel and Lydia Diller, Cyrus was a colonel of the Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served as a railroad contractor after the war, and died at Hanover in 1884, leav-

ing one child—Mabel; Belinda M. is wife of Thomas Evenden, of Williamsport, Penn.; Isaiah P. (deceased) went to California, where he was engaged in mining, at which he made a fortune, and returned in 1863; Elizabeth is the widow of Dr. David Ridgely, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1867; Adam S. is a farmer near Hanover; Simon J., the subject of this sketch, is in Adams County; William S. served as a major in the army, and is now in the custom house in New York City; Luthur Y. served as captain in the army, and is now engaged in the coal and lumber business in Adams County. As will be noticed from the preceding remarks the Diller family in question was represented in the civil war by four brothers, who were commissioned. The several members of the family are noted for their strength, and are generally large men. Simon J. and his five brothers were once weighed, and their combined weight was 1,636 pounds. Our subject grew up and was schooled in Adams and York Counties, served as a lieutenant in the war of the Rebellion, and has in the main been occupied through life as a hotel-keeper. In 1867 he was married to Miss Ella, daughter of Henry Albright, of Hanover, Penn., and to this union were born five children: Carrie Mary, Elizabeth R., Mammie, Simon and Daisy. Mrs. Diller is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Lieut. Diller of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity.

HON. WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, in his extraction a Pennsylvanian, was born in Franklin Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 2, 1836. He died at Gettysburg November 14, 1884, in his forty-ninth year. His paternal ancestors originally went from the neighborhood of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Donegal, Ireland, from whence, about the year 1750, his grandfather, Seth Duncan, immigrated to America, and located in Lancaster County, Penn. He there married and lived until late in life, when he removed to Abbottstown, then York (now Adams) County. Seth had a number of children, most of whom became notable people. His son, Adam Seth Enos Duncan, the father of the subject of this sketch, died in 1840, aged fifty-one years, and Mr. Duncan was left an orphan boy at the age of four years, with two other brothers but a few years older, to the charge of a widowed mother. He early showed an aptitude for intellectual pursuits, as he matriculated at the age of seventeen at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., in 1853. He graduated in the regular course, in 1857, as valedictorian of his class. This fact attests the eminent rank he attained while a college student as scholar, thinker and orator. After graduating he entered the law office of R. G. McCreary, Esq., at Gettysburg, and in due course was admitted to the bar in 1859. He applied himself zealously to practice. Industry, diligence and integrity brought with them the confidence of his associates, of the community, an extensive practice, and made his professional career a success. By the election of the people he filled the office of prosecuting attorney for Adams County from 1862 to 1865, and so acceptably that he was again chosen to fill the same position from 1868 to 1871. He was also for a long time solicitor for the county, and filled various other local offices. In November, 1882, he was elected to represent the populous and intelligent counties of Adams, Cumberland and York, comprising the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, in the Forty-eighth Congress. For several years Mr. Duncan was one of the most prominent members of the bar at Gettysburg, and was universally respected and admired. In politics he was a consistent Democrat. At his decease several memorial addresses on his life and character were delivered in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

CHARLES S. DUNCAN, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born here April 2, 1864, a son of Hon. William A. and Catherine W. (Schmucker) Duncan. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. His mother was of German and his father of Scotch-Irish lineage. The latter was born in Cashtown, Adams Co., Penn., in 1835, a lawyer, who met with marked success in that profession. He was elected to Congress in 1882, and died while serving in that body. He was a member of the Reformed Church. Charles S. is the eldest of four children, of whom William, the second child, is private secretary to Congressman Swope, of Washington, D. C., and John S. and Schmucker are students in Pennsylvania College. The mother was a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject grew to manhood in Gettysburg, and was graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1882; read law in the law department of the Pennsylvania University, and graduated in 1884.

SAMUEL EAHOLTZ, sheriff of Adams County, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., August 29, 1821, a son of Jacob and Catharine (Beiff) Eaholtz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin, the father having been a farmer through life. Samuel is the seventh child of nine sons and daughters, and was reared on the farm. He acquired a fair common school education in the schools of Adams County, studied surveying in 1840, and early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for twenty years, working in Butler and Franklin Townships. He was for a period of three years engaged in the hotel business at McKnightstown. Subsequently he bought a farm, and for several years, in connection with farming, engaged in the coal business. While a resident of Butler and Franklin Townships he held, at different times most all of the township offices. Mr. Eaholtz is a man of great

popularity and strict integrity. He was elected sheriff of Adams County in 1885, having been nominated by the Democratic party and endorsed by the Republican. In 1845 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Rex, of German origin, and a farmer by occupation. To this union was born Martha S., wife of George C. Beecher, of York County. Mrs. Eaholtz died in 1855, and Mr. Eaholtz, in 1856, was married to Catharine, daughter of Ferdman Meals, of German origin, and to this marriage were born Anna S., wife of Robert C. Jingle, a miller of Adams County; Susan K., wife of George Hartman; S. M., deputy sheriff; Sadie C., wife of Charles Cashman; Bertha W., Robert W. and Charles M. The second wife died in 1875. The family is identified with the Lutheran Church.

F. A. ELLIOTT, grocer, Gettysburg, was born near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., July 26, 1852, a son of Robert and Mary (Brown) Elliott, of English extraction. Robert Elliott in early life was a merchant, and later a farmer in the vicinity of Newburg. He was three times married, F. A. being the second child by his last wife. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving the usual district school education given to farmers' sons. He remained on the farm with his parents until about twenty one years old, when he found the irksome duties of farm life not to his taste, and went to Shippensburg, where he engaged as a clerk for three years with B. F. Landis. He then went West, where he remained one year employed as clerk. Returning to Shippensburg he accepted a position in a railroad eating house in Luray, Va., and was thus employed for upward of four years, at the expiration of which time he went to Cape May, where he remained but a short time, when he again returned to his native county. In 1884 he came to Gettysburg, and took charge of the eating house at Round Top, and in 1885 embarked in the grocery business on Chambersburg Street, where he carries a full line of groceries and queensware. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella J. Minnich, daughter of Alfred and Laura (Cresler) Minnich. She was a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and of German origin. To this union has been born one child—Lottie Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Lutheran Church. Thus far Mr. Elliott has been successful in life.

JOHN C. FELTY, Gettysburg, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Hunterstown, Adams County, March 25, 1849, a son of John F. and Mary (Neely) Felty. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the State, and were generally farmers. John F. Felty, whose death occurred March 17, 1876, at the age of fifty-eight years, was a farmer, and for twenty-six years a justice of the peace, was engaged in the settlement of numerous estates. Our subject is the elder of two children. His early life was spent with his parents on the farm. The foundation of his education was laid in the district schools and at the Hunterstown Academy. He entered the freshman class of Pennsylvania College in 1866, and was graduated from the institution in 1870. After graduation he became professor of Latin and Greek in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Penn., which position he held for one year. He then commenced the study of medicine, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the degree M. D. in 1873. He then located in South Bethlehem, Penn., where he served as one of the physicians to St. Luke's Hospital until 1876. He then returned to his native county, where he has since devoted himself to the study of his profession. Dr. Felty, by his professional skill and popularity as a gentleman, has acquired an extensive practice. He is a member of the Adams County and State Medical Societies; is an active Mason; a member of the Presbyterian Church. Since 1883 he has been the physician of the alms-house of Adams County.

MAJ. CALVIN GILBERT, of the firm of Gilbert & Smith, Gettysburg, was born in that place April 8, 1839, a son of Daniel and Ammy (Rice) Gilbert, former a native of Adams County, Penn., of English and German descent; latter a native of Frederick County, Md. The father was a coach maker by trade and carried on the business at Gettysburg for thirty years previous to the war. Of their eleven children eight are yet living, the Major being the second. Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, received the benefit of a public school education and learned the coach-maker's trade with his father. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently was transferred to the regimental band. After a service of one year, regimental bands being dispensed with, he returned to his company and served with same until November 21, 1862, when, by special order of the war department, he was mustered out of the service on account of having been a member of the regimental band. He then entered the commissary department as a clerk in the office of the commissary general at Washington, D. C., and in March, 1863, was commissioned captain and commissary subsistance of volunteers, serving as such until 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of major for meritorious service, in which capacity he served until October 26, 1865. His service being no longer required he was honorably mustered out. Maj. Gilbert then located at Chambersburg, Penn., and embarked in mercantile trade, continuing in same until 1868, when he commenced the manufacturing business in the same place, which he carried on until 1885, when he returned to his native town and engaged in his present business of general foundry and machine work. Maj. Gilbert is a public-spirited man, a Republican in politics, and while he lived in Chambersburg was always foremost in all public improvements;

for eighteen years he was an active member of the school board, having served both as secretary and treasurer of the board; he also took an active interest in the agricultural affairs of the county, being the representative of Franklin County in the State board of agriculture, and for fifteen years secretary of the county agricultural society. He is at present a member of the school board of Gettysburg and a member of the town council and chief of the fire department of the borough. He has frequently been a member of the district Republican conventions and also a representative to the State conventions. He is a member of the order of Red Men, of the K. of P., the I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason. March 12, 1862, he was married to Lavina L. Rex, whose parents were natives of this county, of German descent. To our subject and wife have been born five children, all yet living. Maj. Gilbert and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

CALVIN HAMILTON, principal of the public schools, Gettysburg, was born near that place November 29, 1841, a son of William and Evaline (Bayly) Hamilton. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Scotch settlers of the State, the Hamiltons having resided in Adams County since 1765, and were among the first merchants in the county. His great-grandfather enlisted in the Revolutionary war from Adams County, and served under Gen. Washington. William Hamilton was at one time clerk of the courts of Adams County. Our subject is one of eight children, six of whom are now living. He grew to manhood in his native town, whose graded schools he attended, and for a time was a student at Pennsylvania College, which he left in 1862, before graduation, and enlisted in Company K of the Pennsylvania Reserves; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, while defending his native town. On recovering from his wound he was mustered into and served in the Veteran Reserve Corps until the close of the war. On retiring to civil life he attended for a time the State Normal School, then located at Newville; subsequently he went to Illinois, and was there engaged in teaching for six years, when he retured to Pennsylvania, and for three years taught school at New Oxford. Since 1879 Prof. Hamilton has been a teacher in the schools of Gettysburg. In 1883 he was married to Miss Anna K. Hanaway, daughter of Ephraim Hanaway, of English descent. In politics the Professor is a Republican, and is now serving his fourth term as assistant burgess of Gettysburg. Both are identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder and a teacher in the Sabbath-school. He is a member of the G. A. R.

P. D. W. HANKEY, farmer, Gettysburg, was born in Frederick County, Md., August 11, 1830, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schriver) Hankey, natives of Baltimore County, Md., and of German descent, their ancestors some way back being among the early German families of this State. Isaac Hankey, grandfather of our subject, was a wheelwright, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Schriver, a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob Hankey, also a farmer, was the father of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity. P. D. W. is the eldest child, and his boyhood was spent in the rural districts, where he attended school and assisted his parents on the farm. Subsequently he entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated in the class of 1853. The same year he accepted a position as principal of Mount Pleasant Seminary, Berks County, Penn., which position he held eight years He had a taste for literary pursuits, but on account of failing health he was compelled to give up, in the main, the profession of teaching, which he did very reluctantly, and at the advice of his physician he engaged in farming, though he taught a portion of the time. In all he taught probably some seventeen years, a portion of which time he served as superintendent of schools of Adams County, in connection with superintending his farm, which consists of 254 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hankey for a period furnished supplies for schoolhouses and dealt in school furniture. In 1886 he sold off his stock and farming utensils, and moved to Gettysburg, to engage in the machine business. In 1875 he was married to Anna E. Hartman, a daughter of Henry Hartman, of German descent, and to them have been born two children: John Bright, named after the great English statesman, and Norma Grace. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hankey is a Republican in politics and has served as school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. CHARLES A. HAY, D. D., (elected 1865,) professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, German language and literature and pastoral theology, in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, is a native of York County, Penn., born at York, February 11, 1821, a son of John and Eliza (Ebert) Hay, the former of whom was a merchant and died at the age of twenty-eight years, having served in the war of 1812. John Hay, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, emigrated from Germany and located in York County, Penn., in pioneer times of the State. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Hay was the younger of his sons, and was but a babe at the time of his father's death. The brother died young, and the mother lived to be sixty-three years old, but never married again. Charles A. was prepared for college in the German Reformed High School, at York, and by Dr. Morris, at Baltimore, and at the age of fifteen he entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College, graduating from that institution in 1839. After his graduation he pursued his theological studies at Gettysburg, Penn., and in the universities of Berlin and

Halle, Germany, and after receiving a license to preach he became pastor of a church at Middletown, Md., in 1844. From 1844 to 1848 he was professor of German in his *alma mater* and of Hebrew in the theological seminary. The following year, 1849, he was pastor of churches at Hanover and Littlestown, Penn., and from 1849 to 1865 sustained a similar relation with the First Church, at Harrisburg, Penn. In connection with his present position in the faculty, he has, since 1866 been pastor of Christ Church at Gettysburg. He has been a trustee of Pennsylvania College since 1852; was president of the General Synod in 1881. He received the degree of D. D. from his *alma mater* in 1859, and from 1867 to 1880 served as secretary of that institution. He married, May 5, 1845, Miss Rebecca Barnitz, daughter of Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, at one time a member of Congress from York County District. Mrs Hay's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Dr. Hay's children are Frances E., wife of Rev. M. L. Heisler; John W., a physician of Harrisburg; Charles E., a Lutheran minister; Mary J., wife of Prof Himes, of Pennsylvania College; and Edward G., a Lutheran minister at Pottsville, Penn.

J. L. HILL, M. D., dentist, Gettysburg, was born in Fairfield, Adams Co., Penn., October 31, 1820, a son of James and Rebecca (Foster) Hill. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early English and Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania, having settled here prior to the Revolutionary war. James Hill was a tanner, an occupation he followed for many years in this county, though the latter part of his life was passed in Ohio. He was twice married, the Doctor being by the first marriage. Our subject's mother died when he was quite young, and he was reared among strangers until fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the tanner's trade with his father. Not liking the business he learned the jeweler's trade, and worked at manufacturing clocks and repairing watches both in Ohio and Pennsylvania. While engaged at this occupation he studied dentistry, and while practicing dentistry read medicine, and subsequently entered the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1846, and the same year commenced the practice of dentistry at Gettysburg, which he has continued to the present time. In 1847, Dr. Hill was married to Sarah M., daughter of William Witherow, and to this union have been born the following named: William Foster, a civil engineer, now of Albuquerque, N. M.; John L., a lawyer and justice of the peace, in Gettysburg; Harry H., a clerk, in Gettysburg; Mary Louise; Elizabeth T. and James M., a dentist, in Gettysburg. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Dr. Hill is a Republican. He is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, A. Y. Masons; also of the I. O. O. F., both of the subordinate and encampment lodges, and is a member of the Order of Red Men.

W. D. HOLTZWORTH, Battlefield Guide, Gettysburg, is a native of that place, born January 2, 1843, a son of Adam and Mary (Culp) Holtzworth, whose ancestors were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. Adam Holtzworth was a blacksmith by trade, which he carried on at Gettysburg for years. Our subject, the second of three born to his parents, was reared at Gettysburg, and there attended the public schools. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, young Holtzworth left the trade he was learning, that of a granite cutter, and enlisted in the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months, serving as corporal. After the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted, this time in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863. He was made a prisoner of war, was confined in Libby and Belle Isle, where he was "cooped up" for six weeks, then was exchanged. In 1864 he veteranized or re-enlisted in the same regiment, and was duty sergeant. He was wounded at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, having been shot through the left shoulder, which disabled him from active duty, but he remained with the regiment, and was given charge of the regiment letters. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and was mustered out of service May 12, 1865. In 1866 Mr. Holtzworth was elected register and recorder of Adams County on the Democratic ticket, and administered in that office until 1869. Since the latter year he has been employed as the guide to the battlefield of Gettysburg, and is, perhaps, as well posted concerning the great battle as any man now living. Mr. Holtzworth possesses a half-interest in a livery stable at Gettysburg, and has driven most of the generals who took part in the battle over the field while visiting the same. In 1885 and 1886 he traveled and delivered lectures in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was married to Evaline Lindsay, of Franklin County, and of German descent. Their four children now living are Charles, an assistant in the postoffice at Gettysburg; Mary; Harry and Alfred. The parents attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Holtzworth is a member of the G. A. R., and has been commander of the post at Gettysburg. He is a director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, and a member of the school board of Gettysburg. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

DAVID HORNER, M. D., was born in Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn., November 10, 1797. He was the son of Robert and the grandson of David Horner, who immigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the year 1760. Dr. David Horner received his classical education in the Latin school of Gettysburg, which was taught by Samuel Ramsey. He read medicine in the office of Dr. James H. Miller, a cultivated and eminent physician of his day, and who subsequently became professor of the theory and practice of medicine

in the Washington Medical College, at Baltimore, Md. From this institution Dr. Horner received his degree of M. D. As a physician he was faithful in the performance of his duty and was very successful. On the 24th of December, 1822, he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Brown Allen, of Savannah, Ga., by the Rev. David McConaughy. In politics the Doctor was a firm Whig and a decided anti-slavery man. In 1824 he was elected coroner of the county, to serve three years, and in 1842 was elected the second time to the same office. In 1844 he was nominated as a Whig candidate for Congress in this district, then composed of the counties of York and Adams. In this contest he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Moses McClean, Esq., of Gettysburg, the latter having received a majority of 872 in York, and the former a Whig majority of 711 in Adams County. The Doctor was elected in 1856 one of the associate judges of Adams County, a position he honorably and acceptably filled for two years. On the 9th of February, 1858, he died in his sixty-first year, mourned and honored in the community in which he had lived for more than half a century. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery. He left three children—two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Charles Horner, M. D., and the youngest, Robert Horner, M. D., are still living, and both are practicing medicine in Gettysburg, their native town. Mary Agnes Horner married the Rev. John K. Plitt, a Lutheran minister, and at the present time resides in Philadelphia.

DAVID KENDLEHART, retired merchant, Gettysburg. It is the purpose of this personal sketch to note the prominent characteristics of the individual to whom reference is made, and to hand down to posterity and to the future one who stands prominent as a citizen of Adams County and as a representative man. To describe the character of the individual whose name heads this sketch the first impress is set forth briefly in three words, to-wit: An honest man. He was born December 30, 1813, in Gettysburg, to John L. and Elizabeth (Flentgen) Kendlehart, natives of Germany, from whence come those citizens to whom the United States is as much indebted for her most industrious, substantial, wealthy and intelligent elements as to any other nationality on the globe. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and settled in Baltimore, Md., in 1804, and between 1806 and 1810 removed to Gettysburg where he spent the remainder of his days in honest toil, for the support of his six children, of whom David is the fourth. He, at the early age of twelve years, was apprenticed to the shoe-maker's trade, and has continued the same even to the present, and in connection with this he carried on a general boot and shoe store, giving his personal attention to manufacture and sale, for a period of over forty years. He found time, however, to attend to some of the city affairs, where his work required no pay. He was president of the city council when Gen. Early, the Confederate commander, June 26, 1863, made a requisition to the borough authorities for 60 barrels of flour, 7,000 pounds of pork or bacon, 1,200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 1,000 pounds of salt, 40 bushels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats, or $5,000 in money. This was the first sight of an army that had come to destroy and subdue, and no one but those who were here enjoying the fruits of their hard labors, can express the prevalent feeling when asked to surrender their own to the would-be destroyers of our Government; indeed, it must have looked like immediate suicide to refuse such a hostile, hungry army, but Mr. Kendlehart, in the absence of the burgess, responded as follows:

GETTYSBURG, June 26, 1863.

GEN. EARLY,

Sir:—The authorities of the borough of Gettysburg, in answer to the demand made upon the same borough and county by you, say their authority extends but to the borough; that the requisition asked for can not be given, because it is utterly impossible to comply. The quantities required are far beyond that in our possession. In compliance, however, to the demand, we will request the stores to be opened and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, etc., as may be asked. Further we can not promise. By authority of the council of the borough of Gettysburg, I hereunto, as president of said board, attach my name.

D. KENDLEHART.

Early in the morning of July 4, 1863, in company with George Arnold, Esq., of Gettysburg, and his two sons, he succeeded with great difficulty in getting through the Union lines, and reaching the headquarters of Gen. Meade, giving him the first information he had of the rebel retreat. Our subject has served his native city as burgess in a creditable manner. He naturally followed his father's political proclivities, that of a Democrat, but was strongly in sympathy with the abolitionists, and was out-spoken against the cause of slavery. During the operations of the fugitive slave law, Mr. Kendlehart was in front of his residence one morning, when a man by the name of Hartman drove up, and inquired for a justice of the peace. Mr. Kendlehart directed him to the office of D. A. Buehler, and while the stranger was performing his business there, our subject learned of the colored woman who was in custody of Mr. Hartman, that she and her husband were fugitives and were being taken back to their owner; that her husband had jumped from the vehicle a short distance from Gettysburg, pursued by a constable. Mr. Kendlehart insisted on her escape during her captor's temporary absence, which she did, and on Hartman's return to the buggy, he was wrongly informed of the whereabouts of the poor colored woman by Mr. Kendlehart, who had wanted her to make good her escape. It was subsequently learned that she met her husband a few days later, and they finally broke their chain of slavery. In 1841, Mr. Kendlehart was married to Eliza, a daughter of James Bowen, and has a family of five children: Mary C., Sarah L., Margaretta B. (the wife of William P.

McCartney); John L. (an attorney in Philadelphia), and J. William (a clerk in the Gettysburg National Bank). Mr. Kendlehart is a member of the I. O. O. F. By hard labor, strict economy and frugality he has placed himself in his declining years in affluent circumstances, thus enabling him to live a somewhat retired life.

J. J. KERR, retired farmer, Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams Co., Penn., August 12, 1809, a son of John and Jane (Hart) Kerr, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. J. J. Kerr now owns the farm where his grandfather, George Kerr, was born, and holds the original deed given by William Penn to one of his ancestors, which land, has, by will, since been in the family, transferred from one generation to another, all having been farmers by occupation. John Kerr, died in 1837, the father of five children, of whom J. J. is the youngest. The education of our subject was confined to the schools of the neighborhood, and he grew up among agricultural pursuits, following farming until 1872, when, after having accumulated a comfortable competency, he retired and moved to Gettysburg. He was married to Anna, daughter of Robert McClure, of Scotch-Irish descent, and to this union have been born four children. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been elder. In politics Mr. Kerr is a Republican.

REV. MOSES KIEFFER, D. D., retired minister, Gettysburg, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 5, 1814, the seventh son of Christian and Mary (Poorman) Kieffer, natives of the same county. The ancestors of our subject, on both sides, were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania and the male members of the family were mostly tillers of the soil. Our subject is a cousin to the Rev. Ephraim Kieffer, who is widely known through Pennsylvania, and of Dr. Kieffer, a prominent physician of Carlisle, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Kieffer grew to manhood in Franklin County, and in 1838 was graduated from what is now Franklin and Marshall College, receiving the highest honors of his class. On completing his college education he entered the theological department of that institution, where he remained two years, and at the same time was employed as tutor in his *alma mater*, teaching one hour per day. His first pastoral charge was at the Water Street Church in Huntingdon, Penn., accepting the call to that church in 1840, and serving the charge four years. He then accepted a call at Hagerstown, Md., where he was minister in charge seven years. From Hagerstown he went to Reading, Penn., and was there actively engaged in the ministerial work for five years. In 1855 he was elected president of Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, over which he presided nearly thirteen years, and of which he was the second president. When he took charge the college was in its infancy, and being anxious that it should succeed the Doctor really performed the work of two men, doing all he possibly could for the prosperity of the institution, and in his efforts overtaxed his strength, which compelled him to resign his position. Following this the Doctor was supply preacher at Sandusky City, Ohio, for one year and a half. He then returned to Franklin County, Penn., locating at Greencastle, where he was minister in charge of a church until 1874. That year he came to Gettysburg, where he was pastor in charge ten years, and where he is now living a retired life. During the late war, when the rebels burned Chambersburg, Penn., Dr. Kieffer was publisher of the *Quarterly Review* and other publications of his church, and the publishing house and office were, with the buildings, destroyed, and with them the manuscript of a work he had ready for publication. His contributions to the religious press have been many. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Catholic, but not a Roman.

WILLIAM THOMAS KING, merchant tailor, Gettysburg, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 11, 1829, the only son of John and Violet King (the Kings not related before marriage) The former was a native of Ireland and latter of Pennsylvania, both being of Scotch Irish origin, and strict Presbyterians. John King was one of three children brought to America by their parents, and in early and middle life was engaged in teaching school, but for some years previous to his death was a farmer. In 1830 he was accidentally killed by the running off of his team while hauling logs to aid his brother in the construction of a cabin on the frontiers of western Ohio. Three years after this the widow removed to Adams County, Penn., where she had relatives, locating in Straban Township. Our subject, then about four years old, was sent to the district school of the locality, at which he received the only schooling he got. When thirteen years of age his mother chose for him the tailoring trade and placed him in a shop as an apprentice, a proceeding he seriously objected to then, but has never had cause to regret since. He served an apprenticeship of six years; then traveled three years, working as a journeyman. In April, 1852, he embarked in the tailoring business at Gettysburg for himself, which he has since carried on, and at which he has gained the reputation of being a correct cutter and a fine workman, and to-day stands second to no other in the same line in his county. Starting business thirty-four years ago with small capital and limited resources he has, by good management and close application to business, together with the ability to please the public, built up a fine trade, and has been successful. Mr. King is an upright, honorable dealer, and a courteous, genial man. May 18, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Barrett, of Gettysburg, Penn., a lady of intelligence and refinement,

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and to whom Mr. King says he is largely indebted for the success in life he has attained. She is of Scotch-Irish and French descent, and to this union have been born six children: Ollivetta Jane, wife of W. G. Horner, of Emmittsburg, Md.; Emma Reed, wife of B. E. Snyder, of Chicago, Ill.; John Barrett, a railroad engineer; Fannie Violet; Mary Ellen and Thomas Starr. Mr. King is independent both in politics and religion, affiliating with no religious denomination, but is identified politically with the Greenback party. He served and was commissioned as first lieutenant and afterwards was acting captain of the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, and is a representative business man of Adams County. Three brothers, named King, and ancestors of Mr. King on his mother's side, took up land and were among the first, if not the very first, settlers on Upper Conowago Creek, in what was afterward known as the "Conowago Settlement," long before the county was formed and as early as 1735 or 1738.

J. A. KITZMILLER, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born in that place October 14, 1842, son of Samuel and Jane (Harper) Kitzmiller, natives of this county, and of German and Scotch-Irish extraction. The birth of Samuel Kitzmiller occurred in 1806, and in youth he learned the harness-maker's trade, which vocation he followed for many years. He is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years, and well cared for by his son, J. A. Of his nine children, six grew to maturity, one of whom, John, was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. J. A. Kitzmiller was reared in Gettysburg, and left the high school to learn the trade of blacksmithing. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States service, joining the same company and regiment as his brother John. He participated in several hard-fought battles, and while in an engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864, he lost his left arm. In 1865 he was elected prothonotary of Adams County, and subsequently was appointed postmaster of Gettysburg under both terms of President Grant's administration. He has served twelve years as school director of the board of Gettysburg, of which he was president for seven years. In 1879 he was elected burgess of Gettysburg, and in 1877 was appointed notary public, and served six years in that capacity. In 1869 he commenced the study of law under Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is manager and treasurer of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is identified with the O. of R. M. and G. A. R. He is the only surviving soldier who enlisted at Gettysburg that lost a limb in any battle. In 1866 Mr. Kitzmiller was married to Anna G., daughter of J. Henry Garlach, of German lineage, and to the marriage were born Ida M. and Lulie. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church at Gettysburg. Mr. Kitzmiller is indeed a self-made man. He takes a deep interest in local and national politics, and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president. He is one of the subjects of the famous Curtis-Kitzmiller letter during the Blaine and Cleveland campaign.

JOHN M. KRAUTH, attorney at law, Gettysburg, was born in that borough, March 3, 1846, son of Rev. Charles Philip and Harriet (Brown) Krauth, the former a son of Charles J. Krauth, a native of Germany. Rev. Charles Philip Krauth was the first president of Pennsylvania College, and one of the foremost educators in the State. He was born in Montgomery County, Penn., May 7, 1797; was twice married, and by each marriage had two children, those by the first marriage being deceased, John M. and Sarah P. being born to the second. President Krauth died May 30, 1867, and his widow and her daughter now reside with John M. (For a full sketch of President Krauth the reader is referred to the records of the college.) Our subject, at the age of eighteen, graduated from the Pennsylvania College, and in 1864, enlisted in the United States Signal Service, serving until August, 1865. He read law under the instruction of the Hon. D. McConaughy, of Gettysburg, was admitted to the bar November 18, 1867, and has since followed the fortunes of that profession. From 1869 to 1873 he served as assistant assessor of internal revenue; was a member of the school board from 1869 to 1886, when he resigned; and from 1877 to 1885 he served as postmaster of Gettysburg, and was elected district attorney of Adams County, in November, 1885. October 12, 1875, Mr. Krauth was married to Mary J., daughter of John S. Crawford, of Scotch descent, and to this union have been born the following named children: Harriet B., Elizabeth S. and Anna C. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Krauth is a director and secretary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and a member of post No. 9, G. A. R. He is a Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 336.

CALVIN P. KRISE, Gettysburg, was born in Freedom Township, Adams Co., Penn., September 1, 1834, a son of Abraham and Jane (Tott) Krise. The father was a native of Maryland, but passed almost his entire life in Adams County, occupied as a farmer until late in life when he retired from active work and removed to Gettysburg, where his death occurred in 1880 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Calvin P., the eldest son, was reared on a farm, and there taught to work by a good father, who was a regular Jacksonian Democrat, and who was a man of influence, but very stern and set in his way,

and of whom it was said he was seldom on the wrong side. Our subject attended the district schools in Freedom Township, and remained on the farm with his parents, until he enlisted February 27, 1865, in Company E, under Captain Giller of the Ninety-Ninth Regiment, P. V. I. At the close of the war he went West, and has since passed five summers there, yet his home and main business have been at Gettysburg, where he and his sister reside in comfortable dwellings located on Carlisle Street.

JUDGE WILLIAM McCLEAN, president judge, Gettysburg, was born in that town March 13, 1833, the eldest in a family of six children, a son of Hon. Moses and Mary (McConaughy) McClean, natives of this county, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The judge's ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of this locality, and were people of prominence, the McClean family having settled in Pennsylvania in about 1733. (In the sketch of Hon. D. McConaughy, and in the history proper of this volume, will be found the early history of the McConaughys). Moses McClean was a lawyer by profession, and died in Gettysburg in 1870, having practiced law there for half a century. He represented the people of Adams County in the State Legislature and the people of his district in Congress. Judge McClean graduated at what is now Washington and Jefferson College (then Washington) in 1851. He read law in Gettysburg, under the instruction of his father, and subsequently furthered his studies at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, from which time until 1874 he was in active practice. In 1873 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the following year was elected president judge, in which capacity he served ten years, and at the expiration of that time, on the meeting of the four conventions of the two counties comprising the district, he was renominated by both Democrats and Republicans without opposition, and at this time is serving the second term in that office. It is said of him that he does his duty fearless of friend or foe. In 1855, Judge McClean was married to Miss Fannie Riggin, a native of Maryland, and of English descent. The children (now living) born to this union are Hannah Mary, wife of Rev. Charles M. Stock of Bedford County, Penn.; Olivia C.; William, a lawyer of Gettysburg, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and of the law department of the University of Georgia. Mrs. McClean died in 1867, and in 1874 the judge married Miss Matilda Gates of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and of Irish origin. The union was blessed with two children, one—Saint John - surviving. Judge McClean lost his second wife in 1885. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. The judge is also a member of that church, has been church warden for several years and has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

COL JOHN H. McCLELLAN, retired, Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 5, 1808. His grandfather, William McClellan, the second, was born near Coleraine, Ireland, in 1735, and came with his family to Marsh Creek, York Co., Penn., in 1739, died in 1796, and was buried on the farm in the family grave yard. William McClellan, third, was born June 21, 1763. He was married to Mary Magdalen Spangler, of York, daughter of Mr. Baltzer Spangler, of that town, January 31, 1788; died at Marsh Creek, and was buried in the family grave yard July 27, 1831. William, third, was quite an active, public spirited man, and was once high sheriff of York County. His family consisted of four boys and eight girls. The boys were William, Baltzer, George Washington and John H., the last named, the only one now living, being the subject of this sketch, occupying the old hotel in the town of Gettysburg, which his father purchased from the executor of James Scott, in 1808, and which has been in the family ever since. William, fourth, the eldest son of William, third, was quite a prominent citizen. He had one son and four daughters. He was born December 22, 1789, and died May 4, 1845. William B. McClellan, his son, was an attorney at law, and died in 1863. The fifth William and his son, William B. McClellan, the sixth, are still living in Texas. Our subject received but limited educational advantages, and began life as a clerk in the bank at Gettysburg, which position he filled for thirty-three and one-third years, one-third of a century. He has been a successful business man, and has recently erected a block of buildings in Gettysburg, which stand as a monument to his enterprise. In 1840 he was appointed treasurer of the county, and served until 1843, when he was elected to the same office. Mr. McClellan is identified with the Presbyterian Church, and is highly esteemed for his excellent qualities. He has never married. "Col." McClellan, as he is familiarly called, related that, in 1842, he had the pleasure and rare experience of riding in a balloon from Gettysburg to the vicinity of York, two miles high (see Wise's history). He is now in his seventy-ninth year.

HON. DAVID McCONAUGHY, attorney and counselor, Gettysburg, was born in that place July 13, 1823, a son of John and Margaret (Patterson) McConaughy, natives of this county, and of Scotch Irish descent. The McConaughy family were among the first settlers of Adams County, and one of the most prominent of her pioneers. David McConaughy, the great grandfather of David, was a member of the Legislature in the old colonial times, took active part in the Revolutionary war, and after its close served again in the Legislature, and was sheriff of York County, by commission from George III. By occupation he was a farmer and miller. The great-grandfather of David on his mother's side, Arthur Patterson, of Lancaster County, Penn., was a member of the Legislature both

before and after the Revolution, and performed service in that war as captain. The lives of these two men were very much alike; both were of Scotch Irish extraction, came from the old country in the same vessel, and each served as a justice of the peace, as well as in the Legislature together. John McConaughy, the father of our subject, located in Gettysburg in 1800. He had been a farmer and miller, and became a lawyer in 1806. David was the youngest child of three sons and three daughters, and is the only one now residing in Adams County. Robert, the eldest son, read law and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg, removed to Indiana and there died in 1840. James, the second son, is a manufacturer in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Penn. The daughters were Hannah Mary, wife of Moses McClean, whose son, Hon. William McClean, is the present judge of this district; Elizabeth, the widow of Prof. M. L. Stoever, and Martha E., wife of Rev. David Wilson, a Presbyterian clergyman, late of Missouri, who, at one time was president of a college at Monrovia, Liberia, and served as chaplain in the Union Army. David grew to manhood in his native town, and at the early age of seventeen years graduated at Washington College, Penn., in 1840. After graduating he accepted a position as principal of a high school in Maryland where he remained two years. In 1842-45 he read law under his brother-in-law, Moses McClean, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful, both in the management of his cases and in a pecuniary sense. It was mainly through his efforts that the Evergreen Cemetery was established in Gettysburg, in 1853, of which he was president and so remained until 1863. In the last year, on the invasion of the State by Confederate troops, Mr. McConaughy offered his services to the Government and was assigned to the secret service. At the battle of Gettysburg he was, by special order of Gen. Couch, appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, and after the battle he received a letter of thanks from Gen. Meade for services rendered. Mr. McConaughy conceived the idea of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, of which he was chosen president in 1863, and served ten years, and actively negotiated for the purchase of the land on which the battle was fought, which is now the property of the association. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He has filled a number of offices of honor and trust, among which were those of school director, member of the town council and State senator, having been elected to the latter office in 1865. In 1847 his marriage with Catharine, daughter of George Arnold (for years cashier of the First National Bank, Gettysburg) was celebrated. Her death occurred in 1853, and for his second wife our subject married Leana, daughter of James B. Matthews, of Maryland, and to the latter marriage were born three sons, all of whom are graduates of Pennsylvania College: James graduated at the age of seventeen years, now the associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of New York; David graduated at the age of eighteen, is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia; Samuel graduated in his nineteenth year, is secretary of northwestern branch of the Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia; and a daughter, Mary, a graduate of the female seminary at Pittsfield, Mass. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McConaughy was a member of the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time, and a member of the Electoral College at his second election.

ROBERT McCURDY (deceased), who for many years was prominent in the political and industrial life of Adams County, was a son of Capt. William McCurdy, who died in 1849. William McCurdy represented Adams County in the State Legislature in 1839, his competitor being the great commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, whom he defeated. Robert McCurdy was born in 1813 in Cumberland Township, on what is known as the McCurdy farm, a beautiful tract, comprising over 300 acres. In 1846 he married Mary Marshall, daughter of Hon. John Marshall, of Carroll's Tract, whom he survived seventeen years. For a number of years he resided on his farm, but the condition of his health, and his desire for a more active life led him to seek other occupations, and about 1856 he removed with his family to Gettysburg. He was one of the earliest and most persistent promoters of the Gettysburg Railroad, which gave to Gettysburg its first modern facilities by connection with the Hanover Branch Railroad. He was, on its completion, elected president, serving in this capacity until the road passed into the hands of the courts, by which he was appointed sequestrator, remaining in that office until the final sale of the road. In 1869 he was elected associate judge, serving one term, the office then being abolished by the new constitution, which went into effect in 1873. In 1871 Judge McCurdy was commissioned by Gov. Geary a trustee to superintend the removal of the Confederate dead from the field of Gettysburg, acting in conjunction with E. G. Fahnestock, Esq. In 1880 he was elected to the office of prothonotary, serving one term. In addition to these elective offices, Judge McCurdy was for many years a manager of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and one of the managers of the Evergreen Cemetery. A man of strong religious feeling, he was for a long term of years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Few men were more thoroughly imbued with the principles of early Democracy than Judge McCurdy, yet, although strongly attached to its history, and believing in the necessity of its supremacy, he was not a bitter partisan, the genial character of his nature and the conservative bent of his mind leading him to avoid extreme views. He died in August, 1885.

HARVEY W. McKNIGHT, president and professor of intellectual and moral science, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, is a native of this county, born in McKnightstown April 3, 1843, of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) McKnight, of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas McKnight, the founder of McKnightstown, was a farmer and merchant. His death occurred in 1850. Harvey W., the youngest of a family of nine children, was only a lad of seven years at the time of his father's death. The mother, after the death of her husband, moved to Jackson Hall, in Franklin County, Penn., where our subject was occupied for a time in the village schools and for three years as a clerk in a general store. He for a time attended the academy at Chambersburg, and in 1860 entered Pennsylvania College, and pursued his studies until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was made orderly sergeant, and subsequently promoted to the office of second lieutenant, but on account of ill health was soon compelled to resign. After his return home he was made adjutant of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and as such served during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel forces in 1863. After the burning of Chambersburg, in 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company D, Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until the close of the war, in 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated that year, and entered the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and from that institution graduated in 1867, and was licensed as a preacher. From 1867 to 1870 he served as pastor of a church at Newville; then, owing to bad health, he retired from the ministry for a period of two years. From 1872 to 1880 he was pastor of St. Paul's Church, at Eaton, Penn. From 1880 to 1884 he served as pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1878 Dr. McKnight was elected a trustee of his *alma mater*, and the same year delivered the alumni address at the theological seminary, Gettysburg. In 1884 he was chosen, by a unanimous vote, president of Pennsylvania College, which office he has since filled. November 12, 1867, he was married to Mary K., daughter of Solomon and Jane (Livingstone) Welty, whose parents were of Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German descent. To this marriage have been born Jane M. and Mary L. Mrs. McKnight is identified with the Lutheran Church. The title of D. D. was conferred on our subject by Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1883.

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, LL. D., Gettysburg, is a descendant in the fourth generation of Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled on Marsh Creek, Adams County (then Lancaster), in the year 1738. Robert died in 1749; Janet in 1767.

Col. Robert McPherson, his great grand-father, was educated at the Academy at New London, Chester County, and was for thirty years an active and influential citizen, and filled many important positions in York County. He was auditor in 1755 and 1767; commissioner in 1756; sheriff in 1762; assemblyman in 1765-'67 and 1781-'84. He was a member for York County of the provincial conference of committees, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, which in July, 1776, formed the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. He was captain in Gen. Forbes' expedition to reduce Fort Du Quesne in 1758, and served as colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and, after expiration of term, as an assistant-commissary of supplies. His wife was Agnes Miller, of the Cumberland Valley, by whom he had nine children—six daughters and three sons. Of the former two died in infancy. Janet married Maj. David Grier, of York; Mary married Alexander Russell, Esq., of Gettysburg; Agnes married Dr. Andrew McDowell, of Chambersburg, and Elizabeth married James Riddle, Esq., of Chambersburg. The eldest son, William, married, first, Mary Carrick of Maryland; next, Sarah Reynolds of Shippensburg, Penn. Robert died unmarried, and John married Sarah Smith, of Frederick, Md. Col. Robert was one of the charter trustees of Dickinson College. He died in 1789.

Lieut. William McPherson, grand father of Edward, served honorably in the Revolutionary war, having been a lieutenant in 1776, in Miles' Rifle Regiment, and was captured by the enemy at the battle of Long Island, and kept a prisoner of war for nearly two years. On his return to civil life he discharged many public trusts, and for nine years represented York County in the Legislature, as the special champion of the bill for the creation of Adams County, which was accomplished in 1800. He died in Gettysburg August 2, 1832, in his seventy-fifth year.

John B. McPherson, grand-son of Col. Robert McPherson, a son of Lieut. William McPherson by Mary Carrick, of Frederick County, Md., and father of Edward, was born near Gettysburg November 15, 1789, on the farm on which his great-grandfather settled in 1738. He died in Gettysburg, January 4, 1858. Our subject lost his mother when quite young, and spent several of his earlier years with his grand father, Capt. Samuel Carrick, of the neighborhood of Emmittsburg, Md. He subsequently returned to his home, where he spent his youth. He received a fair education at the academies of Gettysburg and York. He spent several years of his life in Frederick City, Md., with his uncle, Col. John McPherson, and for a year was a clerk in the Branch Bank, located in that place. He was married in Frederick, April 25, 1810, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Godfrey Lenhart, Esq., and grand-daughter of Yost Herbach, all of York County. Early in 1814 he removed

to Gettysburg with a view to entering the mercantile business, but on the 26th of May of that year, he was elected cashier of the bank of Gettysburg, then recently chartered and organized. He continued in that position until his death, a period of nearly forty-four years. He had superior business ability and courteous manners, combined with strength of character and a high sense of personal and official honor. He participated actively in municipal and county affairs, and filled many posts of trust. He was highly intelligent and well read, and was a patron and efficient friend to Pennsylvania College, of whose board of trustees he was president at the time of his death. His widow survived him about one year. They left several children. A grand son, Hon. John B. McPherson, is associate law judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon District. Another grand-son, Dr. J. McPherson Scott, has twice represented his native county of Washington, Md., in the Legislature, is a physician of high standing, and was a district delegate in the Republican National Convention of 1884.

Hon. Edward McPherson, youngest son of John B. and Catharine McPherson, was born in Gettysburg, July 31, 1830, and was educated at the public schools of that town and at Pennsylvania College, graduating from the latter in 1848 at eighteen with the valedictory. He early developed a taste for politics and journalism, but at the request of his father began the study of law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster, which, however, he abandoned on account of failing health, and for several winters was employed in Harrisburg as a reporter of legislative proceedings and a correspondent for the Philadelphia *North American* and other newspapers. In the campaign of 1851 he edited in the interest of the Whig party the Harrisburg *Daily American*, and in the fall of that year he took charge of the Lancaster *Independent Whig*, which he edited until January, 1854. In the spring of 1853 he started the *Inland Daily*, the first daily paper published at Lancaster. His health proved unequal to such exacting labors and he relinquished them as stated, except for brief periods at Pittsburgh, in 1855, and at Philadelphia from the fall of 1878 to the spring of 1880, since which time he has not had active connection with the press. The first important public service rendered by Mr. McPherson was the preparation of a series of letters, ten in number, which were printed in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* in the year 1857, and afterward in pamphlet form, their object being to prove the soundness of the financial policy which demanded the sale by the State of its main line of public improvements. The letters analyzed the reports of the canal commissioners for a series of years, proved the falsity of the conclusions drawn from them, and demonstrated the folly of continued State ownership and management. The letters were never answered, and they formed the text from which were drawn the arguments in favor of the sale, which was accomplished in 1858. The next year he prepared a like series on the sale of the branches of the State canal, which had a like reception. Both series of letters were published anonymously, but were signed "Adams," after his native county. In 1856 he published an address on "The Growth of Individualism," which was delivered before the alumni of his *alma mater*, of whose board of trustees he has been for years an active member. Another was published in 1858 on "The Christian Principle, Its Influence upon Government," and still another in, in 1859, on "The Family In Its Relations to the State," both of which were delivered before the Y. M. C. A. of Gettysburg. In 1863 he delivered an address before the literary societies of Dickinson College on the subject, "Know Thyself," personally and nationally considered. In 1858 Mr. McPherson was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1862 he was defeated in the political reaction of that date, the district having been meanwhile changed by the substitution of Somerset County for Juniata. Upon the completion of his congressional term of service he was appointed in April, 1865, by President Lincoln, upon Secretary Chase's recommendation, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, in which position he served until December, 1863, when he was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eigth Congress, which office he continued to hold during the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses and again in the Forty-seventh Congress, being the longest continuous service and the longest service in that post from the beginning of the Government. During the administration of President Hayes he served as chief of the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department for eighteen months, during which time he re-organized and reformed its administration and obtained from Congress an appropriation of $325,000 for the erection of its present fire-proof building in Washington City. The entire cost of it was met out of one year's savings from the appropriations made for the bureau and an equal amount was left unexpended in the Treasury. During his service in Congress the principal speeches of Mr. McPherson were on "Disorganization and Disunion," delivered February 24, 1860, in review of the two months' contest over the election of a speaker in the Thirty-sixth Congress; "The Disunion Conspiracy," delivered January 23, 1861, in examination of the secession movement and the arguments made in justification of it; "The Rebellion: Our Relations and Duties," delivered February 14, 1862, in general discussion of the war; "The Administration of Abraham Lincoln and Its Assailants," delivered June 5, 1862. During and since his incumbency of the clerkship he published

"A Political History of the United States During the Rebellion," extending from the presidential election of 1860 to April 12, 1865, the date of Lincoln's death; "A Political History of the United States During the Period of Reconstruction," extending from 1865 to 1870, "Hand-book of Politics for 1870-72," "Hand-book of Politics for 1872-74;" also one for 1876-78; 1878-80, 1880-82; 1882-84; 1884-86. These latter volumes are editorial compilations of the political record of men and parties during that eventful period, and have received a high place in the confidence of all parties for completeness, fairness and accuracy. During the summer and fall of 1861 our subject served as volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. McCall, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, with a view of studying the wants and organization of the army, and to fit himself for intelligent legislative action on those subjects. In the Thirty-seventh Congress he was a member of the military committee of the House and took an active part in legislation respecting the army. He also served as chairman of the Committee on the Library and as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He was secretary of the People's State Committee of Pennsylvania in 1857; was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1860 to 1864; was frequently a delegate to State conventions; was a representative delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876, and was the permanent president of that body. He has actively participated in politics for many years and has been during three campaigns the secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. In 1867 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania College. Mr. McPherson was married November 12, 1862, to Miss Annie D., daughter of John S. Crawford, Esq., of Gettysburg, and grand daughter, on her father's side, of Dr. William Crawford, a native of Scotland, who settled near Gettysburg about 1786, who for eight years represented that district in Congress, and on her mother's side of the Rev. Dr. William Paxton, who for nearly fifty years served with distinction and ability Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have four sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM McSHERRY, JR., attorney at law, was born in Martinsburg, Va.—the home of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Richard McSherry—July 15, 1855. His father, Hon. William McSherry, is a native and life-long resident of Adams County, Penn.; and his mother was Eliza T. McSherry, a beautiful and intelligent lady of Virginia. He received his early education in the private, public and parochial schools of his father's home, Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn. From the age of fourteen to sixteen years he was a clerk in a hardware store; then he entered Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., from which he graduated in June, 1877, delivering the class valedictory. He read law under his father, Hon. William McSherry, LL. D., and Edward S. Reily, district attorney of Adams County, Penn. (formerly professor of laws at the University of Georgetown, D. C.), and was admitted to the bar August 17, 1878. He has since devoted his time to the study and practice of his profession, with unusual success. He served as counsel to the directors of the poor from 1882 to 1886, and was then re-appointed, but declined further service. In June, 1881, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. McSherry's home is at the family residence, "Home-wood," in Germany Township; his place of business is Gettysburg.

WILLIAM B. MEALS, marble cutter and proprietor of the Gettysburg Marble Works, was born in Adams County, Penn., September 27, 1822 or 1823, a descendant of the fourth generation of those his ancestors, who first settled in this country, some time prior to 1732, of German and Scotch descent. He is a son of Gabriel Meals and Nancy A. (Baughman) Meals, of whose ten children (seven boys and three girls), he is the third. He received part of his schooling in the common schools of Adams County, and his higher branches under private tutors. He is a man of culture, and is considered a ready speaker. With his attention to reading, he is generally posted in the current news of the day. He has prosecuted his business since a young man, and succeeded. In 1860 he was married to Miss Maria Schaeffer, daughter of D. S. Schaeffer (veterinary surgeon), of German descent, and a native of Pennsylvania, and to them children were born, viz.: Louis Henry, the eldest, also a marble cutter, of superior skill, a partner with his father in the Gettysburg Marble Works; Nannie E., William Washington Grant (a telegrapher), and Gabriel Franklin (the latter being young has not yet chosen a profession); Mr. and Mrs. Meals and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Meals has been an office bearer in the same for thirty odd years. In politics he is a Republican; he has served as assessor, school director, as a member of the town council, burgess and justice of the peace in the borough of Gettysburg, where he lives, and was at home during the battle in 1863. September 4, 1864, he enlisted in the army of the Union, was attached to Company G, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged at the close of the war as commissary sergeant, May 9, 1865, he having participated in two battles: Fort Steadman and in front of Petersburg, Va., when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant.

LEE MUMPER, photographer, Gettysburg, was born near Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., May 7, 1843, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Shultz) Mumper, also natives of York County, and of Dutch descent. His father, in early life, was a farmer, but in later years kept a hotel at Harrisburg, Penn., his death occurring in that city; and of his seven children Lee is the second. Our subject was reared in Adams County, receiving his edu-

cation in the district schools in the vicinity where he grew up. When young he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked until his enlistment, in 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Jennings, in which organization he served nine months. Returning home he learned the art of photography with Tyson Brothers, of Gettysburg, and in 1864 embarked in the business for himself at Gettysburg. The title of the firm at present is Mumper & Co., who execute both indoor and outdoor work with neatness and dispatch The studio is at No. 25 Baltimore Street, where all orders receive prompt attention. Any special picture of the battle of Gettysburg or mounts is always photographed by request, if not on hand. The firm keeps a full line of stereoscopic views of all parts of the battlefield in stock. In 1865 Mr. Mumper was married to Sarah S. Shaffer, daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of York Springs, Penn., and of German descent, and to this union have been born nine children: Jacob, Charles, Mammie, Frank L., Elsie, John, Alvin, Clyde and Edgar. Mrs. Mumper is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mumper is a member of Post No. 9, G. A. R., of Gettysburg.

COL. JAMES L. NEELY (deceased) was born in Tyrone Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 20, 1801, and died at his residence in Straban Township, on the 23d of April, 1863. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. His grandfather, Samuel Neely, having come from the North of Ireland in 1730, settled in what is now known as Tyrone Township, took up large quantities of land and raised a large family of children, among whom was James Neely, Esq., or as he was generally known "Spectacle Jimmy," the father of the subject of this sketch. Col. James L. Neely was a farmer by occupation, and never held office, except that in his early life he was elected colonel of a militia regiment, which position he held for a number of years. In 1854 he was nominated by the Whig party as its candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by the Know-nothing movement. He was married December 18, 1829, to Sarah Cassat, eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Cassat, and by her had three daughters and two sons. He prospered as a farmer and was able to give all his children the advantages of a good education. He was a large, fine-looking man, of good address and correct habits; was prominent in the church and well and favorably known throughout the community.

JACOB CASSAT NEELY, attorney at law, Gettysburg, is a native of this county, born in Tyrone Township February 3, 1838. His father was Col. James L. Neely, and his maternal grandfather Hon. Jacob Cassat, [see above and page 351]. Jacob C. Neely was the fourth child, and his early youth was passed on a farm. At the age of sixteen years he entered the junior class in Pennsylvania College, and was graduated from that institution in 1856. He then read law in the office of Hon. D. McConaughy, at Gettysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of law, for which profession he has great love. In politics Mr. Neely is a Democrat. He has shunned rather than sought office; has served six years as district attorney. In 1865 he was married in Gettysburg, to Alice, youngest daughter of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., who for many years was president of Pennsylvania College, and who was one of its founders. Dr. Schmucker was the first president of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. To our subject and wife have been born Samuel S., who graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1885, and is now a law student under his father; J. L., now in the sophomore class of Pennsylvania College; Mary C. and Sarah C. The parents are identified with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. C. O'NEAL, M. D., was born in Fairfax County, Va., April 21, 1821, of Irish and American parentage. His classical and literary education was obtained at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., and in the primary schools connected therewith. His medical studies were pursued under the private tutorship of Dr. John Swope, of Taneytown, and N. R. Smith, Baltimore, Md., and the teaching of the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1844, together covering a period of four years. He settled in Hanover, York Co., Penn., in the spring of 1844; moved to Baltimore in 1849, and finally established himself at Gettysburg in 1863. He is a member of the Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College; a member of Adams County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1875; belongs to the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has contributed to the literature of the profession a pamphlet on the cholera of 1852, as it appeared in Baltimore, another on medical and surgical experience upon the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, the Katalysine spring water, and a comparison of its powers with the waters of foreign springs, and other fugitive papers and reports. He served as commissioner of public schools of Baltimore City during the years 1850-51-52, and was vaccine physician of the Twentieth Ward of that city for that period. He served as delegate to the Maryland State Medical Society, from Pennsylvania, in 1877 and 1886; was made a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1883, which position he still fills. He attended as medical and surgical adviser the House of Industry for Adams County from 1863 to 1871 inclusive, and resigned in favor of his son, Dr. Walter H., who continued to fill the appointment for several years after; he was a delegate to the National Medical Association in 1884 from the State

of Pennsylvania, and has held continued membership since. In 1847 he married Ellen, daughter of Henry Wirt, of Hanover, York Co., Penn. His report of rectal alimentation and medication, to the Adams County Medical Association in 1878, brought him cards of thanks from many eminent physicians, as William Goodell, of Philadelphia; Henry F. Campbell of Augusta, Ga., and W.W. Potter of New York. He with two others represented the State of Pennsylvania in the Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at St. Paul, Minn., in 1886, by appointment from the Pennsylvania State Board of Public Charities.

CHARLES H. RUFF, clerk of the commissioners of Adams County, Gettysburg, was born in Hamilton Township, Adams Co., Penn., September 2, 1842, a son of John and Elizabeth (Ehehart) Ruff, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of German descent. John Ruff was the father of ten children who grew to manhood and womanhood, and of whom Charles H. is the fifth. The father followed huckstering for many years, at which he was successful. He gave his children the advantages of good schools and they obtained fair educations. Charles H. attended the common schools of his neighborhood and the high school at New Oxford, and early in life learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for four years. He then went into the huckstering business, which he followed seven years, after which, and until 1877, he was employed as a clerk in Gettysburg. In 1877 he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued until 1884, when he sold out to accept his present position. In 1871 Mr. Ruff was married to Miss Emma Howell, by whom he had two children: Cora A. and Emma E. Mrs. Ruff died in 1876, and in 1879 Mr. Ruff married Miss Sarah E. Culp, daughter of Jeremiah Culp, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ruff are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Ruff is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a chapter member. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of which he is secretary, and of the encampment and division. He is also a member of the Order of Red Men, and a member of East Berlin Beneficial Society.

DR. JOHN RUNKEL (deceased) was born in Frederick County, Md., February 22, 1786, a son of Rev. John William Runkel, who was born in the Palatinate, Germany, in 1749, and at the age of fifteen years came to America with his father. Rev. John William, in 1770, married Catherine Nies. He was of a pious disposition and turned his attention to the study of theology, receiving private instruction and July 30, 1778, he was ordained at Carlisle, Penn., to the ministry of the German Reformed Church. He became a very active missionary for several years, and subsequently became pastor of a church at Frederick, Md., and did work throughout western Maryland and Virginia. He was pastor of a church for a period, at Germantown, Penn., accepting the call in 1802; he was also pastor of a church in New York City, the call to which he accepted in 1805. In 1812 he returned to Germantown, and in July, 1815, he accepted a call to the church at Gettysburg, Penn., and Emmittsburg and Taneytown, Md., selecting Emmittsburg as a place of residence. In 1821 he removed to Gettysburg and served the church there seven years, after which he withdrew from active service. His death occurred November 5, 1832, in his eighty fourth year, and was buried in the graveyard at Emmittsburg. Dr. John Runkel for a time studied theology, but abandoned it for the medical profession. He read medicine and attended several courses of lectures and received his degrees in Maryland. He began the practice of medicine in that State, and in 1821 located with his father's family at Gettysburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. Being possessed of means he did not pursue his profession actively. He was thoroughly educated and polished in manner. Frank, sincere and honest in all things, he was justly held in universal esteem, and in his death the town lost not only one of its oldest, but one of its best citizens. His death occurred at Gettysburg April 19, 1880, in the ninety fifth year of his age. The first wife of Dr. Runkel was Elizabeth Roop, of Germantown, Penn., whom he married in 1817, and by whom he had two children: one who died when quite young, and Anna M., a maiden lady, the only surviving member of the family. The mother of Anna M. died in 1856, a member of the German Reformed Church. The Doctor married his second wife in Philadelphia. In politics he was a Democrat.

JUDGE S. R. RUSSELL, retired lawyer, Gettysburg, is a native of that place, born June 21, 1801, in the house in which he now resides and of which he is owner. His parents, Alexander and Mary (McPherson) Russell, were of Irish descent. The former was a student in Princeton College on the breaking out of the Revolution, in which he enlisted and participated in a number of battles, and was promoted to the post of captain. He served for many years as a magistrate, having been appointed by the king for life or during good behavior. After the office was made an elective one, the captain persisted in holding it, which he succeeded in doing for thirty years. He reared nine children, two of whom are now living—our subject and Mrs. Maria Wilson, widow of Robert Wilson, a soldier in the war of 1812, whose death occurred in 1821. Mrs. Wilson was born February 28, 1797, and is now among the few surviving pensioners of that war. Lewis, the third son, was born July 30, 1803, and for many years was a banker in Lewistown, Penn. Our subject, the second son, was reared in Gettysburg, and read law at Bedford, under the instruction of his elder brother, James W. (who was subsequently a member of Congress

J. W. Hendrix

from that district), and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He was engaged in practice at Gettysburg until 1851, when he was appointed judge, a position he held for five years. Judge Russell, though retired from active business, serves as president of the Gettysburg Fire Insurance Company. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

J. LAWRENCE SCHICK, merchant, Gettysburg, was born in Lancaster, Penn., December 25, 1822, son of J. L. and Susan (Holtzworth) Schick, the former a brewer by occupation and a native of Rhenish Bavaria, a province, on the Rhine, of Germany, and the latter of York County, Penn., and both of German descent. J. Lawrence is the second of five sons. His parents moved to Gettysburg in 1826, where his father died in 1828. Our subject received only a limited common school education, and at the early age of twelve years was put to the tailor's trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship. Subsequently, and when yet a young man, he embarked in the notion business, and that small beginning has grown into his present extensive store. December 25, 1844, Mr. Schick was married to Mary, daughter of Conrad Hereter, of German extraction and to this union have been born two children, Rudolph M., a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, and Henry H. chief clerk in his father's store. Mrs. Schick died in 1851, and in 1853 Mr. Schick was married to Sarah J. Welty, of German descent. The grandfather of the latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. To this last marriage have been born the following named children: Mary E., Charles W.(who resides at Dixon, Ill., engaged in the insurance business), Eva S. (wife of Rev. Charles S. Trump, a Lutheran minister), Anna K. (deceased), John L. (a machinist), and David W. (a student). Before the late war, Mr. Schick was a Democrat in politics, but since that time he has been identified with the Republican party. In 1855-56 he served as treasurer of Adams County. Mr. Schick has been a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association from the time of its organization, and since the year 1879, has been treasurer of the association.

REV. SAMUEL S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. (deceased), the first president of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, was for many years one of the foremost men of his State. He was the son of Rev. Dr. J. G. Schmucker, an eminent Lutheran divine, and was born at Hagerstown, Md., February 28, 1799, and died at Gettysburg July 25, 1873. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1820. Endowed with rare natural ability and educated in the best schools of his day, he soon attracted public attention, and rapidly rose to a leading position in the Lutheran Church. His first pastoral charge was at Newmarket, Shenandoah Co., Va., and such was his reputation for ability and scholarship that in a few years he gathered about him in that remote locality quite a class of theological students. When the General Synod of the Lutheran Church established, in 1826, at Gettysburg, its first theological seminary, Dr. Schmucker was by common consent regarded as the most suitable person to be placed at its head, and was at once called to its presidency. This position he filled with distinguished honor for nearly forty years, during the greater part of which time he was regarded as the leading man in the Lutheran Church in the United States. His finished scholarship and evangelical piety made a deep impression upon the many students who studied under him, and were of lasting benefit to his denomination. He took an active part in the management of the interests of his denomination at large. He was a great organizer, and evidence of his handiwork is found in most of the institutions and enterprises set on foot by the Lutheran Church during the active period of his lifetime. His own denomination, dear as it was to him, did not monopolize his labors. Every great moral and religious movement of his day found in him an able coadjutor. The cause of Christian union, the Bible and tract societies, the Christian Sabbath, emancipation and African colonization, all profited by the labors of his brain and pen. He was especially devoted to the subject of Christian union, publishing several valuable works in advocacy of the cause, and was repeatedly a delegate to the World's Evangelical Alliance, attending its meetings both in Europe and America. In addition to his works on Christian union, he was a prolific author in the fields of theology, church history and mental philosophy, some of his works passing through many editions. His publications number more than forty in all, the most important of which are his "Formula of Government and Discipline for Churches and Synods," published in 1823; "Popular Theology," in 1834; "Mental Philosophy," in 1842; "History of the Lutheran Church in America," in 1851; and "Lutheran Manual," in 1855. Pennsylvania College owes its existence in a large measure to the persistent and sagacious efforts put forth in its behalf by Dr. Schmucker. He was largely instrumental in procuring for it a charter from the State Legislature, and an annual appropriation for some years from the State funds. He regarded the college as a valuable feeder to the Theological Seminary, and for that reason, as well as because of his interest in the cause of education in general, he always sought to promote the welfare of the college, and to the last remained one of its warmest and most efficient friends. Dr. Schmucker was a man of genial and kindly disposition, and readily made friends. As a citizen he took a warm interest in the affairs of his town and its vicinity, lending the aid of his counsel and his purse to all laudable local enterprises. In 1865 he retired from the presidency of the theological seminary, of which he was then made professor *emeritus*, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary labors and recreations.

JACOB SHEADS, dealer in lumber, coal and wood, Gettysburg, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born at Gettysburg May 12, 1821, son of Peter and Salone (Troxwel) Sheads, the former a native of Adams County, the latter of Maryland, and both of German descent. The father was a mason by trade, an occupation he followed for many years in Gettysburg. His death occurred in 1848. He was the father of eleven children, the eldest of whom was born in this county in 1808. Jacob Sheads, the ninth child, was reared in Gettysburg, where, early in life, he learned the tailor's trade, and subsequently was for a time engaged in that business, in connection with W. T. King, the present popular merchant tailor of Gettysburg. In 1866 Mr. Sheads established his present business, and has since conducted the same, meeting with moderate success. In 1854 he was married to Miss Agnes Flora Gehr, daughter of Henry Gehr, and of English and German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheads have been born the following children that are now living: Ida (wife of Rev. C. T. Durboraw, of Kansas), David E. and Anna M. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Sheads is a trustee. He served one term of two years (1866 and 1867) as treasurer of Adams County. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, but is not an active politician. The ancestors of Mr. Sheads were representatives of the first-class of pioneers of this section of the State. His paternal grandfather, John Melchoir Sheads, a native of Germany, became a pioneer of this county, and his maternal grandfather, John Troxwel, assisted in laying out the town of Gettysburg, his name being recorded on the first plat of the village. He is an extensive cattle dealer.

AARON SHEELY, Gettysburg, was born in Mountjoy Township, Adams County, Penn., November 8, 1836. He received his education in the public schools and in Pennsylvania College, and taught in the public schools of the county eight full terms. In May, 1863, he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, and was re-elected to the same office in 1866. In 1872 he was again elected to the county superintendency, which position he has filled continuously since. To meet a pressing local want Mr. Sheely, in 1867, established at Gettysburg a select school for the education and training of teachers, which has been liberally patronized, and which is still in operation. He is the author of "Anecdotes and Humors of School Life," a 12mo. volume published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, in 1877, and contributed the historial sketch of Adams County, in Egle's History of Pennsylvania, published at Harrisburg in 1876. He has also written numerous articles on various subjects contributed to leading newspapers and magazines. In June, 1878, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the trustees of Pennsylvania College.

HENRY J. STAHLE, editor, Gettysburg, is a native of York County, Penn., born at York in 1823. His parents, John and Sarah (Small) Stahle (the latter a daughter of Maj. Jacob Small) were of German origin. John Stahle served two terms as register of York County, and for many years as a justice of the peace. Our subject is the fourth of twelve children. He grew to manhood at York, where he attended the common schools and the York County Academy. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *York Gazette*, serving three years. He then served a year and a half as foreman of the office, and in 1845, at the age of twenty one years, he bought the *Gettysburg Compiler*, and has since published that paper, a period of forty one years, during which time he has successfully conducted the paper and managed the business of the office. In politics Mr. Stahle is a Democrat and carries weight in his party, but has always declined public office. He has been twice presidential elector, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for president. He was one of the organizers of, and took an active interest in getting the railroads to Gettysburg, and has taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of Gettysburg and of Adams County for upward of forty one years, and is now in the boards of the Water and Gas Companies, Evergreen Cemetery Association and the Adams County Agricultural Association. In 1846 Mr. Stahle married Louisa B., daughter of Ezra Doll, of Frederick City, Md. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stahle are Thomas, who is engaged on the paper with his father; Mary L., Harry M.; Anna D. (wife of Thomas C. Linn, an attorney in North Carolina); Kittie H. and Charles E., a student in Pennsylvania College. Mrs. Stahle died in 1879. The family are all members of the Reformed Church

CICERO W. STONER, clerk of the courts of Adams County, Gettysburg, was born in East Berlin, Hamilton Township, Adams Co., Penn., October 20, 1846, a son of A. K. and Catherine B. (Woods) Stoner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German origin. A. K. Stoner, a manufacturer and dealer in stoves and tinware, was the father of eleven children, five of whom are still living. Of the children living, C. W., clerk of the court of Adams County, is the eldest; the others being, respectively, Newton W., proprietor of the "Howard House," York Springs, Penn.; Dr. George W., chief of the Purveying and Quarantine Division, Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.; Ida J., wife of Capt. L. Y. Diller, of East Berlin, Penn.; and Dr. James B., of Philadelphia, Penn. Our subject grew to manhood in the borough of East Berlin; attended the schools at that place, and, later, the Normal and Classical Institute at York, Penn., and at the age of seventeen years commenced teaching school, a vocation he had a taste for and decided to follow. He

taught for several years in Adams, Cumberland, and York Counties, Penn., and in the State of Illinois, meeting with success, which occupation, with that of clerking, he pursued until 1883. He was elected auditor and assistant assessor in his native borough for several successive terms, and was secretary of the town council, and financial secretary of Camp 21, P. O. S. of A., when in 1884 he was elected clerk of the courts of Adams County, which office he still holds. In 1874 Mr. Stoner was married to M. Louisa Spangler, of East Berlin, and to them two children, Ira E. and Harvey M., were born. Mrs. Stoner died in 1877, and Mr. Stoner was married, in 1880, to Miss Sally P. Frey, a daughter of George Frey, of Gettysburg. She died in 1882, leaving a son, Norman F., who died when six months old. Mr. Stoner and his two sons are at present residing in Gettysburg.

REV. JOEL SWARTZ, D. D., Gettysburg, son of Philip and Regina (Funkhauser), was born in Virginia, August 18, 1827. His ancestors on both sides were among the early German settlers of Virginia. His father was the father of three sons and three daughters, five of whom reached adult age. Our subject was reared on a farm; attended the schools of his neighborhood; about the age of eighteen was prepared for college in Monongalia Academy, under Rev. Silas Billings, and in 1851 entered upon a regular classical course at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1854 with honors of his class, delivering the valedictory. The following year he was ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church, and from that time until 1871 he was actively engaged in ministerial work or in teaching. In 1865 he became a professor in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, whose board conferred upon him the title of D. D. in 1868. He has been pastor of large and influential charges in Carlisle, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, where he and his wife were also actively engaged in local missionary work for friendless children, and succeeded in founding several flourishing "homes." In 1854 Mr. Swartz was married, at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Adelia Rosecrans, of the same place (cousin to the General), of Dutch extraction. To them have been born the following named children: Sarah R., wife of H. O. Hildebrand, of Camden, N. J.; W. P., now a missionary in Guntoor, India; Charles K., student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Frank and George. Dr. Swartz has delivered many lectures, among which are the following: "Luther and Cromwell," "Milton and Napoleon," "He who Can Not Paint Must Grind the Colors," "No Man Owns Deeper Than he Plows," "Echoes, or How we Make the World we Live In," "Aims and Aids in Life." As a lecturer, Hon. George Sharswood, presiding judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, says: "It gives me great pleasure to express the opinion which I very decidedly entertain of the superior qualifications of the Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., as a public lecturer. I have attended on his ministry in Harrisburg very frequently, and can say that in my judgment very few men equal him as a pulpit orator. His language is chaste, his elocution without fault, and his style and delivery very attractive. I have no doubt of his ability to handle any subject which he undertakes in such a manner as to make it interesting to a general audience. I have no hesitation in warmly recommending him." The *York Record* thus speaks of Dr. Swartz: "It was one of the finest and most entertaining lectures of the season. Dr. Swartz was poetical, humorous, sharp, terse, vigorous and yet eminently practical. His imagery is very beautiful, he has a perfect flow of language." Dr. S. Sprecher, D. D., LL. D., president of Wittenberg College, Ohio, thus refers to the Doctor: "I regard Prof. Swartz as one of the best lecturers in the country. In refinement of sentiment, eloquence of language and beauty of elocution, he is surpassed by few. He has been very successful wherever he has lectured in this State." Dr. Swartz has also written considerable poetry, and his new volume of poems, "Dreamings of the Waking Heart," has been referred to by Dr. Sprecher in this wise: "The sweet, gentle, loving spirit of the author pervades the entire book. The one has the true poetical temperament, the other a true vein of genuine poetry; and, though there is not any remarkable strength or sublimity, there is a great deal of beauty of thought and language, lofty conceptions and graceful expressions. I think the attentive reader will hardly fail to say 'this is poetry'—poetry in spirit and in form." The author has been so much encouraged by the warm and hearty words of encouragement thus far given that he contemplates other and larger work in the same line in the near future. He has also received much applause for translations of Latin and German hymns, notably the "*Dies Iræ*" and Luther's "*Feste Burg.*"

GEORGE SWEITZER, merchant, Gettysburg, was born in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., July 4, 1821, a son of George and Catherine (Heckman) Sweitzer natives of York County and of German descent, the former of whom in early life was a miller, but in later years followed farming. They reared nine children, of whom George is the fourth. Our subject grew up on a farm in York County, and there received the benefits of the neighborhood schools. Being unable to follow farming, he early in life embarked in mercantile trade in his native township, carrying on a dry goods store until 1860, when he added to the same a stock of groceries. In 1870, Mr. Sweitzer came to Gettysburg, where he established a general store, which he has since successfully carried on. He is a member of the Reformed Church; in politics a Democrat.

SAMUEL McCURDY SWOPE, attorney at law, Gettysburg, Penn., was born in that place October 4, 1851, being a son of John A. and Nancy (McCurdy) Swope, natives of Adams County. His father was of German and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. Adam Swope, grandfather of Samuel McCurdy Swope, was among the early settlers of Adams County and by occupation a tanner. Mr. Swope's father, John A. Swope, resided in the borough of Gettysburg during his lifetime, which closed in 1880, October 25, at the age of sixty five years and twenty-three days. He was bitterly opposed to slavery, and was one of the original abolitionists in that part of the country. He was a man of naturally strong and bright mind, and was a great general reader. By occupation he was a saddle-tree maker. Our subject was the third of four children and grew up to manhood in his native village. He graduated from Pennsylvania College in the class of 1872. In 1874 he entered the office of Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, with whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg in 1876, and two years later to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. He was twice elected district attorney for the county of Adams (the second time without opposition) though a candidate of the minority party, and as such served six years, from January, 1880, to January, 1886. In politics he is a Republican. In 1876 Mr. Swope was married to Anna Kate Stair, a daughter of William Stair, late of York, Penn., and to the marriage have been born three children: Marrion, James Donald and Mary Stair, the latter two of whom are now living. Mrs. Swope is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. H. TIPTON, photographer, Gettysburg, was born in that place August 5, 1850, and is a son of S. R. and Elizabeth (Kitzmiller) Tipton, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. S. R. Tipton is a resident of Gettysburg; he early learned the barber's trade, but for a number of years was engaged in the carriage business, canvassing principally in the Southern States. He devoted a few years to farming near Gettysburg. Our subject, the eldest of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, attended the common schools of his native county less than one year. He quite early developed a taste for drawing and whiled away many an hour in executing pictures, some of which, coming to the notice of Mr. C. J. Tyson, so greatly attracted his attention as to result in an engagement to learn the art of photography in 1863, when our subject was twelve years old, which he did in the gallery of Tyson Bros. and continued with the firm till 1866, when C. J. Tyson purchased the interest of his brother, and Mr. Tipton was employed by him to conduct it, which he did until October 8, 1866, when Mr. Myers was associated with him, and the business was conducted until 1873, under the firm name of Tipton & Myers. Mr. C. J. Tyson, his former employer, purchased Myers' interest in 1873, and remained as partner until 1880. Since 1880 Mr. Tipton has carried on the business himself, is meeting with marked success, and is doubtless one of the best known photographers in the country; his landscape work is known in every country, and golden opinions come in from it everywhere. From 1873 to 1882 he was a regular contributor to several of the leading photographic journals, and in some of the more recent publications on the art is quoted as eminent authority. From 1875 to 1886 he was, in connection with his other interests, agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., but was compelled to give up the agency on account of his rapidly increasing business. In 1871 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Eli and Esther (Brown) Little. Mary E. was a native of Franklin County and of German descent. This union has been blessed with four children: Beulah M., C. Tyson, Bessie V. and Esther. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Tipton is Senior Warden of the Masonic Lodge, No. 336. He is also a past chief patriarch in Union Encampment, I. O. O. F. as well as Past Grand of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows, and a Past Sachem in the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and is serving his third term as chief burgess of Gettysburg. Mr. Tipton has three places of business in successful operation. The main gallery and office is located on Chambersburg Street, branch gallery and printing department at old stand on York Street, and a battle-field bazaar gallery at Round Top Park. During his official career he has inaugurated some much needed reforms; he prepared and the council adopted a series of effective ordinances for the sanitary improvement of the town; he established a health committee in conformity to the ordinances referred to; remodelled, and had adopted by the council, all licence ordinances, which are now on a solid footing; he remodelled the form of the license blanks, making the license fees payable to the borough treasurer, who is under bonds, and not to the burgess as heretofore. He is now active in having the streets and sidewalks improved, and having the town put in a more cleanly condition. The writer became personally well acquainted with the subject of this sketch and has tried to write in no spirit of eulogy, but with the sole object of historical fidelity. The strong hold Mr. Tipton has on the affections of his constituents is better accounted for by his attractive, social and moral qualities. The unselfish and generous impulses of his nature do not permit him to serve any one by halves, and yet his opponents never have cause to complain that his demeanor toward them was wanting either in justice or in courtesy. In all the offices he has held he has conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of the public, and with a degree of popularity in each, which few persons can command. In poli-

tics he is a firm and unwavering Republican, neither turning to the right hand nor the left, and has a record, politically as well as morally, above reproach.

REV. MILTON VALENTINE, D. D., LL. D., professor of didactic theology and homiletics (elected 1884) and chairman of the faculty in the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Gettysburg, was born at Uniontown, Carroll Co., Md., January 1, 1825. His parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Picking) Valentine, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The family is descended from George Valentine, who emigrated from Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century and in 1740 located on the Monocacy River, in Frederick County, Md., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1783. The land on which he lived is still in possession of the Valentine family. This George Valentine, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, was an earnest Christian and a devout member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Valentine was next to the youngest of a family of six sons and three daughters. His youth was passed on a farm, and he was prepared for college in the academy at Taneytown, Md. In 1846 he entered the freshman class in Pennsylvania College, and in 1850 was graduated from that institution. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1852, having served as tutor in the college while pursuing his studies. The same year he was licensed to preach, and temporarily supplied the pulpit of the Lutheran Church, in Winchester, Va., in 1852-53. During the winter of 1853-54, he was engaged in missionary work in Allegheny City, Penn., and was pastor of the Lutheran Church at Greensburg, Penn., 1854-55. Owing to a throat trouble he retired from active ministerial work in 1855, and from that time until 1859 was principal of Emmaus Institute, Middletown, Penn. From 1859 to 1866 he served as the pastor of St. Matthews' Church, in Reading, Penn., and from 1866 to 1868 he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity in the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of Pennsylvania College, and continued in this position for sixteen years, during a portion of the time (from 1868 to 1873) giving instruction also in the seminary. Dr. Valentine is a man of recognized ability and possesses untiring energy. Many of his sermons, together with essays and discussions, have been published in pamphlet form. He is the author of "Natural Theology, or Rational Theism," a work published in 1885, by S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago. This is being introduced in many colleges as a text-book, being indorsed by eminent educators of the country. Dr. Valentine was married December 18, 1855, to Miss Margaret G., daughter of Sterling Galt, of Carroll County, Md., of Scotch-Irish descent. They have four children, viz.: Sterling Galt, Ph. D., chemist at Colebrook Furnace, Lebanon; Milton Henry, a student of theology in the Theological Seminary; Esther Amelia and Margaret Grayson.

JUDGE DAVID WILLS, attorney at law, Gettysburg, is a native of this grand old commonwealth, a descendant of Scotch-Irish pioneers of Pennsylvania, from whence came many of the illustrious names that adorn American history. The story of the Scotch-Irish in America, though they came here only in sparse numbers, compared to other nationalities, is one of the most interesting and edifying of the chapters of our nation's history. No people have ever before so strongly impressed their remote descendants with the distinguished qualities of themselves as they have. Their vigor and strength of character, their fearless courage, their strong mental and physical characteristics, their unconquerable endurance and tireless activity have been the web and woof of some of the most illustrious lives in American song and story. Judge Wills can trace his family history back to 1578, to Carrickfergus, Ireland. David Wills came to America in 1730 and settled on a farm in Chester County, Penn. He reared three sons, of whom David Wills, Jr., was the eldest. The latter removed to Cumberland County, this State, in 1750, and settled on a farm. He reared three sons, of whom James was the eldest, who also had three sons, one named James Jack, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. James J. was born in Cumberland County, in 1802, and his wife, Ruth Wilson, was a native of Adams County. She was the only daughter of George Wilson, an influential farmer and merchant of Menallen Township, Adams County, whose ancestors emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1750. Our subject was born in Menallen Township, Adams County, one of two children, David and Ruth, the latter of whom is married to William Walhey, a farmer, living near Bendersville, this county. In early life James J. Wills was a farmer, whose intelligent industry brought him great prosperity, and in the latter years of his life he retired from the farm and for the benefit of his children took up his abode in Gettysburg. In 1835 the heavy visitation of death came to this little household in the demise of Mrs. Wills, and left him with his inconsolable grief to travel alone, save the companionship of his orphaned son and daughter, that path that leads us all to the silent city, whose gates were opened to him in the year 1883. James J. Wills was long a prominent and influential man in the affairs of the county, widely known and respected for his many excellencies of head and heart. In politics he was active and influential in early life as a Whig, and then as a Republican. He filled, with ability and credit, the office of county commissioner, and was for many years an acting justice of the peace. David was thirteen years old when he left the farm with his father's family. He

was long enough there to lay the foundations of that ripe and solid education that has always distinguished the men of excellence in our country. The active boy here gathers lessons that, apparently, he can find nowhere else. With his farm duties he attended the district school. He was then sent to Pennsylvania College, where he graduated in 1851, when he at once pushed out into the wide world and fearlessly took up the wager of battle in the struggle of existence. He went to Cahaba, Ala., and became principal of the academy at that place, and at the end of the scholastic year returned to his native State and entered the office of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens as a law student, at Lancaster. He was admitted to practice in 1854, and at once opened his office in Gettysburg, where he has since remained. His success in his chosen profession was marked and brilliant from the first, and of all this his previous life as a student, or as principal of the academy, had given earnest of abundantly. He entered the preparatory department of the college in 1845, joined the Philomathean Society and was awarded the distinguished honor of contest orator. Young as he was, impressing the older boys at school, as he has impressed his fellowmen since, that strength of intellect and force of character are commanding qualities. He has several times been burgess of the borough of Gettysburg, and also served as president of the town council, and councilman and attorney for the borough of Gettysburg for ten years. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Adams County in 1854, being the first officer elected to that position under the new law, creating and defining that office. Upon him there devolved the work of organizing and systematizing the complex affairs of this position, and the results show that the selection was a most fortunate one for the people. He is now, and has been for nearly thirty years, a director and the attorney for the Gettysburg National Bank; president of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Railroad since 1880, and also director and attorney of the Gettysburg, Hanover & Baltimore Railroad systems. In 1874 he was elevated to the high and important judicial position of president judge of the Forty-second Judicial District, and here, as elsewhere, filled the many and difficult requirements of his exalted position ably and well. He organized and carried to completion the Gettysburg National Cemetery, organizing the association, interesting the governors of the eighteen States, whose soldiers are buried in the cemetery, and awakening the splendid charity and patriotism of the people of the whole country, that has resulted not only in these magnificent grounds, monuments, avenues and memorial stones of this great national cemetery, but from Judge Wills has come, flowing out from his work here, the entire system of battle field cemeteries of the entire country. The surviving soldiers, especially the descendants of those who repose in these beautiful cemeteries, should, as they certainly will, hold the name of Judge Wills in ever grateful remembrance. And when love and affection has tenderly laid his form to rest, this splendid cemetery, its beautiful gravelly walks, its trees and flowers and lawns, its many gleaming granite columns, all will be his fitting and perpetual monument. (See page 175, *et seq.*) June 19, 1856, Judge Wills was married to Jennie S., daughter of Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Norristown. She also is of Scotch-Irish descent. To this union seven children have been born, four of whom are living, as follows: Mary E., wife of John S. Bridges, of Baltimore, Annie M., Jennie W. and Emma R. The family is attached to the Presbyterian Church, of which Judge Wills has been an elder for the past fifteen years, and for the last ten years, Sunday school superintendent. The Judge has been very frequently sent as a delegate to the Presbytery of Carlisle, and also as commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. In 1880 he was sent by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States as a delegate to the Alliance of the Reformed Churches of the World holding the Presbyterian system, which met in the city of Belfast, Ireland, in June, 1884, and took an active part in that distinguished body, doing good service on some of its important committees.

SERGT. N. G. WILSON, superintendent of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, October 6, 1832, a son of Benjamin and Susan (Wierman) Wilson. The birth of Benjamin, who was a farmer, occurred March 7, 1801, and his death September 4, 1834. Susan, his wife, was born June 6, 1808, and died June 26, 1884. Benjamin and Sarah Wilson, the great-grandparents of Sergt. Wilson, were among the early settlers of Adams County. Their marriage occurred December 14, 1774, and they died—Benjamin August 3, 1813, and Sarah November 12, 1815. The grandparents of our subject were George and Sarah Wilson, whose marriage occurred May 30, 1718, and their death October 27, 1859, and March 30, 1831, respectively. Sergt. Wilson was one of three children born to his parents: Sarah, born July 1, 1831, N. G., born October 6, 1832, and Benjamin F., born December 9, 1834. Our subject was brought up on his grandfather's farm, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for several years. He learned to run an engine and for a period conducted a stationary engine in Bendersville; subsequently he followed teaming, which occupation he left to enlist in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years as first sergeant, preferring that rank to a commission which was tendered him. Sergt. Wilson received a severe wound in the right hand from a rebel sharpshooter at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, which has made him a cripple for life, de-

priving him almost entirely of the use of his hand, two fingers having been shot off. At the close of the war he returned to his native country and continued his business as a teamster until 1873, when he was appointed to his present position by the Secretary of War. He is a Republican in politics. He was elected as one of the directors of the Battle-field Memorial Association in 1880, and is a member of the G. A. R. of Gettysburg. He has been the corresponding secretary of Corp. Skelly Post, No. 9, at Gettysburg, also quartermaster of the same since 1878. In 1852 he was married to Willimina E. Eyster, who died March 2, 1855, leaving one daughter, Sarah R. February 12, 1857, our subject was then married to Eleanora Walter, by whom he had one child, Susan. The Sergeant is the recipient of many fine presents and mementos from the Grand Army Organizations, as tokens of their high regard for him. It will not be saying too much to add that his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing have won for him an esteem that is unexcelled among any of the members of the G. A. R. of the United States.

REV. EDMUND J. WOLF, D. D., professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History and New Testament Exegesis, in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, elected in 1873, is a native of Center County, Penn., born near Rebersburg, December 8, 1840, a son of Jacob (a farmer by occupation) and Mary (Gast) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Our subject, who is next to the youngest of nine children, attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and, for a time, the academy at Mifflinburg, and subsequently that at Aaronsburg. He clerked for a period, and prepared himself for college during the two years he was engaged as a teacher in the academy of Bellefonte, Penn., and in 1860, entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College, and graduated in 1863, taking the first honors of his class. During the invasion of the State that year by the Confederate troops, he served as a non-commissioned officer in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Subsequently he took a course of theological study at the Seminary of Gettysburg; then pursued his studies in Germany, where he attended the Universities of Tübingen and Erlangen. He returned to the United States in 1865, and was for two years engaged in ministerial work in Northumberland County, Penn., and for six years in the city of Baltimore. In addition to the professorship above given, Dr. Wolf for several years taught Dogmatic Theology in the seminary, and since 1880 he is joint editor of the *Quarterly Review* of the Lutheran Church. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1876 by Franklin and Marshall College. In 1871 he was the alumni speaker of the seminary. He has twice visited Europe, and traveled extensively through England, Germany, France and Switzerland. In 1877 he declined the presidency of Roanoke College in Virginia. In 1865 Dr. Wolf was married to Miss Ella Kemp, of Reisterstown, Md., a daughter of John and Ellen Kemp, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent, and to the marriage have been born M. Roberta, attending Wellesley College; Edmund J., now a sophomore in Pennsylvania College; Charles S., Carroll K., Robbin B. and Ethel S. Among the Doctor's publications are "the Christian Church" (translated); "Quarterly Review, XX., 418;" "Practical Expositions of the Scriptures" (translated); "Lutheran Quarterly, II, 179;" "The Retreat of Science on the Antiquity of the Human Race" (translated), Ib. III, 450; "Inaugural Address," Ib. IV, 419; article on "Lutheran Church in America," in the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia; "The Church's Future;" "The Drama of Providence on the Eve of the Reformation;" sermons in the "Homiletic Review" and the "Pulpit Treasury," etc. Dr. Wolf is a frequent contributor to various religious periodicals, and is a member of the society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

J. GEORGE WOLF, grain dealer, Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., April 1, 1821, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Horn) Wolf, the latter a native of Adams County, and of German descent, her father, J. G. Horn, having been a native of Germany. Isaac Wolf was born in Lancaster County, Penn., of German origin, and was a successful farmer. John Wolf, the father of Isaac, and a farmer by occupation, died in 1814. J. George Wolf is the eldest of seven children, and was reared on the farm of his father, an occupation he followed for twenty-five years. In 1872 he came to Gettysburg, and in 1878 embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1844, to E. C. Bittinger, of German origin. Nicholas Bittinger, her grandfather, was a captain in the Revolution, and was also of German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were born eight children—C. M., a lawyer, of Hanover; Joseph B., a Lutheran minister of Glen Rock, York County; E. M., a farmer of Adams County; Lucilla Jane; Howard, a carpenter in York; Rev. L. B., now a missionary in India; S. A., a professor in Gaston College, North Carolina; and David M., who is with his father. The family is identified with the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Wolf has held most of the offices; has been superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a justice of the peace, and held several of the offices in the county where he resided before moving to Gettysburg. He has served as a member of the town council of Gettysburg. He is a conscientious business man and a highly esteemed citizen. Mrs. Wolf's death occurred in 1875, and subsequently Mr. Wolf was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was O. C. Miley, a native of Pennsylvania, and of French origin. She is also identified with the Lutheran Church.

HENRY YINGLING, proprietor of the "Eagle House," Gettysburg, was born in Uniontown, Carroll Co., Md., November 24, 1831, a son of David and Elizabeth (Hite-

shew) Yingling. His ancestors were among the early immigrants to America. David Yingling, an early settler of Maryland, was a builder and contractor, and of his ten children Henry is the third. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, where he received an academic education. At the age of nineteen years he entered a store in Baltimore City, as a clerk, and as such served eight years, a part of which time he was employed at Hagerstown, Md. In the year 1855, at the latter place, he embarked in the dry goods business, which he continued until 1858, and from 1858 to 1863, was proprietor of the Washington Hotel in the same city. In 1866 he bought a farm of 250 acres in Franklin County, Penn., known as the "Monterey Summer Resort," which he successfully managed until 1876, from which time until 1878 he successfully carried on a summer resort hotel. In 1878 he came to Gettysburg and took charge of the "Eagle House." In 1865, Mr. Yingling was married to Mrs. Pitt, *nee* Mary Adams. Mrs. Yingling had one child by her first husband, Anna Pitt, who is now the wife of Edgar Hoover, of Baltimore. In politics Mr. Yingling is a Democrat.

W. T. ZIEGLER, liveryman, Gettysburg, was born in that place, October 3, 1840, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Radford) Ziegler, the former a native of Gettysburg and the latter of Maryland. Samuel Ziegler was a hatter by trade and carried on the business in Gettysburg. His death occurred in 1855, in the city of Philadelphia, where he had resided nine years. Emanuel Ziegler, the grandfather of W. T., was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting in Adams County. W. T. is the fifth child of eight sons and daughters, and received his schooling in Philadelphia night-schools. He began learning the hatter's trade at the early age of ten years, and worked at the same for five years and a half. He then took up coach painting in Gettysburg, and worked at that occupation until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. Mr. Ziegler was in the following battles during the late Rebellion, with the Third and Sixth Army Corps: Newton, Va., Winchester, Va., Stevens' Station, Va., Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann, Cold Harbor and Welden Railroad, near Petersburg, Va. In 1864 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Weldon Railroad, and confined in Andersonville prison, and from which "pen" he was released with the last Union soldiers. On returning to Gettysburg after the war he followed coach painting for two years; then engaged in the manufacturing of coaches and carriages, carrying on the business for two years. In 1870 he embarked with the well-known battlefield guide, W. D. Holtzworth, in the livery business, which is his present occupation, and in which he has met with success. He is a member of Post No. 9, G. A. R., of which he has been post commander. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. He is at this time president of the school board. In 1867 Mr. Ziegler was married to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Harmon, of Straban Township, and to them were born seven children: Samuel H., William E., Mary A., Sarah L., Charles T., John S. and Frederick. The family is identified with the Reformed Church.

PHILOMATHÆAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. On the 4th of February, A. D. 1831, more than a year before the State of Pennsylvania granted a charter to Pennsylvania College, the Philomathæan Society had its organization in the "Gettysburg Gymnasium," on the corner of Washington and High Streets, Gettysburg, Penn. The students of the Gymnasium divided themselves into two equal parts, one part to form the "Phrenakosmian," and the other the "Philomathæan" Society. Prof. M. Jacobs was made chairman, and a constitution was adopted, the title "Philomathæan" (lovers of learning) being given to the society, the name being significant of the object of the organization. The names of the founders, given in alphabetical order, are Samuel Oswald, Solomon Oswald, John Oswald, Christopher A. Tabler, Abraham B. Shuman, Daniel Miller, Samuel Russel, John Ulrich, Francis Springer, George Schmucker, William F. Wadsworth, Peter Sahn, William Mennig, Solomon Ritz, Walter J. Sloan and William Metzger. But two of the founders became graduates of the college—Abraham B. Shuman and Rev. William A. Wadsworth; and three are living, a half century after the organization—Rev. William Mennig, Rev. W. J. Sloan and Rev. Dr. Francis Springer. The first to pass the initiatory rites as provided for in the constitution were William W. McClellan, of Baltimore, and Lewis Routzahn, of Frederick, Md. The professors of the several departments and the professors and students of the theological seminary, and several prominent citizens of Gettysburg were among the first honorary members admitted; thirty-one were elected at one time. Among the names are Clay, Webster, Jackson, Chief Justice Marshall, and other dignitaries of church and State. Soon after the societies were firmly established in their literary work they entered into an agreement in regard to the election of active and honorary members, and "articles of confederacy" were prepared. The regulations prohibited either society from admitting any member until he had been in the institution six weeks, but afterward, under the charter of the college, admission was allowed immedi-

Peter Diehl

ately after matriculation. To prevent one society from too far outnumbering the other, the limit of membership was placed at two to one. This was the source of some trouble, and on the February 25, 1835, the faculty of college interposed, defining the limit of age, excess of membership, etc. Again, in 1846, a new set of regulations was adopted, in which the societies arranged all matters pertaining to membership, public celebrations, and all other mutual interests. Only the professors of the institution are eligible to honorary membership in both societies. In the early days of the society the place of meeting was kept in order by the members taken in alphabetical order; who also introduced new members and had to attend to the making of fire, lighting of lamps, etc. This office was abandoned as soon as the society removed into the present college building, as a janitor was then necessary for the increased work in hall, library and reading-room. A mere desk was at first used for a library, secretary's use, lamps, etc. The initiation fee was originally 50 cents, which rose to $2.50 and then to $5, at which figure it still remains. The first original declamation was in the German language. On February 17, 1832, the first anniversary celebration was held; speeches were made by two of the founders. The meetings were originally held in the Gymnasium building, and invitations sent to persons of a literary taste, afterward, until 1835, the celebrations were held in the German Church, then a few years in the Presbyterian, and in 1836 all public exercises of the society were held in Christ (College) Church. Biennial addresses were delivered, the society alternating in the choice. As the hall for the society in the present college building was not finished until almost a year after the college was occupied, the society met on the second story. The hall at the east end of the fourth story was assigned to the Philomathæan Society, and was neatly carpeted and papered, and busts of Washington and Franklin adorned the president's desk. In 1851 the hall was remodeled, and again in 1868, the latter time made necessary to a certain extent by damage done after the battle of Gettysburg by wounded of Gen. Lee's army, who were lodged in the hall.

At first the library was very small, and all the money that was left after defraying other expenses was to be appropriated to the library. "Buffon's Natural History," purchased January 27, 1832, is recorded as the first book bought. In order to enlarge the library, members gathered books during their vacations. In this way several thousand volumes were collected and more than $100 annually expended. A permanent library fund of $1,000 was secured between 1853 and 1865, the interest of which is annually expended for books. A portion of a second $1,000 has been raised for the use of the library, Rev. S. S. Henry acting as agent for the society for a time. The original library room was enlarged in 1853, and again in 1880. At the present time the library contains almost 7,000 catalogued volumes and is handsomely furnished. An addition to the library, in 1861 a Philo reading-room, was established in the first story of the northeast corner of the college building. The room is supplied with the prominent daily papers, monthly magazines, and all other valuable periodicals, for the use of members at all times except study hours. At several times during the history of the society the subject of obtaining a charter was discussed, and especially was this the case after the library fund was secured. Legal advice was taken and the faculty notified, but the society finally gave up the idea, as the charter of the college would cover the difficulties under which the society was laboring. More than 1,150 students, about 400 of them graduate members, have received part of their training at this society, and, "one of the closest bonds of Philial affection for *alma mater* is the connection with the Philomathæan Society." The Philomathæan Society of the present is in a flourishing condition, having about forty-five members. The hall and library are in excellent condition, and, besides the library fund of over $1,300, has $125 in the treasury.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BERWICK TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OF ABBOTTSTOWN.

DAVID HOKE, farmer, P. O. Hanover, York County, was born November 13, 1836. His father, David Hoke, Sr., was born about 1805 in York County, near Spring Forge. His boyhood and early manhood were spent in York County, and there his marriage with Barbara Bechtel occurred, shortly before leaving for Adams County. He came to Oxford Township in 1831, and located on the Martin Carl farm, upon which he remained until 1869, when he removed to Hanover. There he led a retired life for a number of years, and died in 1873. He was an ardent supporter of the Reformed Church, of which he was a devoted member. Mr. and Mrs. David Hoke, Sr., were blessed with ten children: Su-

san, deceased; Rebecca, with whom the mother resides; Isaac, deceased; David, our subject; Samuel B., who married Barbara Hershey; George, deceased; Abraham, married to Josie King; Barbara, deceased; Michael, deceased, and Solomon, who married Milly King. All of the children were born on the Martin Carl farm, and received their education in the schools near by. David, our subject, engaged in the business of lime burning for himself when twenty-one years of age; two years later he discontinued this and attended the Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster Co., Penn. After his education was complete he returned to the Martin Carl farm, where he remained until 1863, when he married Louisa, daughter of Michael and Mary A. (Barnitz) Carl. Their married life was begun in the mansion now owned by H. J. Myers, in New Oxford, which was then the property of Mr. Hoke. Two children were born to them: Helen Mary and Carl M. Mr. Hoke was two years in the commission business at New Oxford, but after the death of his wife, in 1868, he returned to the Adam Carl farm, his deceased wife's birthplace and former home, adjoining the Martin Carl farm, and has engaged in farming the splendid tract up to date. In 1873 Mr. Hoke's second marriage occurred with Annie E. Slagle, by whom he became the father of four children: Hattie S., Horace Z., Hermie G. and Robert Blaine. The fine farm on which Mr. Hoke resides has, under his successful management, become one of the nicest in its appointments and most commodious in Adams County. The buildings are modern. The surroundings present an air of solidity surpassed by none in the county. Mr. Hoke is a Prohibitionist, and has been a member of the school board several terms; he has also held other official positions in the township. His daughter, Helen Mary, was married in June, 1885, to Rev. Henry H. Sangrée, of Fairfield, this county, pastor of the Reformed Church in that village. Our subject's son, Carl M., is now pursuing his studies at Mercersburg College, Franklin County, Penn.

CHAPTER L.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BREAM, farmer, P. O. Bigler, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Fleager) Bream, the former a native of this county, the latter of York County, Penn. Jacob was a son of Henry Bream, who was a native of Germany and immigrated to America with his family many years ago, settling in what is now Tyrone Township, this county, where the family made a permanent home. The elder Bream was a member of the Lutheran Church, and had three sons and six daughters. Jacob Bream was born in Tyrone Township, in which his life was passed. He was a well-to-do farmer and highly respected. He and his estimable wife were exemplary members of the Lutheran Church and had a family of ten children: Susan, Joseph, Margaret, Jacob, Daniel, Catherine, John, Samuel, Matilda and William. Mr. Bream died in 1835; Mrs. Bream died subsequently. William Bream, our subject, was reared to farm pursuits, and at the age of eighteen years commenced life on his own account, first as a laborer by the day and month. In 1840 he married Harriet Myers, and purchased and settled upon land where he has since resided. His farm comprises 160 acres of highly improved land, and in addition he also owns a village property in Middletown, the whole of which has been made by his own efforts. He has held various local offices, viz.: Assessor, school director, etc. To Mr. and Mrs. Bream have been born twelve children: Catherine, Matilda (who died November 29, 1862, aged eighteen years, four months and twenty seven days), Samuel, William E., Mary, Susanna M., Alice, John, Hannah, Anna, Ida and Henry, the last two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Bream and wife and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and active workers in the same. He is a strong adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

ISRAEL GARRETSON, farmer and breeder of fine stock, P. O. Bigler, was born in York County, Penn., in 1830, where he was reared to the pursuits of the farm. Being of a studious disposition he made the best possible use of his school days, acquired a good, practical education, and at the age of nineteen years began teaching school, successfully teaching ten terms. He then began farming in a small way, and by dint of perseverance and intelligent application widened his knowledge of agriculture, soon becoming regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to that pursuit. He remained in his native county until 1868, when he bought and settled on his present farm, which then contained 106 acres. He subsequently purchased eighty four acres, and is now the largest and most successful grain and stock dealer in Butler Township. His farm is a model of neatness and convenience, and his improvements are modern and durable. His stock is selected with great care from those breeds which experience has proved to be the most

profitable. In horses, the Percheron is his favorite; in neat cattle he keeps the Jerseys and Guernseys, and the herd consists of magnificent animals; and in sheep, the Southdowns and Hampshire Downs, they being excellent wool producers, hardy and capable of taking on flesh rapidly. Mr. Garretson is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and is now (1886) serving his second term of office. He has served on a number of important committees; was appointed chairman of the committee on farm implements and machinery, and has been a leading member of the County Agricultural Society for many years. As an exhibitor he has no superior. He is also a life-member of the York County Agricultural Society. Having briefly sketched his tact and capacity in the discharge of business, it will in no sense be irrelevant to make a few statements regarding his moral and Christian worth as a citizen. The avowed enemy to the popular vices of the day, Mr. Garretson fearlessly condemns them, and by word and deed sets such examples as are worthy of imitation. "Be ye therefore temperate in all things" has been his motto through life. A slave to no habit, addicted to no vices, and free from the restraint of all compromising attitudes where honor and Christian virtues are concerned, he is all the more potent as an advocate of reform, the more powerful as an opponent in the suppression of evil. Fearless to advocate the right, to him more than to any other one belongs the credit of having caused the overthrow of King Alcohol in his vicinity. He met the petition of the drinkers in open court at different times with a remonstrance signed by many worthy citizens whom he personally solicited. His example in this respect has since been followed by others closing the doors of the drinking houses. October 20, 1859, he married Rachel, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Garretson, of York County. Our subject and wife have three children: Jacob B., Eli and Israel R. The entire family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Garretson holds, as one of the trustees, the property of this society in York County, which aggregates considerable value; also the records of the first monthly meetings of Warrington and Newberry (Penn.) Meetings, beginning in 1747 and ending in 1856. He has also the records of the Friends Society of Menallen particular meeting, and records of births and deaths of many members of the Warrington and Newberry Monthly Meetings. His father, Israel Garretson, was born May 7, 1798, and died June 20, 1880. His mother, Ruth (Walker) Garretson, was born December 25, 1804, and died February 6, 1880, and her children by Mr. Garretson were Jacob, born April 4, 1826; Lydia, born April 4, 1828; Israel, born July 25, 1830; Ruth A., born January 28, 1833; Mary, born January 6, 1836; Martha, born July 8, 1839; Robert N., born October 31, 1842, died April 7, 1846, and Maria, born June 7, 1845. Thomas Garretson, the father of the present Mrs. Israel Garretson, was born January 20, 1788, and died January 25, 1862. His first wife, Susannah Cleaver, was the mother of Isaac, born April 27, 1816, died May 7, 1816, and his mother died May 4, 1816. Thomas Garretson was next married to Mrs. Jane (Hoopes) Warner, the widow of William Warner, by whom she had Mary, born January 18, 1816, died October 10, 1821. Jane (Hoopes) Warner was born February 17, 1790, and died January 27, 1859. The children of Thomas Garretson by his second marriage were Julia A., born October 14, 1818, died September 19, 1823; Sarah, born October 21, 1820; Warner, born September 26, 1822, died March 7, 1823; Susan, born December 12, 1823, died February 23, 1853; Eliza J., born November 23, 1825, died April 11, 1848; Rachel, born September 18, 1827; Eli B., born September 2, 1830, died April 10, 1859; Alfred, born July 13, 1833, died August 14, 1847.

DANIEL D. GITT, farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 20, 1817, eldest son of Henry Gitt, who is a grandson of James Gitt, who emigrated from Ireland and settled near Hanover, Penn. Henry Gitt had six sons and four daughters, seven of whom are now living. He kept hotel for about forty years where the Philadelphia & Pittsburgh Turnpike crosses the Baltimore & Carlisle Turnpike, in Adams County; he also farmed extensively, having 700 acres in one body. D. D. Gitt devoted a portion of his early life to merchandising; was engaged extensively in lumbering at one time; and traveled considerably as an agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. He is the inventor of some useful articles, prominent among which is one to support in bed invalids in a sitting posture, at any desired angle, which is extensively used; also an invalid bed highly useful in cases of extreme helplessness or fractured limbs. In 1841 Mr. Gitt married Miss Hannah Wierman, daughter of Isaac Wierman, a prominent representative of Adams County in the State Legislature a number of its sessions. Mr. Wierman died at the age of seventy-two years. He was the grandson of William Wierman, who emigrated from Holland, and located on 1,200 acres of land bought of William Penn's sons on Bermudian Creek. Mr. Gitt has three sons and one daughter: Thomas W. is despatcher of trains at Harrisburg, Penn., for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (he married Rosa De Huff, of Mifflin, Penn., and they have two daughters and one son), M. Fannie B. married Henry Koser, a farmer, near Middletown, Adams County (they have one daughter and one son); Henry W. is weighmaster and collector at Harrisburg for the Pennsylvania Canal Company (he married Martha Siers, of Harrisburg; they have two daughters); Isaac C. is collector at Columbia, Penn., for the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and also a merchant (he married Georgie A. Bennet, of Columbia, Penn.) Mr. D. D. Gitt is an uncompromising Prohibitionist; he and family are church members.

CYRUS S. GRIEST, farmer, P. O. Guernsey, was born in York County, Penn., in 1835, a son of Cyrus and Mary Ann (Cook) Griest, natives of York County, Penn., who settled in Menallen Township in 1839, and there passed the balance of their lives. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are living: Hiram, George M. (deceased), Jane, wife of William Whitson; Ann M., Cyrus S., Jesse W. (deceased), who was Indian agent seven years in Nebraska; Maria E., wife of Charles J. Tyson; Lizzie, wife of Andrew Koser, and Amos W. Cyrus Griest, Sr., died in 1869, aged sixty-eight years. Mary Ann Griest (his wife) died in 1884, aged seventy-seven. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Cyrus, Sr., was a son of Willing and Ann (McMillen) Griest, natives of York County. Willing was a son of Willing, Sr., who was the first white male child born in Wilmington, Del., then Willingston, and for which he was named. The early ancestors of the family came from Ireland, and as far back as the knowledge of them extends they belonged to the Society of Friends. Cyrus S., our subject, was partially educated by private instruction at home, in addition to public school instruction, supplemented by a course in the Academy at London Grove, Chester Co., Penn. In 1861 he married Miss Letitia daughter of John Broomell, of Chester County, Penn. A year later he purchased his present farm, which has since been his home, with the exception of two years, during which he resided in Gettysburg. His farm consists of 136 acres of well improved land. In 1885 he completed a modern creamery at Sunnyside, the first one in the county. He keeps the most profitable grades of stock, having a fine herd of Guernsey cows. To Mr. and Mrs. Griest have been born seven children, all living: E. Belle, Mary E., Florence, Lizzie, George, C. Arthur, Maurice. The eldest three are graduates of the West Chester Normal School, and rank high as teachers. To the cause of education Mr. Griest is devotedly attached. He and his wife are birthright members of the Society of Friends. On his entrance into business his capital consisted of $800, and he incurred a debt of $5,000, which has long since disappeared. The improvements he has made have cost him more than as much as the purchase price of the farm. Mr. Griest is one of the few who have never tasted whisky nor tobacco in any form.

JOHN HEIGES, farmer, P. O. Guernsey, was born in Adams County, Penn., July 16, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Chronister) Heiges, natives of Pennsylvania, who lived many years in this county, but later removed to York County, then to Clearfield County, Penn., where they died. John Heiges was partly reared on the farm, and when old enough learned the carpenter's trade, on the completion of which he moved to Clearfield County, Penn., and followed the same successfully for twenty-five years. He was married in the above county, October 3, 1853, to Telithia E. Rishel, who has borne him five children: Frederick, Clara E. (deceased), Abraham R. (deceased), Almeda J. and Franklin L. Mrs. Heiges died August 5, 1884, aged forty-eight years, and Mr. Heiges' second marriage occurred February 11, 1886, with Jane Peters. In 1875, Mr. Heiges purchased the 200 acres of land where he now resides. His farm is well improved, far above the average. He is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church, and while living in Clearfield County held the offices of elder and deacon; has also filled some offices of this township. Mr. Heiges began life a poor boy, having but 62 cents when he arrived in Clearfield County, but has acquired a large property, aggregating many hundreds of dollars.

HENRY KOSER, deceased (name formerly spelled Kozer), was the founder of the family in America. He settled on the place where his grandson, Henry, now resides, in the year 1808, and subsequently married Susanna Hartzell. On the land he purchased (124 acres) he lived and died. He was the first postmaster of Bigler, and as such served many years; was an enterprising man and accumulated a large property. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. They had four children: Henry G., Alexander, Rachel and Eliza (twins), all of whom grew up, had families, and are now deceased. Mr. Koser died in 1860 and his wife in 1863. Henry G., their eldest son, was born on the homestead, November 21, 1814, and married, October 17, 1839, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Brugh. He was a successful farmer and held some of the offices of the township. In early life he and his wife belonged to the Lutheran Church, but later joined the German Baptists. To them were born seven children, six now living: Sarah Ann, Andrew, Henry, Margaret, Mary L. and Emma J. Mr. Koser died July 12, 1884, and is buried on the place where he was born; his widow, who was born March 26, 1815, is still living. Henry Koser, third in line of descent, was born on the homestead in 1847. April 25, 1872, he married Frances, daughter of D. D. Gitt, who has borne him two children: Henry F. and Clara Alberta. In 1884 Mr. Koser erected buildings on the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, Biglerville, for trade in phosphates, lime, bark, etc. He is an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman, and was active in soliciting subscriptions to aid in building the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad; was a member of the building committee of the Evangelical Church, Middletown; was one of the founders of the Centerview Cemetery, chartered January 12, 1885, and was the first president. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY LOWER (deceased) was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1813, and is a son of Conrad and Catherine Lower. There was at least one generation in America before Conrad Lower. Henry Lower settled where his son, C. A., now resides, in 1854, purchas-

ing at that time 140 acres of land and mill property, and he operated the mill in connection with farming until his decease. He was a self-made man, having begun life a poor boy; was industrious and had good business tact and capacity. In all his business undertakings he was successful, and he accumulated a fair amount of property. He and his wife were acceptable members of the Reformed Church, of which he was a generous supporter. He married Hannah Doterrer, who bore him three children: John S., Conrad A. and H. R. His death was caused by an accident in 1868, a bank caving in on him, killing him instantly. Conrad A. is the second son, and was born in 1838. He was reared to the milling business, which he followed a number of years. Having abandoned that, he devotes his time to overseeing his property. The present mill building was erected in 1859 by his father. It is erected on the site occupied by a stone mill which was built over 100 years ago. Conrad A. fully inherits his father's enterprise, and is one of the public-spirited and progressive men of the county.

JOHN MINTER, farmer, P. O. Bigler, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1825, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Hoffman) Minter, natives of Adams County. Michael was a son of Martin Minter, who was also born in Adams County. The father of Martin (name unknown) was born in Germany. Michael died in Franklin County in 1827. After his death his widow, with his five children—Catherine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Michael and John—removed to this county. Later she married Peter Gross, and moved to Stark County, Ohio, where Mr. Gross died. His widow died in Somerset County, Penn., in 1884, aged eighty years. Martin Minter lived the most of his life in Franklin Township, and reared a large family of children, now nearly all deceased. John Minter, at the age of eighteen, began to learn the blacksmith trade, and for thirty years followed the same in this county. In 1860 he purchased ninety-four acres of land, seventy-six of which are under cultivation and well improved. He had not a dollar to begin life with, but through persistency and industry has built up a snug little fortune of about $15,000 or $20,000. He has been collector for school and State taxes. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Minter has served as elder. He married, in 1848, Anna Steinour, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom are living: Emaline, William, John, Thomas, Amos, Allen, Clara and Sarah C. (latter deceased). Mr. Minter votes with the Republican party.

JACOB C. PENSYL, shoe-maker, P. O. Guernsey, was born in this county in 1842, and is a son of Henry Pensyl, also a native of this county, and now deceased. Jacob C. learned the shoe-maker's trade early in life. November 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the spring of 1862 he was at the front in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. After the evacuation of Harrison's Landing the regiment was detached from the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Blackwater, Va., where, Mr. Pensyl says, the rebels used guns that, when discharged, made no report. The regiment was next sent to New Berne, N. C., and was afterward in the battles of Kingston and Plymouth, N. C., where Mr. Pensyl was captured, in April, 1864, and confined in Andersonville Prison four months; then was removed to Charleston, where he was confined six weeks, and, after remaining a prisoner seven weeks more, in Florence, was paroled and returned home. When exchanged he returned to his regiment and did duty in the hospital, and received his discharge in July, 1865. After his return home he suffered for a long time from ill health, being unable to help himself for months. In 1868 he married Isabella Peters, who has borne him one child, C. Irene. Mr. Pensyl owns eight acres of well improved land; is a member of the United Brethren Church, and belongs to Sergt. T. F. Elden Post, No. 507. He votes the Republican ticket.

J. A. H. RETHER, P. O. Bigler, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 9, 1821, and is a son of John Michael and Anna Martha Rether, natives of Germany, who lived and died in that country. The boyhood of our subject was passed in the village of Rhidenberg, where he acquired a practical education in the village schools. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop, who was also by trade a smith. In 1840 he sailed for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks, landed at Baltimore. The second day after his arrival in that part he secured employment at his trade, remaining there three years. During that time he assisted in the construction of the first locomotive that went to Russia to be used on the first railroad in that country. In 1843 he located at McSherrystown, this county, and established a shop, which he carried on three years; then removed to Hunterstown, where he continued his trade until 1849, when he bought property in Middletown, erected a shop, and here at present he may be found, little the worse to all appearances for the fifty years of incessant toil he has passed through. For two years during the war he served in the mechanical department of the United States Service, mostly at the front; his brother, Sebastian, was also in the service, a member of the First Maryland Cavalry and died while in the service; another brother, Martin, resides in Germany, and another in Bedford County, this State. Mr. Rether has one sister, Margaret, who married John Leach of Crawford County, Kas. In connection with his trade, Mr. Rether also carried on a farm, hotel and brick-yard, etc., etc., doing a general and successful business. He left the "fatherland" with barely enough money to pay his passage

to our shores, but gradually has made his efforts tell, and his progress is marked by a permanent growth in property, the value of which will foot up to $20,000. Through endorsing the paper of others he lost some $3,000, but adversity never "downs" a man of his pluck and energy. He was appointed postmaster at Bigler under President Buchanan's administration and efficiently served until the inauguration of President Cleveland. Of township offices he has held those of collector, treasurer and auditor, and discharged the duties of each impartially and to the satisfaction of his townsmen. Politically he is an adherent of the principles of Republicanism, and never fails to help his party with his vote and influence. In 1849, he married Sophia, daughter of Peter Smith of this county, born July 6, 1832, and to them have been born eight children—four living: Alsena A., wife of Israel Shank, Clarence, a physician; George A. and Charles; the deceased are Frances Eugenia, John E., Peter R. and Etna May. Mrs. Rether is a member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Clarence Rether was born in 1856, and after completing a course at the Adams County Normal school, followed teaching five years. In 1881 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1884; practiced one year in Philadelphia and the same length of time in Centerport; located at Middletown in 1886. August 31, 1883, he married Elizabeth A. Herrmann, daughter of Dr. August F. Herrmann, A. F., and has one daughter Edna D. George A. Rether was born in Middletown, Penn., November 2, 1863. In 1876 he entered the Hyghenian College, at Oxford, Penn., where he completed a full course of the college, and in 1879 he entered Bryant, Stratton & Saddler College, of Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in penmanship and book-keeping (commercial) department. He taught public school two years in Adams County and one year in the college of Girard, Kansas, as teacher of penmanship and book-keeping. In 1883 he commenced business in Middletown, dealing in coal and lumber, and in 1884 he erected a large warehouse on the line of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad at Middletown, and in 1886 built a planing-mill, sash and door factory. February 22, 1886, he married Anna C., second and youngest daughter of Senator Ezra Minnick of Middletown, Md. Charles Rether, in 1880, completed a full course at the Hyghenian College, Oxford, Penn. He employs several hands in the manufacture of cigars, for which industry he travels as salesman.

REV. ABRAHAM ROTH was born in York County, Penn., and married Maria, daughter of John Mumma, a native of this county. At the time of settling there he bought 212 acres of land and mill property, the mill having been erected by his wife's father in 1807. He was a Mennonite minister, having entered the ministry when a young man, and became an able preacher, rising to the distinction of a bishop. He was widely and favorably known, was an extensive traveler and an untiring worker, universally beloved by all. He had six children: Jonas, Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth, Susan and Maria M. Daniel and Maria M. are living, the former being minister of the same church and residing in Maryland. Rev. Abraham Roth died in 1854; his widow in 1858. Jonas Roth was born in York County, Penn., in 1800. Arriving at maturity he engaged in buying and selling stock and operating a distillery. He carried on a large business; was a man of sound business judgment and successful in his commercial undertakings. He married Barbara Kauffman, who bore him nine children: Maria (deceased), Elias, Jeremiah, Henry, Abraham, Reuben, Leander, Sarah and Susie. He died in 1871; his widow in August, 1884. Up to the time of the civil war he was a Democrat and since then was a Republican. Jeremiah is the second son and third child, and was born November 30, 1831. February 26, 1857, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of Joseph Deardorff. For ten years he traveled extensively in the fruit tree business over Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. In 1872 he purchased the old homestead, and has since devoted himself to the duties of the farm. Altogether he owns 143 acres of good land. He is the father of twelve children (ten now living): Susannah G., Beniah T., Henry C., Sarah A., Abner G. (deceased), Ida M., Jeremiah T., Reuben S., Rachel E. (deceased), Eliza B., Rose E. and Daisy E. Mr. Roth votes the Democratic ticket.

JESSE SLAYBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Menallen, was born in Butler (then Menallen) Township, this county, in 1825, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Peter) Slaybaugh, natives of Adams County, who had a family of four children: Jesse, Henry, Maria and Elizabeth. Peter Slaybaugh was a weaver by trade, which he followed while he lived, and died in 1828. He was an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church. After her husband's death, Mrs. Slaybaugh married Jacob Weidner, by whom she had two children: Mary C. and Anna R. She died in 1876, aged seventy eight years. Mr. Weidner died in 1868. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. Peter Slaybaugh's father, Peter S., and Rebecca (Guise), his wife, removed to this county in its early settlement, and here lived and died. Their children were Jacob, Peter, David, Daniel, Nicholas, Abraham and Susanna, all deceased but Nicholas. The wife of Peter Slaybaugh, Jr., was a daughter of Henry and ——— (Schnar) Peter. Jesse, our subject, lived, from after three years of age, at home until attaining his majority, and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade. He established himself in a shop at Lower's Mill, and carried on his business nine years. In 1855 he purchased 114 acres of land, on which he settled, and where he now resides. He began life a poor boy with little or no means, but by hard work and

genuine pluck has acquired a large property. To Mr. and Mrs. Slaybaugh have been born four children: Elizabeth A., Henry P., Howard J. and Barbara E. The entire family are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically Mr. Slaybaugh is liberal and votes for whom he thinks is the best man. He resides in the house built by Henry Slaybaugh in 1814.

MARTIN THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Table Rock, was born on the farm where he now lives January 2, 1815, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Bear) Thomas, the former of whom was born and reared in Cumberland County, Penn. Jacob Thomas came, about 1809, with his wife and one child, and settled where Martin now resides, purchasing at the time 151 acres of land. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1822. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. He was the possessor of a good intellect, and kept himself well posted on the affairs of the day. Five children were born to him: George B., Martin, Polly (deceased wife of Joseph Hartzell, deceased), Catherine, Margaret (wife of John Latchaw). Mrs. Thomas died in 1871. The subject of this sketch was "put out" at the age of seven years, from which time he made his own way in the world. At the age of seventeen he began learning the shoe-maker's trade, which he only followed for a short time. Until his marriage he labored for about seven dollars per month. In 1837 he married Susan, daughter of Jacob Eaholtz, and afterward settled on the home farm, which he rented seven years, after which he purchased it, and has since resided on it. Although starting in life a poor boy, Mr. Thomas has acquired a good home, and is living the declining years of his life amid peace and surrounded with plenty. Three children were born to him: George W., married to Anna M. Bushey (they had two children: Lettie A. and Kempher); Martin H., deceased, formerly a hardware merchant in Abbottstown (married Elsie Deatrick, both of whom died several years after their marriage, leaving one child, now an orphan, named Elsie); the youngest child died in infancy. Mrs. Thomas died January 22, 1879, aged seventy-two years and eight months. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Thomas belongs to the Reformed Church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

J. C. WARREN, M. D., P. O. Menallen, was born in York County, Penn., in 1852, and is a son of Dr. James Warren, formerly a prominent physician of York County, but now retired and living in Adams County. Our subject passed his boyhood in the city, and received his literary education in the city schools. In 1870 he entered the medical university, at Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1873. He began practice in Lancaster, Penn., where he devoted himself to a remunerative practice for three years. He then moved to near Gettysburg, and practiced a short time; then located in Strinestown, York County, where he practiced successfully eight years. In 1883 he came to his present location, since which time he has built up a lucrative practice, which is constantly on the increase. October 9, 1883, he married Miss Eliza A., a daughter of John Dull. Dr. Warren is a congenial, affable gentleman, and decidedly popular, both socially and professionally. He is an acceptable member of the Reformed Church. Mrs. Warren's father, John Dull (deceased), was born in Butler Township in 1810, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Weist) Dull, old settlers of the county, in which they lived and died. Both belonged to the Reformed Church. They were parents of four children: Benjamin, John W., Eliza and Mary. He died in 18—. John Dull married, in 1842, Susanna, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Myers, and for eight years after lived in Whitestown; he then settled on the farm where the family now reside. He was a member of the Reformed Church. As a successful business man he acquired a large property. He was the father of two children, one of whom is living—Eliza Ann, wife of Dr. Warren. Mr. Dull died in 1883. The parents of Mrs. John Dull died when she was a child, and their history is unattainable. To them were born seven children: Mary, Geirge, Gabriel, Margaret, Harriet, Elizabeth and Susanna.

A. A. WIERMAN, miller, P. O. Arendtsville, was born at York Springs, Adams County, in 1827, and is a son of Joseph Wierman, who was a son of Nicholas Wierman, an early settler of Huntington Township. Our subject was reared on the farm and in the mill, and received a good education. In 1856 he went West and visited many places of interest. Returning in 1859 he commenced milling in Huntington Township, where he was engaged until 1866, at which time he purchased his present mill property, with eighty acres of land, formerly owned by the well-known Isaac Wierman. He is an energetic, enterprising gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his many acquaintances. Mr. Wierman has been twice married—first in 1859, to Mary J., daughter of John Day, and by her he had two children: Edward and Mary J. Mrs. Wierman died in 1879, aged forty one years. He was married to his second wife, Ellen, daughter of William Heller, in 1881, and two children have been born to this union: Zora and Maude. Mr. Wierman is a member of the Society of Friends, and his estimable wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is well posted in the current affairs of the day, and politically he is a Republican, and votes with that party on all questions of National importance.

JOSEPH E. WIERMAN, miller, P. O. Mummasburg, was born in the vicinity of York Springs, this county, May 4, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Susan Wierman. He was reared to milling, and in the schools of his district obtained a practical education.

After attaining his majority he worked in mills in the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry under instructions. As his first business venture he leased and conducted his father's mill, in 1876, one year; then the Bermudian Valley Mills, near Bragtown, three years; then Fred Asper's mill, one year; and afterward the Deardorff mill, for one year; and in 1884 he purchased and took charge of his present property, the Willow Grove Mill. Mr. Wierman is a practical miller and thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, served his time of enlistment, nine months, and was honorably discharged. He married, in 1880, Miss Anna Myers, an exemplary Christian lady, and a member of the Reformed Church.

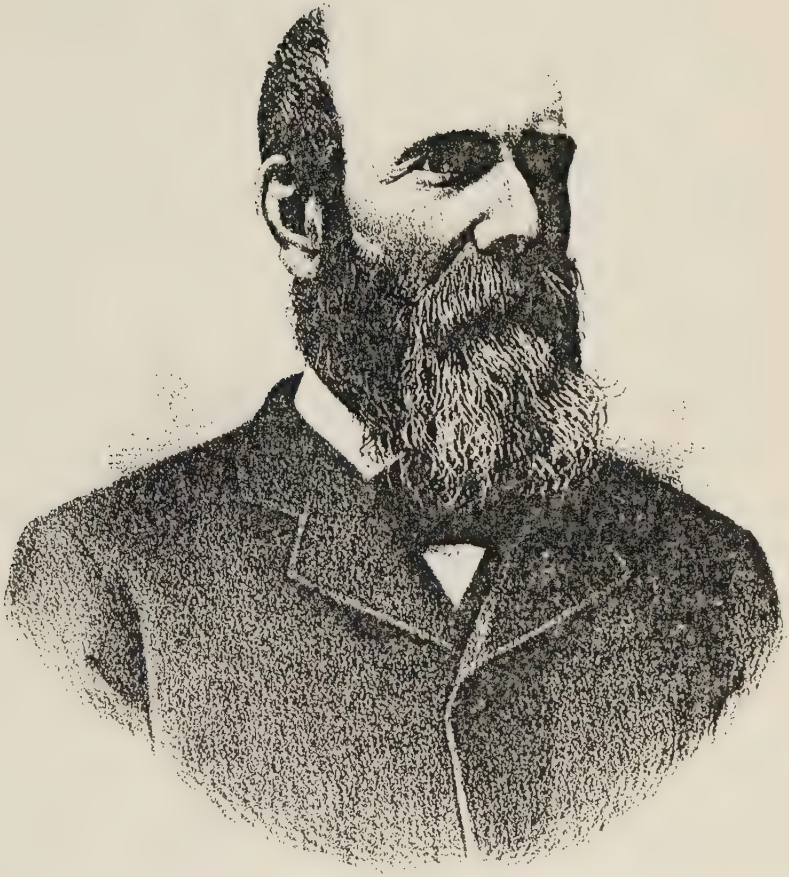
CHAPTER LI.

CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF McSHERRYSTOWN.

EPHRAIM BOLLINGER, P. O. Sell's Station, was born September 30, 1836, on the first farm below Hanover on the York road, Pennsylvania. The genealogy of this family dates back to Switzerland whence the great-grandfather, Jacob Bollinger, immigrated to America when the Indians roamed over this county; he settled in York County, Penn., where some of his descendants yet live. The men in this family followed milling, the trade descending from father to son. Jacob Bollinger's son Jacob had a mill six miles below Hanover, which burned down about 100 years ago, and which was one of the first in York County. Jacob Bollinger, Jr., reared a family of eight children, of whom four survived, and of these, Jacob M., who was a miller in early life, married and then became a farmer. He moved to Carroll County, Md., and, after living there nineteen years, returned to Pennsylvania twenty-nine years ago, and settled near Christ Church, in Union Township, this county. He died in Conowago Township, Adams County, March 13, 1886, aged seventy-nine years. He was for three years director of the almshouse in Gettysburg, and filled minor township offices; was well known and esteemed, and for over sixty years was a member of the Reformed Church, serving as an elder and filling other responsible offices. He was a major in the Pennsylvania Militia and by most people was known as Maj. Bollinger. He was married in York County, Penn., to Miss Nancy, daughter of Daniel Sprenkel, and who is yet living, the mother of six children: Louise, Ephraim, Benjamin (deceased), Eli, Jessie and Mary. Ephraim Bollinger was reared on a farm and has chiefly followed agricultural pursuits. For the last twenty years he has owned and operated the old Kitzmiller mill, built in 1738. Over the mill door is a large stone on which is inscribed the following names and dates: "*Hanson Martin Kitzmiller, Aug.* 1738, *Ano* 1755; *I. H. G. K. M., May* 12, 1791." Probably the dates of the building and re building of the mill. Ephraim Bollinger was married December 24, 1876, to Miss Sarah Loho, who has borne him two children: Mary Irene and Jacob Roy. Politically, though our subject is identified with the Democratic party, he votes for the best man. He has himself filled minor township offices and has been also assessor, collector, auditor, etc.

REV. P. FORHAN, father superior of Conowago Chapel, P. O. McSherrystown, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He came to America at an early age and was educated at Woodstock College, in Baltimore, Md. He then taught in the Baltimore, Worcester (Mass.) and Georgetown Colleges, and was in Washington before he came to Conowago Township, this county, in June, 1883. He has been Father Superior here ever since and is assisted by five fathers: Haugh, Emig, Manus, Richard, Finnegan, and three brothers, Hamilton McGunigle and Donovan. The different churches located at Hanover, Oxford and Paradise are supplied by Conowago Chapel, and much of its present admirable condition is due to the earnest efforts and endeavors of Father Forhan, who is beloved and honored by all with whom he comes in contact.

DAVID P. FORNEY, farmer, Hanover, York County, Penn., was born February 14, 1837, in Hanover, Penn. The progenitor of this well known family was John Adam Forney (formerly spelled Fornich), a tailor by occupation, who came to America about 1721 from Wachenheim, Germany, with his wife and four children, and settled near the site of Hanover. One of the ancestors of our subject, Philip Forney, lived on a part of the old homestead purchased of the Penns, and reared a large family. Philip Forney's son, David, married a Miss Nace, a daughter of Mathias (a tanner), and Elizabeth (Bowman) Nace, who were prominent people in Hanover. David Forney was a tanner by trade;



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he and his wife died in Baltimore, Md., leaving one son, Mathias Nace Forney, who was born in Baltimore, and there married Amanda Nace (a cousin), daughter of Hon. George Nace, of Hanover, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Nace Forney had six children: George N., Catharine N., wife of Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., of Sewicklyville, Penn.; Louise E., wife of Henry Wirt, of Hanover, Penn.; Anna M.; Mathias N., a resident of New York, formerly editor of the *Railroad Gazette;* and David P. Our subject was educated in the schools of Hanover and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. He has been a farmer nearly all his life, and at present has 185 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. He was united in marriage with Miss Amanda, daughter of Dr. G. W. Hinkle and granddaughter of Judge Hinkle, of Hanover, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. David P. Forney have seven children now living: Anna, George, Harry H., Lucy, Catharine, Maggie and Philip. Squire Forney has been identified with the Republican party, but frequently votes for the best man regardless of party. In the spring of 1885 he was elected justice of the peace and is filling the office with marked ability.

JOHN P. JOHNS, stockman, McSherrystown. John Johns, a Quaker, and a native of Wales, immigrated to America with William Penn. The Johns settled in Lancaster County, Penn., and there were several children in the family at the time, of whom John Johns, Jr., was then twelve years old. He, John Johns, Jr., married and had six children—three sons and three daughters; he and his wife died on the old homestead in Lancaster County, Penn. Their son, John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Miller, and they also died in Lancaster County and are buried in the Johns' Cemetery. John and Elizabeth Johns had seven children—five boys and two girls. Of these, John married Elizabeth, daughter of David and Rosannah (Schwartz) Melhorn, and had a family of eleven children who attained maturity: John H., Eli, M. Matilda, Hattie, David, Jeremiah, Amanda, Elizabeth, Juliann, Susannah and George W. Of these four are still living; all were married except M. Matilda, who is now living on the old farm in Conowago Township, this county, where her parents came in 1832 after the death of their parents and there died also. All the Johns were farmers. Of the children of John and Elizabeth, Jeremiah married Elizabeth Oister (who survives him and now keeps hotel at McSherrystown), and had six children: John, Jacob, David (deceased), Alice E. (deceased), Jeremiah and Samuel. Jeremiah Johns, Sr., was a farmer and kept hotel in McSherrystown, where he died. Of the children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Oister) Johns, Jeremiah was married January 29, 1846, to Hannah E. Eyster, whose ancestors were of German extraction. Her grandfather, George Daniel Eyster, born June 6, 1757, married Magdalena Schlagle November 14, 1780. He was a tanner and farmer, and died near Hunterstown, aged seventy-nine years; he had eleven children all of whom are deceased. One of his sons, Peter Eyster, born in Adams County, Penn., died in York County, Penn., aged seventy-one years, was a farmer; was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth (Weaver), who died at the age of fifty-nine, had eight children: George D., David (deceased), Jacob, William, Elizabeth, Mary M., Sarah A. and Rebecca A. (latter deceased). John P. Johns, the subject of this biography, is a son of Jeremiah and Hannah E. (Eyster) Johns, born August 15, 1846, in McSherrystown, Penn., where he received a common school education. He farmed until he attained his majority, and then engaged in the harness business for several years, after which he bought and sold horses. He commenced on a small scale, but, finding that he was suited to the business, soon devoted all his time to it and has been one of the most successful men in this line in this part of the county. His stables are located in McSherrystown, Berlin, Adams County and Gallipolis, Ohio. He buys many horses in the West, especially in Ohio, and in the winter buys mules in Kentucky. His sales are generally in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his business transactions last year amounted to $108,000. Our subject was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Egbert Eckert, by whom he has one son, Henry Augustus, who was born October 23, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Johns are members of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, respectively. Politically Mr. Johns is a Republican. He is a self-made man in every respect, owing his success to his own energy, perseverance and good business principles.

S. L. JOHNS, manufacturer and merchant, McSherrystown, was born November 25, 1859, in Conowago Township, near Hanover, son of Jeremiah Johns. Our subject received a common school education, but is chiefly self-educated. Quite early in life he became interested in cigar manufacturing, and at the age of eighteen engaged a man, John F. Keefer, as journeyman, and both went to work making cigars, Mr. Johns learning as he worked, not knowing anything about business when he commenced. He soon mastered the trade, however, and, from time to time, employed more workmen, increasing his trade every year and almost every day. Success is ever ready to reward the energetic, and our subject had the satisfaction of seeing his business grow from a small beginning to its present proportions. He commenced February 17, 1878, and to-day manufactures about 4,500,000 cigars annually, employing, in various departments, nearly 110 men, women and children, more than half of whom are employed in McSherrystown. He is also engaged in packing tobacco, having warehouses in Lancaster County, Penn., and is also buying tobacco in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consuming and selling from 600 to 800 cases of leaf tobacco annu-

ally. He also exchanges tobacco for cigars, and last year handled nearly 6,000,000 cigars. June 5, 1886, Mr. Johns opened a grocery and confectionery store in McSherrystown, another marked improvement to the town. He was married December 26, 1882, to Miss Emma, daughter of Peter Strasbaugh, and by her he has one son—G. Milton Blaine—born March 13, 1884. Politically our subject has been identified with the Republican party, and has ever taken an active interest in all the public affairs of the township; was one of the men instrumental in getting the turnpike from Hanover to McSherrystown, of which he has been director since its completion. He was also instrumental in having McSherrystown incorporated, and was elected its first burgess. When the McSherrystown Building Association was talked about he at once became an active advocate of it, and has served as director for five years. In 1883, being mindful of the welfare of the working people, he, himself, started the Sevies B Building Association, of which he is now president, and which is the means of building homes for his workmen, where even a young man, by making a small weekly payment, soon has a home. Thus we give a brief sketch of the active career of a self made man, who has promoted the welfare of the town and people, and who is an example of what a young man of energy and good business principles can accomplish.

EDWARD J. KUHN, stockman, P. O. Hanover, York County, was born September 23, 1827, in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn. The family genealogy dates back to Germany. The paternal grandfather, John Kuhn, was reared on a farm in Berks County, Penn., and there followed blacksmithing and farming. He was married to Therese Fricker, and they both died in Conowago Township, this county, the parents of eleven children: Judith, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, Anna (died when a young lady), Joseph J., Catharine, Polly, Therese, Abalonia and Magdalena. Of these John is living, aged eighty-nine years. Joseph J., the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead October 4, 1803; was a farmer all through life; was educated in this county, and died in Oxford Township September 17, 1878. He married Jane McCabe, of Hanover, York County, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Hudson) McCabe, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Norristown, Penn. To this union were born eight children who attained maturity: Edward J., Louis D. B., Maria (married to Charles Leison, and died in Cuba), Charles, Jane E., Joseph A., John and George. Joseph J. Kuhn was a Whig in early life, in later years a Democrat; he was much interested in military matters; was elected colonel of the Pennsylvania Militia before he was twenty-one, and received several appointments from the governors of the State. He filled township and county offices, and, in about 1870, was elected associate judge by the people, by whom he was well known and held in high estimation. Two of his sons are stockmen, two lawyers, two represent the medical profession, one of whom, Louis, was surgeon in the army and navy. Edward J. is the only son who did not receive a classical education, being chiefly self-educated. In early life he was a stockman. In 1851 he went to Missouri, and farmed in Lincoln County, and the next year married Miss Anna P., daughter of Dr. Presly Gill, formerly of Fairfax, Va. She died in Missouri in June, 1862, leaving three children: Charles F., a physician in New York; Anna, a sister of charity in the St. Louis Hospital, and William L., a resident of Hanover, York Co., Penn. Our subject left Missouri in 1864, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he traded cattle for eight years. He was married, on second occasion, in 1870, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Jacob Hilt, of Hanover, Penn., and by this union there are five children now living: Mary A., Guy L., Bertha J., Amelia G. and Sarah E. Politically Mr. Kuhn is a Democrat. He is now engaged in the cattle business in this county. While residing in Missouri he drove cattle there from Texas, and thereby saw much of the West.

VIRGIL H. B. LILLY, physician McSherrystown. Samuel Lilly, the progenitor of this well known family, emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1730, previous to which he had married Miss Ann Price, two ceremonies being performed the same day to celebrate the union, one by the Catholic and the other by the Established Church. This grand old man settled in Adams County, Penn., where he bought and improved a farm (now owned by his grandson, Samuel Lilly Jenkins), called it Eden, and there died January 8, 1758, aged fifty nine years. His ashes rest under the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Conowago; his wife, Anna, also died in Eden, in June, 1781, aged eighty five years. They had seven children: Esther and Richard born in England, Thomas on the sea, and John, Samuel, Mary and Joseph at Eden. Of the above, John, born June 15, 1733, married Miss Verlinda Hardy, of Harford County, Md., who bore him six children: Ann E., Samuel, Richard, Mildred, Bennett and Henry. Of these Samuel, born March 23, 1768, near Cooptown, Harford Co., Md., died opposite Eden September 12, 1853. He was married to Miss Hannah Cooper, of Lancaster County, Penn., who died in December, 1835; they had three children that outlived them: John, Sarah and Virlinda. The last mentioned married William S. Jenkins, a great grandson of Richard Jenkins, and had seven children. Sarah Lilly, born October 22, 1800, is still living in the white house near Conowago Church; John, born opposite Eden February 2, 1797, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, and died May 29, 1869, on the adjoining farm to which he was born. John Lilly married Hannah C. Stump a native of Harford County, Md., daughter of William H. Stump.

Mrs. John Lilly died in McSherrystown, Penn., November 22, 1880, the mother of six children all now living: Rachel, Mary V., Sarah, Samuel, William H. and Virgil H. B. Our subject was educated in Conowago Chapel School and at Calvert College, Carroll County, Md., after which he studied medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, having Profs. McSherry and Butler for his preceptors. He graduated March 3, 1869, and settled in McSherrystown, this county, were he has since been located. The Doctor was married here May 28, 1872, to Miss Sarah C. Klunk, daughter of Joseph Klunk, and who was born here September 6, 1853. They have four children now living: Mary, John, Gertrude and Joseph K. The Doctor and wife are members of the Conowago Chapel. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as chief burgess of the borough. He is a member of Adams County Medical Society, and was its president in 1883.

VINCENT O.BOLD, farmer, McSherrystown, was born March 12, 1827. The genealogy of the O.Bold family dates back to Germany, whence the great-grandfather, Sebastian O.Bold, immigrated to America when quite young and settled in Conowago Township, Adams County, Penn., where he owned three farms and was a wide awake business man, possessed of good judgment. He was the parent of four children: Anthony, Joseph, Mrs. Ignatius Miller and Mrs. Shorb. Of these Anthony O.Bold married a Miss Maltsberger, from Gottenhopen, near Philadelphia, Penn., and had four children: Sebastian, Ignatius, Susan and Rebecca. Anthony O.Bold was an old man when he died in Conowago Township, this county, where also died his wife. The whole family were members of Conowago Chapel, and took an active interest in its erection. Of the children born to this couple, Ignatius was born here; he was a farmer and died on the old farm, aged about seventy-one years; he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Michael and Catharine Delbone, the former of whom was of French descent and the latter of German lineage. To Ignatius and Nancy O.Bold were born four children: Vincent, Josephine, Rebecca, Gabriella, former wife of Dr. Smith. Rebecca, who died in Virginia, was a member of the Sisters of the Visitation Order. Our subject attended school in Conowago Township, but is mainly self-educated. He taught school in early life (one winter), has been a farmer since, has led a very active business life and may be said to be one of the most energetic business men in the county. When the first railroad was built from Hanover Junction to Hanover he took a lively interest in it, and encouraged others to do the same, and was also interested when the short line railroad was built, his brother in law, Dr. Smith, being a director at that time; at present our subject is a director of the road and the second largest stockholder. When the First National Bank was started in Hanover, Mr. O.Bold invested in it, is now one of the heaviest stockholders, and has been a director for twenty-three years. At present he has over 600 acres of land in the vicinity of McSherrystown, and also owns two mills. He has deeds of farms which are dated back as far as 1761, 1764, 1784, 1791 and 1796. He annually feeds on his farms eight car-loads of cattle, or 160 head. He has the largest interest in the pike from McSherrystown to Hanover. Mr. O.Bold has been offered different county offices, but has refused, believing his sphere of duty was nearer home. He was married to Miss Louise, daughter of John Smith, and she bore him four children who have since died: Ignatius, a student at Windsor College (died aged twenty-three years and six months), Mary was twenty-six when she died; Rebecca was aged nineteen and Anna eighteen when they died. They were educated in the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

J. A. POIST, cigar manufacturer, McSherrystown, was born February 4, 1850, in Mountpleasant Township, this county. His grandfather kept the "Three Mile House," near Baltimore, and was supposed to have been of French extraction. James Poist, our subject's father, was born in 1812, and died in Conowago Township, this county, July 15, 1869. He was, by occupation, a farmer; married Susannah Fleshman, who was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, daughter of Philip Fleshman. The children born to this union were Anna S., Mary, Sylvester (deceased), Philip, William, John A., James, Ignatius and Harry. John A. Poist was educated in Adams County, Penn. In early life he was a farmer. He came to McSherrystown in 1870, and learned and followed the plasterer's trade, after which he learned and became an expert in the cigar-making business. He commenced business for himself, on a small scale, in 1877; worked his way up, until now he is one of the leading manufacturers in this place, and is a successful business man. He makes about 1,500,000 cigars annually, selling them mostly by wholesale. J. A. Poist was married in McSherrystown, Penn., to Miss Clara Hombach, who was born here, daughter of Dr. William Hombach. They have two children: Mary and Estella Poist.

DR. GEORGE L. RICE, physician and surgeon, McSherrystown, was born January 15, 1850, at Baltimore, Md., son of John Rice, who was born March 21, 1810, in Bavaria, Germany; immigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Baltimore, Md. John Rice learned the saddler's and harness-maker's trade in his native land, and followed it in Baltimore until 1871, when he came to McSherrystown, Penn., where he died in 1877. He was married to Lydia Riffle, a native of Hanover, Penn., and a daughter of Melchior Riffle, a hero of the Revolutionary war, and who participated in many of its battles. Our subject, the only child of this couple, was reared and educated in Baltimore, Md., and

then attended the University of Virginia, and subsequently graduated at the Washington University in 1873. He first located in Baltimore, Md., and was prosector of anatomy at the Washington University until he came to McSherrystown, in the fall of 1877. He now has a lucrative practice here. He was married, November 11, 1875, to Miss Anna M. Brooks, a grandniece of the late Chauncy Brooks, formerly president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and president of the Western National Bank when he died. To this union were born five children: Alfred Curtis, Mary Lorretta (deceased), Regina May (deceased), George L. and Joseph E. The Doctor and his wife are members of Conowago Chapel. He has served twice as school director and twice has been president and secretary of the board. He was one of the first councilmen of McSherrystown, and has been coroner of Adams County, Penn. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and is now the nominee on that ticket for the State Legislature. Dr. Rice is well able to fill any position of trust to which he may be elected.

SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, retired, Hanover, York County, was born September 18, 1818, near Berlin, but in York County. The genealogy of this interesting family dates back to Switzerland, whence the great-grandfather, a farmer (and two brothers, all single at the time), emigrated when quite young, leaving the old country on account of a revolution there, and settling in Berks County, Penn. Ludwig Schwartz, the son of the brother that settled in Berks County, also a farmer, married a Miss Lesher and had ten children, who all reached a ripe old age. He was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, serving as a substitute for his father; he enlisted at the age of eighteen years, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He participated in many engagements, and at one time was taken prisoner and treated cruelly by the Hessians. Afterward the Hessians were defeated, and Ludwig met one of the officers on his father's farm, working as a day laborer (a prisoner of war), recognized in him one who had often abused him, and told his father unless he was sent from the place he would shoot him on the spot. The Hessian, it is needless to say, was sent away, for the old Revolutionary soldiers meant what they said. Ludwig Schwartz and his wife died in York County, Penn. Their son, John, was born in Berks County, Penn., and died in this county, aged nearly eighty years. He married Barbara, daughter of Simon Copenhafer, who lived near Hanover, Penn. She died on the homestead, aged eighty-two years and ten months. Of the nine children born to John and Barbara Schwartz, seven reached maturity and four are now living. John Schwartz had only a common school education, but he was a wide-awake business man; in early life he engaged in milling on Beaver Creek, in Paradise Township, York Co., Penn., but sold his mill in the spring of 1831 and came to Conowago Township, this county, where he bought between 300 and 400 acres of land, which is still owned by his children. Samuel, his son, was educated in Adams County, and has been a successful farmer, now owning the old homestead, which he has much beautified and improved. He was married, in this county, March 25, 1841, to Miss Maria Gitt, born October 17, 1817, daughter of Daniel Gitt, a member of the old Gitt family, and grand daughter of William Gitt, who attained the age of ninety seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schwartz was born, February 10, 1842, one child—Henry Van Buren, a bright young man, who assisted his father on the farm and died at his home December 17, 1864. Our subject became discouraged with farming after the death of his son, and in August, 1881, moved to Hanover, Penn., where he now resides. He has been successful financially; has been director of the Littlestown Bank fourteen years, and director of the Hanover Branch Railroad three years, of which he is still a stockholder. He is also interested in the ore business, in company with S. Boyer, near Littlestown. Mrs. Schwartz is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Reformed Church, and has materially assisted in the building of three churches, especially of the one in Hanover. Politically he is a Democrat, but in local matters votes for the best men. He filled all the important offices in Conowago Township, where his absence is still felt in the community.

SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, farmer, P. O. Hanover, York County, was born March 10, 1827, near East Berlin, York Co., Penn., a grandson of David Louis Schwartz, a native of Berks County, Penn., who was a wide-awake farmer in his time, and who removed to York County in 1805, and settled two miles south of Hanover, but eventually moved back to near Berlin, on the old homestead, where he died aged eighty-two years. David Louis Schwartz married a lady by the name of Leisher, and of their ten children John learned the miller's trade, which he followed many years very successfully south of East Berlin, being an industrious man. He eventually bought 400 acres of land in Conowago Township, Adams County, in 1831, and here he and his wife died on the old homestead. He married Barbara, daughter of Simon Copenhafer, one of the old settlers of this county, and to them were born nine children, Mary, Elizabeth, Levi, Samuel, Lydia, John, Solomon, David and Louise. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated in Adams County, and has been a farmer all his life. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled many township offices. In 1881 he was nominated for county commissioner, having twelve competitors, but, as he was well known for his sterling business qualities, was elected, and had the satisfaction of seeing the county debt paid and money in the treasury when his term expired. He was married, December 4, 1849, to Miss Margaret Basehoar,

born February 15, 1832, daughter of George Basehoar, and who died January 20, 1884, the mother of eleven children: George F., John H., Samuel D., Mary B., Jacob S., Louise B., Charles B., Emory A., Riley L., Dellie Ann and Morise E. Mr. Schwartz and family are members of the Reformed Church, in which he has filled the highest offices.

EDWARD SHORB, farmer, McSherrystown, is a worthy representative of the Shorb family of pioneers, and was born November 1, 1824, on the old homestead in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn., where his brother, Squire Joseph L. Shorb, still resides. His parents were John and Mary (Beecher) Shorb. Our subject was educated in this county, has been a farmer nearly all his life, and for the last fourteen years has been living in McSherrystown, on the plot where his grandmother, Mary (Obold) Shorb, resided for many years. Edward Shorb was married here, December 27, 1859, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Sneeringer. Mr. and Mrs. Shorb are members of Conowago Chapel. He has never been an office seeker, and has been identified with the Democratic party all his life. He owns several farms, which comprise from 250 to 300 acres of good limestone land. As a farmer he has been successful, and has decided to pass the evening of his life in the village of McSherrystown, where he enjoys the esteem and good-will of his fellow townsmen.

C. D. SMITH, merchant, McSherrystown, was born September 20, 1855, in Union Township, this county. His father, John Smith, was born near Bonneauville, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, in 1825, and later farmed a year in Union Township, then moved to Oxford Township in the spring of 1856, and there died in the fall of 1859, aged thirty-four years. John Smith was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Marshall, and who is yet living. They had three children, of whom only Charles D. survives. His sister, Ann M., died aged twenty-four. The ancestors of the Smiths were of German descent, the great-grandfather Smith coming from the old country and settling near Bonneauville, Penn. He had eight sons and three daughters, of whom Charles was born in this country, married, and had three sons and one daughter. Our subject was educated in Conowago Township, this county, and attended the Sisters' School in McSherrystown and at Hanover, Penn. In early life he farmed, but in 1881 embarked in the cigar business in partnership with J. A. Poist. Mr. Smith sold out his interest the next year, and embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since continued. C. D. Smith was married, September 8, 1881, to Miss Clara C. Weaver, born May 5, 1859, in York County, Penn., daughter of Anthony Weaver. They have two children: Edward C., born November 5, 1882, and Rodger A., born October 5, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically our subject is a Republican. He has served as treasurer of the borough.

F. X. SMITH, manufacturer, McSherrystown, was born March 21, 1843, on the old homestead in Oxford Township, this county, a grandson of John Smith and son of Joseph J. Smith, a farmer, who died in Irishtown, Penn. Joseph J. Smith was justice of the peace, settled many estates and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He married Mary, daughter of John Hemler, who bore him eight children: John L., Henry W., Anna (now a sister in St. Joseph's convent, on Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia), Francis Xaverious, Andrew J., Gregory F., Samuel A. and Pius I. Our subject was educated in this county in early life, and farmed till he was eighteen years old, then went into his father's general store in Irishtown, Penn., where he continued about fifteen years, and while there embarked in the cigar business in 1868, employing from five to twenty-five hands annually; commencing with five hands he increased his force as his business demanded. In 1877 he came to McSherrystown, Penn., and was in the cigar and leaf tobacco business in partnership with J. G. McKinny for two and three quarters years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Smith assuming all the liabilities. He then embarked in business on his own account in the fall of 1879, kept a general store and also dealt in cigars and leaf tobacco. He gave up the store October 30, 1882, and since then has engaged only in the cigar and leaf tobacco trade. He makes full lines of cigars, using nothing but the best of stock; buys tobacco in all the Eastern markets, as well as being a packer of leaf tobacco. He ships his cigars to the Eastern and Western markets. He is a benefactor to the village, for he employs on an average about 150 hands, and runs a branch factory at Irishtown, where he has twenty hads. He makes about 6,000,000 cigars annually and handles between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 outside goods. Our subject was married to Miss Louise J., daughter of Dr. William Hombach, a native of Germany, and they have eight children living: Clara, Charles, William, Anna, Joseph, Paul, Peter and Violet. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he is a Republican; has been town councilman two years. As a business man he is a decided success; as a citizen he is liberal and public spirited. He was in favor of the borough, and was one of the promoters and first treasurer of the building association, and one of the prime movers in starting the turnpike. He has ever been foremost in promoting the interests of McSherrystown. Mr. Smith has such a reputation on his cigars that he needs no one to travel for him in order to sell them; his goods always come up to sample; his word is his bond. His only pride is to make goods that will always give satisfaction. To-day he stands at the head of leaf dealers in this section, having an immense warehouse, holding at least 500 cases always filled with the finest seed and Havana leaf.

FRANK G. SNEERINGER, farmer, P. O. McSherrystown. The genealogy of this family dates back to Switzerland, whence Joseph Sneeringer came when a young man, and settled in one of the lower counties of Maryland; he married a Miss Great, and then came to York County, Penn., where he farmed, and reared his large family, of whom one daughter, Catharine, married, and went to Ohio, and a son, Joseph, born in 1761, who learned and followed the carpenter's trade became a good mechanic, and planned a part of Conowago Chapel. Joseph Sneeringer finally bought land in Conowago Township, this county, was a successful farmer, and died on the old homestead January 26, 1838. He was county commissioner and justice of the peace. He married Margaret Fink, who was born April 2, 1763, and died September 8, 1830. They had five children: Joseph, Samuel, John, David and Catharine. Of these, Samuel, born in 1798, a farmer all his life, eventually bought his grandfather's property, became a wealthy man, and was very industrious and upright, winning the respect of all who knew him. He married Mary Smith, born in 1810, daughter of Jacob Smith. Samuel Sneeringer died April 14, 1872, and his wife September 8, 1864. They had nine children (seven of whom attained maturity): Sarah, Rebecca, Joseph (deceased), Mary, Samuel (deceased), Matilda (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Frank G. and Leo. Our subject was born September 5, 1845, and was educated at Conowago Academy and at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, Md. He has been a farmer all his life. He served as justice of the peace, held other minor township offices, and in 1882 was nominated for the State Legislature, and in the fall of 1882, though his party was split up, was elected by a good majority, losing only five votes in his own township, and he may justly feel proud of the result. He resides near Conowago Chapel, and still owns a part of the land bought by his grandfather. Mr. Sneeringer married Sally Jenkins, born in Oxford Township, this county, August 23, 1846, daughter of William Jenkins. To this union have been born Mary S., Sarah M., Frances Rosalie, William, Anna M. and Elizabeth Belinda. The elder two are deceased. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN D. WALTMAN, farmer, McSherrystown, was born June 21, 1836, in Conowago Township, Adams Co., Penn. The genealogy of the Waltmans dates back to Germany, whence the great grandfather, Henry Waltman (a weaver by trade), came in an early day. He was a native of Switzerland or Germany, and when a student, visiting friends, was kidnapped by sailors and carried on board their vessel that sailed to different parts of the world, but finally reached Baltimore, Md., where he found an opportunity to effect his escape, and traveled by night till he came to Pennsylvania, which he chose for his future home. He settled near Pigeon Hills, York County, and there married a Miss Kehr and reared a family of children: Christian, John, Joseph and Salome. Of these, John, who was also a weaver the greater part of his life, died in McSherrystown (to which place he came about 100 years ago), aged seventy eight years. He (John) married a Miss Hinkle, a native of Baughman's Valley, Md., and she died here, aged eighty-seven. They were parents of the following children: Jesse, Henry, Lydia and four deceased. Of these children Jesse was born in McSherrystown, Penn., July 21, 1808, and died February 11, 1876. He was a weaver in early life; then became a successful farmer and owned three farms at the time of his death; he was a member of the Lutheran Church, upright, strong minded and well known for his good qualities of head and heart. Jesse Waltman was married to Helena Bowers, who bore him six children that attained maturity: Mrs. Louisa Sterner (deceased), John D., Edward, Jacob (residing in Texas), Mrs. Emma Melhorn and William. Our subject was educated here, has been a farmer all his life, and resides on 145 acres, a part of the old homestead, which he keeps in good order. He was married December 3, 1861, to Mary E. Schwartz, born August 15, 1839, in Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., daughter of Levi and Eliza (Flickinger) Schwartz, members of the old Schwartz family of this county. To this union have been born nine children: Alice, Henry, Maggie, Samuel, William, Charles, Mary, Steward and John. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Waltman are members of the German Reformed Church. He has filled different township offices, such as auditor, assessor, etc. Politically he has ever been identified with the Republican party.

CHAPTER LII.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.*

JOSEPH BAYLY, retired farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Pennsylvania November 8, 1805, a son of John and Jane (McQueen) Bayly, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. and of Scotch-Irish descent. John Bayly was a farmer, which vocation he followed all his life. He reared a large family, of whom Joseph is the fifth, and he and his brother are the only survivors. Joseph received the usual schooling given to farmers' sons, and on arriving at manhood chose agriculture as his occupation, which he has followed through life. He possesses a fine farm of upward of 300 acres, on which he resides. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Harriet C. Hamilton, whose paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. The Hamilton family is one of prominence in the history of Adams County. To Mr. and Mrs. Bayly have been born four children: William Hamilton (a lawyer, who graduated in 1871 at Pennsylvania College), Joseph T., Samuel Russell (a farmer) and Vanwick. Mr. and Mrs. Bayly are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican.

H. P. BIGHAM, merchant, P. O. Green Mount, was born in Freedom Township, Adams County, Penn., December 12, 1840, a son of James and Agnes (McGaughy) Bigham, also natives of Adams County, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer, who died in 1854. The parents had eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. Our subject, who is next to the youngest child, obtained a fair education in the district schools, and remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, when he began employment as a clerk in a dry goods store at Gettysburg. Subsequently he went to Springfield, O., where he was engaged as a salesman in a large dry goods establishment, returning to his native State in the year 1862, and in 1863 enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which he was chosen orderly sergeant. He was honorably discharged in 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment; he returned to Adams County, Penn., and established his present business. The same year of his return he was appointed postmaster of Green Mount, which office he continues to hold, though a Republican. In 1864 Mr. Bigham was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James McCright, and of Scotch-Irish origin, and to them have been born seven children, three of whom are now living: Margaret Eliza, Mary Arnold and Jennie Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Bigham are members of the Presbyterian Church of Lower Marsh Creek.

FRANCIS BREAM (deceased) was a son of Henry Bream, whose father came to this county, from Germany, early in the eighteenth century. Henry Bream was born and reared near Ground Oak Church, on Bermudian Creek, two miles from Idaville, in the northeastern part of Adams County, now Huntington Township. Here he married, and followed agriculture, owning the farm, which still belongs to one of his grandchildren. Here he lived until he was an old man, having reared three sons and several daughters, of whom Francis was the second son. Our subject was born in July, 1806, was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. He used to say that the first thing he undertook, when quite a young man, was to chop 200 cords of wood for the furnace, which was then in operation near Whitestown, now known as Idaville. When yet quite a young man he and a friend took a trip to the State of Ohio, then considered the far West, going on foot by way of Pittsburgh, and after remaining through the winter they concluded to return to this county, and, having made some money during their stay threshing out rye with a flail, they bought a pair of horses and rode home. A few years later he was elected constable, it then being the custom for one officer to do the business of several townships, which kept him busy almost all the time. After serving as constable several years, he kept hotel in Idaville. In 1842, while living at Idaville, at the age of thirty years, he married Miss Elizabeth Slaybaugh, a daughter of an old resident of German descent, living in the same neighborhood. The following fall he was nominated and elected sheriff of Adams County, and made a very creditable officer. His term of office having expired, he bought the old and well-known Marsh Creek farm and "Black Horse" tavern, then the property and home of the McClellans, an old and well-known English family, who were among the first settlers on Marsh Creek. This property is two and one-half miles west of Gettysburg, on the Hagerstown road; the farm contained over 400 acres,

*For Borough of Gettysburg, see page 349.

the buildings being situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, which runs through the middle of the farm. Here he followed farming and kept a hotel, and, also, several years later, bought the Mineral Mills property adjoining his place on the south, which property contained a large flouring mill, saw mill, and seventy acres of land and two sets of buildings. Being honest, upright, and a good manager, he was able, in his older days, to become the owner of two more farms in his neighborhood. Mr. Bream and his good wife were blessed with a large family, having reared six sons and two daughters. Several years before his death, becoming old and not caring to have so much business to attend to, he ceased keeping hotel. He also divided his large farm into three parts, he remaining at the home place, and two of his sons, Harvey D. and R. William, each taking one of the others, which are now very finely improved properties. His sons had by this time all married, and gone into business for themselves, except his youngest son, Robert, who lived with his father until his death, and now owns the old homestead. Mr. Bream was a very heavy loser during the battle of Gettysburg, his growing crops and fencing all being destroyed, and all his buildings used as hospitals for several weeks after the battle. His damages were afterward appraised at $7,000, for which he never received any compensation. His death occurred at his home in 1882.

LEWIS A. BUSHMAN, merchant, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., July 4, 1833, a son of George and Polly (Kepner) Bushman. His great grandfather emigrated from Germany to America, settling in the city of Baltimore, Md., and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Andrew Bushman, the grandfather of Lewis A., was a farmer by occupation. Our subject is the eldest of four children, two of whom are now living: Althedóre, the youngest, being a farmer of Adams County. Lewis A. was reared on a farm, and chose that pursuit as his occupation, which he followed until 1883, when he opened a store at the foot of Round Top (at the terminus of the railroad) where he deals in all kinds of produce. His schooling was acquired in the district schools while working on the farm with his parents. Mr. Bushman has always been an industrious and faithful worker in whatever he undertook, and in business matters has been just and honest, sustaining himself honorably among his fellow-men, his word being as good as his note. In 1856 he was married to Miss Caroline M., daughter of Joseph Little, she having been born in Gettysburg, Penn., of English origin. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bushman are Harry (deceased), George J. (a farmer), Strong Vincent and M. V. Mr. and Mrs. Bushman are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALTHEDORE BUSHMAN, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Mountjoy Township, Adams Co,. Penn., July 6, 1837, a son of George (a farmer) and Mary (Kepner) Bushman, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. George Bushman has been twice married, and of his four children (two of whom are living), Althedore is the youngest, the other survivor being Lewis A., a merchant of Adams County. Althedore grew up on the farm and attended the schools of his neighborhood, choosing the vocation of his father, that of farmer, which occupation he has thus far through life followed, and at which he has been reasonably successful. Mr. Bushman has been twice married; his first wife being Mary M., daughter of Peter Baker, and to whom he was married in 1862. Her death occurred in 1863, and in 1866 he married Lucinda Benner, a sister of George Benner, a prominent attorney of Gettysburg, by whom he had two children: Andrew B. and Mary C. Mr. and Mrs. Bushman and son, are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Bushman has been a deacon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics, a Democrat.

J. H. COBEAN, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., August 22, 1836, a son of Samuel and Eliza Jane (McCullough) Cobean, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish origin. His father, a farmer by occupation, served as steward of the Adams County almshouse for several years, and of his family of three children J. H. is the second. Our subject was reared on a farm and received the benefits of the district schools of his neighborhood and of the graded schools of Gettysburg. He chose farming as his vocation, and has met with success in that pursuit. He now possesses 133 acres of well-improved land, on which he resides. In 1867 Mr. Cobean was married to Anna E. Horner, of Scotch-Irish descent, daughter of John Horner, who was a captain in the civil war. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobean: Emma Jane, Charles Horner and John Witherow. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Cobean is an elder. In politics he is a Republican, and has acted as judge of elections. He served one year in the Army, first in the Twenty first Pennsylvania Cavalry and afterward in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Infantry.

J. W. DIEHL, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., June 26, 1828, a son of Peter and Anna Mary (Smyser) Diehl, natives of York County, Penn., but whose ancestors came from Wurtemberg, Germany. Peter Diehl was a tanner, a business he was engaged in from 1821 to 1860. His children were eleven in number, of whom J. W. is the third. Our subject was reared in his native county, and learned the tanner's trade with his father, which occupation he followed for several years. Subsequently he went into the hotel business, in which he was engaged three years, from 1851 to 1854. He

Daniel Dodd

carried on the tanning business at New Oxford and Arendtsville, this county, from 1860 to 1879, but subsequently turned his attention to farming, which he now follows, and deals to some extent in stock, but performs manual labor. His farm comprises 157 acres. In 1851 Mr. Diehl was married to Isabella E., daughter of William Albright, of German descent, and to them have been born the following children: William, a resident of New Oxford; Mervin S.; Ida K., wife of James Ross; Anna; Edwin J., a student of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, a graduate of Columbia Law School, Columbia, Mo., practicing law at Charleston, Mo.; S. May, Laura A. and Amber L. Mr. Diehl is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder, Mrs. Diehl being a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Republican.

W. F. EVERHART, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams Co., Penn., December 15, 1849, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Everhart, natives of York County, Penn., and of German descent. Jacob Everhart, who had been a shoe-maker through life, was the father of eight children, of whom W. F. is the fifth. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Adams County, and chose agricultural pursuits as an occupation, at which he has been employed since he was thirteen years old, and is now the owner of a farm of 100 acres. In 1880 he was married to Elizabeth Bream, daughter of Francis Bream, who was a man of some prominence, being at one time sheriff of Adams County. He was a farmer, and succeeded in accumulating considerable property, giving to each of his three sons the farms on which they reside, located in Cumberland Township. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Bessie May, Blanche Elizabeth and M. Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Everhart are members of St. James's Lutheran Church in Gettysburg. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE P. EYLER, P. O. Harney, Md., was born in Frederick County, Md., May 6, 1852, son of Perry and Anna Mary Carolina (Warnfeltz) Eyler, natives of Maryland, the father of German and the mother of English and German extraction. Perry Eyler had been occupied as a farmer through life and is now living retired in Harney, Md. He had born to him seven children, of whom George P. is the third. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and first attended the district schools, then passed two years in Carroll County Academy, with a view of obtaining a classical education, but owing to poor health and weak eyes he was compelled to abandon the idea. Subsequently he took charge of his father's farm, and has since been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also to some extent has been engaged in stock-growing. In 1882, he was married to Anna Caroline, daughter of Abraham Hesson, and a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Eyler have been born two children: Lester Allen and George Edgar. Mrs. Eyler is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Eyler of the United Brethren. He takes an active interest in church matters, and has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the church.

JOHN S. FORNEY, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in that town February 17, 1830, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Swope) Forney; she is a daughter of Henry Snope Swope, natives, the former of Hanover, York Co. Penn., and the latter of Taneytown Md., of French and German extraction, respectively. Samuel and Eliza Forney were parents of eleven children, of whom seven grew to manhood and womanhood. John S., who is the youngest child, was reared in his native town, attending the common schools and Pennsylvania College. In 1849, in his nineteenth year, he went to the far West, stopping one winter at Salt Lake City, and proceeding to California in the spring, where he was engaged in gold mining. He remained in California until 1859, when he returned to this county, and purchased his present farm, consisting of 150 acres of land, on which he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and, since 1864, has carried on a dairy, keeping twelve cows. In 1862, Mr. Forney was married to Mary E., daughter of David Schriver, who was born in this county September 22, 1811. Her mother's maiden name was Susannah Hartzel, and her ancestors were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania, her grandfather, John Schriver having been a soldier in the war of 1812. Her parents are now living on the old home place, where they were residing during the battle of Gettysburg, being within the rebel lines. Gen. Lee and his men were about the place, and took all their stock, as he did of others, but treated them civilly. Mrs. Forney's brother, John S., was a soldier in the civil war, also, a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Henrietta L., wife of George Z. Lower; Susan and David J. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church, of which he has been a trustee and elder. In politics he is a Republican.

JEREMIAH T. HARTZEL, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Franklin Township, Adams County, Penn., January 25, 1849, a son of Samuel E. and Rebecca (Thomas) Hartzel. Samuel E., who is the son of George and Mary (Brame) Hartzel, is also a native of this county, born June 29, 1816. He is still a resident of the county, a farmer and stock-raiser. He obtained such an education as the rural district schools of the time afforded, and in 1839, was married to Rebecca Thomas, a lady of German descent and a daughter of Andrew Thomas. Jeremiah T. was reared on a farm in

Adams County, received a fair common school education and chose farming as his occupation, which he has since followed, and at which he has been reasonably successful, his accumulations being the result of his own exertions. In connection with agriculture since 1878, he has carried on a dairy, which is known as the Katalysine dairy, and keeps about twenty cows on an average. In 1874 he was married to Olive E., daughter of Daniel Plank, and a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent, and to this union have been born John, Harvey, Mahlon Plank, Charles K., Samuel, Elmer and May Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzel are members of the Reformed Church at Gettysburg, in which he has been a deacon. Mr. Hartzel served in 1877 as a deacon, tax collector in 1878, school director in 1883, and as county commissioner in 1885. In politics he is a Republican.

CAPT. JAMES HERSH, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born at New Oxford, Adams County, Penn., January 24, 1833, a son of George and Nancy (McClellan) Hersh (the latter a sister of Col. McClellan, of Gettysburg) natives of Pennsylvania. His father was of German origin and early in life a merchant, but later a farmer. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics was first a Whig and then a Republican. His death occurred in 1871. James Hersh, who is ninth in a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, was reared on the farm and wisely chose the latter occupation of his father for a life work. He obtained a fair education in the common schools of his neighborhood and in New Oxford Academy. On the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company I, Eighty seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and September 12, 1861, was promoted to the office of second lieutenant of the company, and March 1, 1863, to that of quartermaster of the regiment. He was captured and made a prisoner June 15, same year, at Winchester, Va., and was confined nine months in Libby prison. He was exchanged and joined his regiment at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, and was discharged from the service at expiration of his term, October 13, 1864. He has since followed farming, excepting while sheriff of Adams County, from 1872 to 1875. The captain grows and deals in fine stock, and has done much to improve all kinds of stock through his portion of the State. He raises and deals in thoroughbred and trotting horses and Jersey cattle. In the hog line he gives attention to the Poland-China and Berkshire breeds, and among his poultry can be found the Bronze turkey, the Pekin duck and the Leghorn and Plymouth Rock chickens. He farms 600 acres of well-improved land. In 1880 he was a delegate to the convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield for president, being one of the famous 306 that voted for Gen. Grant, and holding the medal which was given him in honor of the event, and which he appreciates very highly. Capt. Hersh is a member of the G. A. R.; also of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, with the rank of captain.

ROBERT M. B. HILL, farmer, P. O. Green Mount, was born in Liberty Township, Adams Co., Penn., May 5, 1822, a son of Martin and Jane (Johnston) Hill, also natives of Adams County, and of Scotch Irish origin. Martin Hill was a farmer through life, and was the father of four children, of whom Robert M. B. is the youngest. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In early manhood he went to McLean County, Ill., where for three years he was engaged in the butchering business, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, and located in Franklin County, and embarked in the dry goods trade. After remaining in the business one year he returned to Adams County, and engaged in the nursery business as traveling salesman, in which he remained two years, since when he has made farming his occupation. He owns the farm on which he now resides, and has himself accumulated the most of what he possesses. In 1875 he was married to Levina Hess, daughter of Jonathan Hess, a native of Fulton County, Penn.; she is of Scotch Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM C. LOTT, farmer, P. O. Seven Stars, was born in Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., March 15, 1829, son of William H. and Ester (Wilson) Lott, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch, Holland and English descent. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, departed this life March 30, 1885, at the advanced age of nearly eighty six years, having been the father of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. Wm. C., the fourth child, passed the early years of his life on the farm with his parents, and at the district school obtained a fair English education. On reaching his maturity he began an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, at which he served eighteen months in two different mills, namely, Senft's and Kohler's, situated on the Little Conowago Creek, in Adams County, Penn. After becoming free of his apprenticeship he came to Cumberland County, Penn., and continued in the milling business there about four years; from there moved West, and engaged in the same line for a short time in Iowa and Indiana. He then returned East, and followed milling in Adams County, Penn., spending in all some seventeen years of his life in that business, and since then has devoted his time to farming. He owns the farm on which he now resides. February 25, 1858, Mr. Lott was married to Deborah Wolf, daughter of Jacob Wolf, of Cumberland County, Penn., of German descent. To them have been born three children: Ella May, William Jacob and Charles Winfield (the latter died when nearly one year old). William Jacob is a resident of Kansas. The family is identified with the United Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, of

which Mr. Lott is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat; he has served as township clerk.

JAMES H. McCULLOUGH, farmer near Gettysburg, was born in Franklin Township, Adams Co., Penn., October 6, 1849, a son of James and Jane (Cobean) McCullough, natives of Adams County, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father was a tiller of the soil and reared four children, of whom James H. is the youngest. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, attended the common schools and the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, and settled down as a farmer, which occupation he still pursues, and is owner of a well improved farm of ninety-four acres of land. November 19, 1874, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Reid, of Scotch-Irish descent, a daughter of Andrew Reid, a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have five children: James R., William A., Jane C., Samuel H. and John E. The parents are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Gettysburg. In politics Mr. McCullough is a Republican.

EMANUEL PLANK, proprietor of the Star Roller Mills, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams Co., Penn., February 9, 1845, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Forney) Plank, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1806; both now living. They reared seven children, of whom Emanuel is the sixth in order. Our subject grew up on a farm and received such instruction as the schools of the district afforded, and until 1883 was occupied in farming. In that year he began operating the Star Flouring Mills, which, since then, has been fully equipped with rollers. The mill, when Mr. Plank purchased it, had depreciated considerably, but in its improved condition, and through the efforts of its owner, now commands an extensive patronage. In 1864 Mr. Plank married Elizabeth, daughter of John Socks, of German origin, and to them have been born the following children: Laura, wife of Levi Renicker; Charles A., Emory H. and Sally. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Plank is a Democrat. He has held the offices of school director, tax collector and assessor.

RAPHAEL SHERFY (deceased) was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn. June 26, 1843, a son of Joseph and Mary (Hagen) Sherfy, natives of Adams County, the former of German, the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. They reared six children, of whom Raphael is the eldest. Our subject, not liking farm work, and having a taste for books, while attending the district schools prepared himself to teach, and in that profession did the first work in life for himself. Young Sherfy was engaged in teaching eight terms, with the object in view of obtaining a classical education, in which, however, he was thwarted by a loss with which his parents met in the destruction of their barn by fire, after which it was thought that the means necessary for an education could not be expended; but Mr. Sherfy, being ambitious and industrious, devoted his spare time in canvassing for some good book, and being well known and of high standing, and having a large circle of friends, he was generally successful. He seldom failed in any enterprise he undertook. He liked to work among the trees, and made the nursery and growing of fruit his business; he also took an interest in bee culture, and was meeting with marked success in both until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a member of the German Baptist Church. In 1871 Mr. Sherfy was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Hartman) Rebert, both of German descent; former a farmer and a native of York County, Penn., latter born in this county. To our subject and wife were born the following named children: Mary Gertrude, Annie Rebert, Bertha Otelia, Carrie Belle and Raphael. Mrs. Sherfy is a member of the German Baptist Church. Since the death of Mr. Sherfy the widow has had full charge of the nursery and fruit-growing farm, which she also conducts. Six acres of the farm are given to the nursery; fruits are grown on the land, a portion of which is a peach orchard of fifteen acres. The buildings upon the place are neat and substantial.

GEORGE SPANGLER, retired farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Straban Township, this county, December 19, 1815, a son of Abraham and Mary (Knupp) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the former a farmer by occupation. Abraham and Mary Spangler were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, George being the eldest. Our subject grew up on a farm and received such an education as was obtainable at the schools of his district, and has since made farming the occupation of his life. By good management, economy and industry Mr. Spangler has succeeded in acquiring a competency sufficient to comfortably support himself and life companion in their declining years, and has given to his children a good start in life. March 26, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Snyder) Brinkerhoff, natives of Pennsylvania and of Holland-Dutch and German descent, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have been born the following named children: Harriet J., wife of Samuel Swartz; Sabina Catherine, wife of William Patterson, a farmer of Cumberland Township, this county, who served in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the civil war; Daniel, who is engaged in the carpenter business in the West; and B. J., a farmer of Cumberland Township, who, in 1876, was married to Sally M. Conover, who bore him one child, Mary E. B. J. votes, as does his father, the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the Lutheran

Church, to which his parents belong. George Spangler has been an elder in this church for many years, and his son, B. J., has been a deacon in the same church.

JAMES WARREN, M. D., near Gettysburg, was born in Strausburg, Lancaster Co., Penn., April 4, 1813, a son of James Warren and a grandson of James Warren, James being a favorite name of the family. James Warren, the second, was born in Chester County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and married Catherine Aument, a native of Lancaster County and of German descent, and to their union were born eleven children. He was a blacksmith by trade, and performed service in the war of 1812. Our subject was the third child and grew to manhood in his native town, where he obtained his literary education. His medical education was obtained in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1835. After his graduation he located as a practitioner in his native county, where he was so occupied for seven years. He then removed to York County, where he remained in active practice of his profession for nearly twenty-five years. In 1876 he came to Adams County and located on a farm near Gettysburg, and has here continued practice. Dr. Warren has been twice married; first, in 1835, to Harriet Black, a daughter of James Black, a surveyor, and to this union were born two children: Arabella (deceased) and Beatrice (wife of Brice Clark). The mother of these children died in 1843, and in 1845 the Doctor was married to Eliza Lutman, a daughter of John Lutman, a farmer. She is of English and German origin. Her maternal grandfather, Samuel Linton (an Englishman by birth), served in the Federal Army during the entire Revolutionary war and never received a pension, for which he applied in the year 1833 or thereabout, as he did not survive to receive any. By the latter marriage the Doctor has had four children: Lucius A., a physician of Lancaster, Penn.; Everard P., a physician, of Goldsborough, York Co., Penn.; John C., a practicing physician in Adams County, and Evangabell. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Warren cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, and since the war of the Rebellion has been neutral in politics.

WILLIAM WIBLE, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., November 3, 1825, and is of German descent. He was reared in this county, where he received a common school education, and engaged in farming, which in the main has been his vocation. He started out in the world a poor boy, but by industry and economy has succeeded in accumulating a competency, his acres at one time numbering over 225, a portion of which he recently sold to the Battlefield Memorial Association, which leaves him a farm of 195 acres of well improved land. Much of the second day's battle of July, 1863, was fought on his farm. Mr. Wible is a reading man, and is one of Adams County's most enterprising and intelligent citizens. In 1849 he was married to Rosanna Elizabeth Boyer, of German origin, and to them have been born seven children who are now living: George, a farmer; Charles Philip; Kent Kane, a resident of California and a graduate of Pennsylvania College; Henry Baugher, a carpenter and farmer; David Buehler, William Frederick and Cora Boyer. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Wible has been a deacon and an elder for twenty-five years; he also acted in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has served as a school director. He is a Master Mason. In politics a Republican.

WASHINGTON W. WITHEROW, miller and farmer, P. O. Green Mount, born near Fairfield, Adams Co., Penn., February 22, 1833, is a son of David and Nancy (Walker) Witherow, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a mill-wright by trade, and in early life pursued that occupation, but later followed farming. He died when our subject was fourteen years old. He had six children, all of whom grew to maturity, Washington W. being the fifth. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools of Fairfield, and worked at both farming and milling until 1865, when he bought the mill and property and has since carried on the business himself. In purchasing this mill he bought out the heirs, and settled a matter that had been in litigation for upward of forty years. In the mill are two sets of buhrs, one for grinding chop feed, and another for making flour; and attached to it is a small mill. In connection with the milling business, Mr. Witherow is engaged in farming. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, in a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as a non commissioned officer until he was honorably discharged in 1864. In 1861 Mr. Witherow was married to Mary Crooks, of Scotch-Irish origin, daughter of Rev. Robert Crooks, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to them were born seven children: Margaret Danner; Joseph Stewart, who is a miller and superintends the mill; Emmet Williams (deceased); Robert Crooks, a farmer; David Walker, Emma Elizabeth, Mary Louisa (deceased). The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER LIII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

REV. D. M. BLACKWELDER, P. O. Arendtsville, was born November 28, 1830, near Concord, N. C., a son of Reuben and Catherine (Lipe) Blackwelder, who were owners of the plantation on which our subject was reared. Both his maternal and paternal ancestors were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and when quite young settled in Cabarrus County, N. C., prior to the Revolution. They all reared large families and lived to advanced ages. To Reuben and Catherine Blackwelder thirteen children were born, of whom Rev. D. M. is the second son. Our subject received his classical education at Roanoke College, Virginia, and graduated in June, 1857. In October of that year he entered the theological seminary, Gettysburg, Penn., and graduated in June, 1859. On the 15th of September following, he was licensed to preach by the West Pennsylvania Synod at Hanover, Penn.; was called to his first pastorate at Pomaria, Newberry Co., S. C., in November, 1859, and was ordained at Newberry Court House October 28, 1860, by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina. March 2, 1860, he married Miss Jane C., daughter of John McCleary (deceased), of Gettysburg, Penn. The bride accompanied her husband to her Southern home, where she was warmly greeted by the people as the wife of their pastor. During the civil war, which brought such ruin and desolation to the South, they remained at their post, true to their country's flag, on which account, persecutions and indignities were heaped upon them. At the close of the war they returned to Gettysburg, and Mr. Blackwelder took charge at New Chester, Adams Co., Penn., December 18, 1865. Fifteen months later, he was called to the York Springs charge, Adams County, Penn., where he labored three years. In 1870 he took charge of the Mifflingtown pastorate in Juniata County, Penn., where he remained six years; thence to Upper Strasburg, Franklin Co., Penn., where he remained fifteen months. He took his present charge June 15, 1877. Eight children were born to Rev. Mr. Blackwelder and wife: The eldest, Edwin E., was born and died in South Carolina; Willie A. died at York Springs; the living are Carrie L., Ernest T., Maggie M., Charles G., Annie M., and Luther D. Carrie L. is a graduate of Hagerstown Female Seminary, Maryland; Maggie M. will also graduate there; and the eldest two sons are now students of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Rev. Mr. Blackwelder has attained a position of usefulness in his profession; his labors have been greatly blessed in the conversion of souls and the glory of God.

SAMUEL BUCHER, farmer, P. O. Mummasburg, was born November 21, 1819. His great-grandfather, more than 200 years ago, settled on a farm in York County, near the Adams County line, on the farm which has descended directly from that ancestor and is yet owned by Jacob Bucher, one of his lineal decendants. Upon that tract five generations were born and six have lived. The authentic history of this family begins with Michael, the grandfather of our subject, who married Elizabeth Carr, and to whom were born John, Michael, Jacob, Mary and Elizabeth. The latter, the only one now living, resides in York County, aged eighty-five years; the eldest son, John, the father of Samuel, married, about 1819, Barbara Driver, and a part of the ancestral farm became his patrimony. There he and his wife remained during life, and the new house was built across the line in Adams County. They reared the following children: Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Michael, Maria, Anna and Barbara. May 14, 1846, Samuel married Anna M. Crowl. In 1842 he purchased his present farm, on which is located one of the oldest tanneries in the township, and for thirty years has carried on the business of tanning. To our subject and wife seven children have been born: David M., Mary, Jacob F., Elizabeth E., George E., Sarah E. and Samuel Gilbert; four are still living. Jacob F. married Fannie, a daughter of Levi Musselman, of Cumberland County, whose history will be seen in another part of this volume; Sarah became the wife of U. Grant Shook, of Franklin County. Mr. Bucher has in his possession one of the oldest Bibles in Adams County, date of 1736. He is one of the best-known men of Franklin Township, and bears a name which has never been linked to dishonor. The Buchers have for many years been members of the Mennonite Church, but Mrs. Bucher belongs to the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE COLE, farmer and postmaster, P. O. Trust, is a native of Germany. His father, George, came to Buchanan Valley, from near Chambersburg, Franklin County, in 1840; had been twice married, and his first wife, Margaret (Krug) Cole, bore him three children: Jacob, Margaret and Martin. After her death he married Elizabeth Geltz, who

became the mother of the following: George (our subject), John, Francis and Barbara, born in Germany, and Elizabeth, born in America. They emigrated from Berkenour, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1830, making Franklin County their stopping place. By trade the father was a cooper, which he also taught his sons, George and John, and after his death they established a shop on the homestead. They were both married on the same day, October 1, 1843, to daughters of George and Elizabeth (Bittinger) Strasbaugh—George to Nancy and John to Sarah—the ceremony being performed by Rev. Michael Dougherty. Both commenced life under the same roof on the Cole homestead, having Elizabeth and Francis with them, and this pleasant relation lasted fourteen years. To our subject were born Jacob J., Josephine E., Mary A., Sarah J. and Nancy J. (twins), Mary L., Elizabeth and John Francis, by his first wife; after whose death he married, January 9, 1865, Elizabeth Young, who bore him Francis X., George E., John A. and Mary E. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole died December 11, 1870, and June 19, 1871, Mr. Cole married his third wife, Sarah A. Noel. To this union one child (deceased) was born. During his long business career Mr. Cole has been a large land owner and has made many improvements in this beautiful valley. Always a man of enterprise, his large family were taught to work, and are to-day rising business men and women of Adams County. Miss Jennie S., his youngest daughter, manages the store, being well versed in the retail business, and is assistant in the postoffice. Only three of his first wife's children are now living: Jacob, Mary and Jennie. In 1840 there were but few Catholics and only the wall of a church here, and the Coles were mainly instrumental in putting the church upon the substantial basis it now occupies, contributing largely with their time and means. Mr. George Cole was president of the committee of twenty horsemen that welcomed and escorted Rt. Rev. John Newman, bishop of Philadelphia, who came to this church to administer the sacrament of confirmation. When the procession came within a mile of the church a signal was given by the firing of a gun, and the church bell was rung until the bishop arrived at the church. When he entered the church the organ was played and the choir sang: *Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich* (Great God, we praise Thee). He declared that was the most royal reception ever given him in America. Mr. Cole was appointed postmaster of the first postoffice in Buchanan Valley, established June 19, 1886. Mrs. Sarah Cole is one of eleven children, all living, and her parents celebrated their golden wedding May 22, 1830. Both are now deceased.

JACOB J. COLE, a resident of Buchanan Valley, Franklin Township, P. O. Trust, was born in Buchanan Valley, this county, March 2, 1845, and is a son of George and Nancy (Strasbaugh) Cole. He attended school during the winter season up to the age of twenty-two, and at fourteen he commenced to learn the business of a lumberman and sawyer, which he still follows. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Josephine Rider, a daughter of John Rider, of Taneytown. They have eight children: Edward J., Frances L., Mary J., Ellen C., Fleming C., Joseph K., Thomas J., Sara M. (Pearl). Mr. Cole is a Democrat. He takes a prominent part and interest in the public enterprises and affairs of his vicinity, and kindly furnished many articles for the history of Buchanan Valley, in this volume, and also of the Church of St. Ignatius.

JOHN H. DIEHL, teacher, Cashtown. The great-grandfather of this gentleman, Frederick Diehl, is the first one of the family of whom any information can be gleaned. His son, Jacob, was born in 1768, and married Christina Bosserman, who was born the same year. They resided near Gettysburg during life, and reared a family of eight children: John, Jacob, Daniel and Frederick (twins), Mary, Sarah, Susan and Eliza, who were all born on the farm, now the property of John Trostle, on Rock Creek. The Diehls were residents of Adams before it was created a county, and Frederick, the father of our subject and a farmer, was born in 1807. He married, in 1836, Matilda Black, a daughter of James (who was born in 1781) and Jane (Hamilton) Black, and granddaughter of Capt. Henry Black, of the Revolutionary war. William Hamilton, grandfather of Mrs. Diehl, married Mary M. Bittinger, whose father, Nicholas Bittinger, was taken prisoner during the Revolutionary war. These parents had twelve children: Margaret, their first daughter, was born while her father was a prisoner in the hands of the British, September 21, 1776, John's birth, in 1778, was followed by the births of Florence and Jane (twins), William, Joseph, Enoch, James, Robert, George (who was born in 1792, and is still living), David and Jesse. The Hamiltons and Blacks both lived near Gettysburg, and were among the first white residents of what is now this county. After marriage, Frederick Diehl and wife moved to a farm near Cashtown, which is still in his name, and there their six children were born and reared: Cleopatra, Van Buren, Jane A., James, John H. and Oscar D. All are married except John H., subject, who has for several years been a teacher in this county. His brothers, Van Buren and James, also his eldest sister, were teachers. The death of the father occurred April 1, 1883, at which time he and his wife were living in retirement in Cashtown. During the occupation of this neighborhood by the Confederates, their farm was guarded, and very little damage was done. Mrs. Diehl and her daughter were active in furnishing provisions for the soldiers, and thereby secured protection until the fight, when considerable property was taken by the Rebels. A competency has been secured the widow, and all the children are engaged in farming.

JOHN H. DULL was born January 26, 1841. His grandfather, Jacob Dull, resided for many years in the Pigeon Hills, York County, Penn. He married a Miss Heilman and reared a family of five sons and four daughters, and Joseph, one of the sons (the father of our subject) was born in York County, married Eliza Quickel, a daughter of John and Eliza Quickel, and moved to a small farm near Biglerville, where John H. was born. Our subject was reared by his uncle from a mere lad to manhood, and early in the civil war, about October, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully until his term of service had expired, when he returned home. September 4, 1869, he married Susan, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Toner) Myers. Her parents reared the following children: Sarah, Susan, Anna, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Levi J. (a miller in Ohio), and Mary, in Franklin Township, this county. John and Jacob are business men of Adams County, and the entire family are people of unquestionable reputation. Mr. Dull's only sister, Rebecca J., became the wife of Jacob Klipper. To Mr. and Mrs. Dull two daughters have been born: Katy E. and Mary A. and a more courteous, social family can not be found in Franklin Township; Mr. Dull was elected constable in 1883, and re-elected in 1884, filling the office with ability. In 1885 he took the contract for carrying the United States mail between Arendtsville and Gettysburg, which position he still holds. Not an act of dishonesty has ever been attached to his public or private record, and all that he has was honestly earned by himself and his faithful wife. Honesty, sobriety and energy have brought with them legitimate results, and in a home of their own resides this family, who are worthy to rank among the best in Franklin Township. After the death of his wife, Joseph, father of our subject, went west, where he married again and became the father of two daughters and one son, but whose names and location are unknown.

EDWARD F. HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born on the old Mansion farm January 19, 1849, a son of Eli and Elizabeth (Bear) Hartman, who were parents of three children: Edward F., Leah E., wife of Amos A. Rebert, and Lydia A., wife of Henry Little, a buggy-builder of this township. The early history of the Hartman family is an interesting one, and may be read in the sketch of Noah Hartman. Eli was a farmer, and lived on the Mansion farm, now owned by his son, which has been in possession of the Hartmans since 1740, and where five generations were born. The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman occurred March 5, 1886, she being aged sixty-six years. Eli Hartman leads a retired life in Gettysburg. The Hartmans have been noted agriculutrists, and have devoted special attention to such pursuits. February 11, 1873, Edward F. Hartman married Miss Eleanora, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth Spahr, the former of Adams County, where Mrs. Hartman was born. Mr. Spahr now resides near Mummasburg with his daughter, Mrs. John Staley, Mrs. Spahr having died in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartman four children have been born: Willis M., Ada E., Lydia J. and Edna E. Mr. Hartman has filled with great credit several important offices in his township, and has been for six years one of the directors of the school board of Franklin Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Arendtsville, and he was one of the charter members of Arendtsville Lodge, No. 325, K. P.

NOAH W. HARTMAN, nurseryman, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Franklin Township, this county, in 1838. The first of this family to come to America was John Hartman, who emigrated from Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, about 1700, and settled with his young wife in Northumberland County, near the Tulpehocken Church. He reared a family, among whom was a son, George, and a daughter, Regina. One day, the mother, accompanied by her son George, started to the mill ten miles distant, leaving the father and the other children at home. During her absence the Indians made an attack, burned the house and killed the entire family, except Regina, whom they carried off, together with Susan Swartz, the daughter of a neighbor. They were taken west of the Alleghenies and remained in captivity twelve years before they were reclaimed. When peace was declared a general exchange of captives was made at Carlisle. Regina's mother and her brother, George, crossed the Susquehanna on horseback and brought her long-lost daughter to her Northumberland home. George subsequently married Susan Swartz, who was captured at the same time as his sister, and became the father of twelve stalwart sons. John Hartman, one of the sons, emigrated from Northumberland County to Northampton County, where he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and served to the end of the war. He came to Adams County in 1786, and became the father of John Hartman, grandfather of our subject. He lived where Isaac Starner now resides, married Annie Blocher and reared a family of seven children, one or whom, Henry, was the father of Noah W., our subject. Henry was born in 1803, in this county, and in 1831 married Sally A. Raffensperger. During their married life they resided in Franklin Township. He died in 1869. His widow still survives, nearly seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are living: Ephraim, Catharine, Margaret, Noah W., John F., Annie E., Sarah and Solomon. Noah W. (our subject) was married in 1863, to Rebecca, a daughter of Peter and Annie Ketterman. He was at that time engaged in the nursery business, and they began life on the farm where they now reside. They have six children: Clement A., Mary E., Milton E., Edgar W., Calvin and Annie

S., all of whom still reside with their parents. Mr. Hartman has fifteen acres in fine cultivation with every variety of tree and plant indigenous to our soil. The nursery returns a fine revenue and is the only one in the township. He was a charter member of the Arendtsville Lodge, No. 325, K. of P., of Arendtsville, and was nominee of the Democratic party, in 1881, for representative. Clement A. has been engaged in teaching and will complete his education in the near future. The maternal grandmother Heintzleman, was a relative of Gen. Heintzleman, and her father owned a large tract of land in this township; the spot where the original cabin was built when the land was pre empted is marked by a large stone on the Jonas Orner farm, where there was an Indian shot by Mr. Heintzleman off of a grapevine, and was buried near by. Our subject's great grandmother received a State pension as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, the act authorizing the payment being passed in the Pennsylvania Legislature in the year 1855. His great grandfather Hartman was married in 1775, in Northampton County, Penn., to a Miss Ritter. The Indians were numerous and used to congregate around their cabin. The Heintzlemans all lived to a ripe old age and were a noted family in this and Franklin County.

THEODORE KIMPLE, farmer, P. O. Graeffenburg, was born in Coden, Bavaria, Germany, November 17, 1831, and is the only child of John and Elizabeth (Hile) Kimple, who immigrated to America in 1837, and settled near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., where they remained three years; then removed to Adams County, and to the farm upon which their son now resides. The father also purchased a saw and grist mill, which was re-built by his son in 1885. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and during his life his business affairs were such that regrets were many when his death occurred in 1877. His widow survived until 1884, when she died at the age of seventy-seven years. Theodore was married July 7, 1856, to Miss Helena Miltenbarger, who has borne him twelve children, of whom John, Henry, James, Theodore, Francis, Catherine, Margaret, Elizabeth and Jennie are living. John married Annie McKendrick, Henry married Mary Brady, James married Annie Dillon, and all are residents of the near neighborhood. The parents are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kimple is now completing a term as school director, in which he takes great interest. During their residence in this township he and his wife have been devoted members of St. Ignatius Church, and rank highly as people of worth and piety. Mr. Kimple owns valuable property, and is one of the enterprising men of his section. His sons manage the mill and farm, which return a fine revenue, under the supervision of their father.

DR. ISRAEL P. LECRONE, Arendtsville, was born in Dover Township, York County, Penn., in 1849, a son of John P. and Annie M. (Upp) Lecrone, who were parents of eleven children, five now living: George E., Mrs. Annie Holtzapple, Mrs. Mary Simon, Mrs. Clara Bowersox and our subject. The Lecrone family came from Switzerland, three brothers arriving here from that country about 1697; one settled in Franklin County; one in the Shenandoah Valley, and one in York County, the doctor being a descendant of the last referred to. The father of our subject is still living at the age of eighty-three years. He has in his possession a silver medal given to his grandfather for bravery during the Revolution, and which was the only compensation he received for eighteen months' service in that struggle. This family were among the early settlers of York County and have been noted agriculturists. Dr. Lecrone received his classical education at York Academy; was a student of Dr. John Ahl, and matriculated at Jefferson Medical College in October, 1869. He was an office student of the renowned Dr. W. H. Pancoast, and graduated in March, 1871. He remained with his preceptor several months, and then located at Bermudian, where he married Miss Rebecca J. Pence, and remained there five years. He then removed to the pleasant village of Arendtsville, where he has a practice equaling that of any physician in the western part of the county. He has gained an enviable position among the faculty and is a man of note in the community. His only daughter, Florence, died in childhood. The Doctor is a consistent member of the Lutheran, and his wife of the German Baptist Church.

HANSON P. MARK, undertaker, Arendtsville, was born in Baltimore, in 1853, a son of Nicholas and Christian (Beamer) Mark, both of whom were born in Adams County. The father kept the first general store in Arendtsville when there were but two houses in the place. During the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mark, in Adams County, three children were born and two in Maryland. Our subject is the only survivor on both sides of a family who were among the early settlers. His grandfather, Mark, donated the site for Mark's German Reformed Church on the Baltimore Pike near Gettysburg, where he owned a farm and kept a hotel, known as "Mark's Tavern." When Hanson P. was fifteen years of age he was employed as a clerk by Daniel Miller & Co., of Baltimore, wholesale dry goods merchants, with whom he remained five years, and obtained a practical idea of business. Close application, however, impaired his health, and he took a trip to Europe to recuperate. Six months later he returned to his former position and remained one year, when his physicians advised him to reside in the country. Twelve years ago he came to Arendtsville, and in 1882 purchased the good-will of the undertaking establishment of ex-Sheriff Jacob H. Plank. Mr. Mark is a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Embalming, and was also a matriculant in other schools of a like character. He was the

John G. Byers

first professional embalmer in Adams County, and does a general practice in the county, frequently assisting elsewhere. He is still unmarried and is heir to the patrimony which was left by his parents. Nicholas, his father, was a man widely known, not only in Adams County, but throughout this State and Maryland, and was one of the wholesale firm of Stonebumer, Mark & Miller, grocers, of Baltimore. Our subject is a charter member of Good Samaritan Chapter, No. 266, R. A. M., of Gettysburg, and is also one of the deputy postmasters of his village. In connection with the undertaking business he carries on the furniture and upholstering trade, the only place of its kind in Arendtsville. He was one of the first members of the Funeral Directors' Association, of Pennsylvania, organized May 23, 1883.

REV. MILTON H. SANGRÉE, P. O. Arendtsville, Penn., was born in 1832, near Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md. Of his ancestors little is known. It is supposed they were originally Huguenots from the south of France and spelled the name Saintgries, forced to flee from that country to America on account of religious persecution. Michael, the grandfather of Rev. Mr. Sangrée, was born in 1759, and located in York County, on the banks of the Susquehanna, twenty miles below Columbia. His wife, *nee* Miss Burkholder, bore him the following named children: Jacob, Christian, Jane, Esther, Abraham, Elizabeth, Joseph and Benjamin. The last named died young. Elizabeth married a Mr. Mundorff and had one child, Mary. During boyhood the sons were fishermen and thus helped to support the family. Later they all learned the milling business and followed it for many years. Abraham was the father of our subject, and was engaged in milling near Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md. In 1830 he married in Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md., Miss Margaret Tritle, and five years later moved to Huntingdon County, Penn. Our subject and Arietta were born near Smithsburg, Md.; Amanda, Luther and Linda M. in Pennsylvania. Mr. Abraham Sangrée was one of the kindest of men, and was rendered comparatively poor by reason of his charitable nature. He had an extensive library and gave his children a practical education. His death occurred March 28, 1868, and that of his widow, December 20, 1885. Milton H., for ten years prior to his marriage, was engaged in teaching, merchandising and farming. October 6, 1856, he married Miss Jane E. Hudson, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Hubbel) Hudson, of Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., Penn. After marriage he engaged in various occupations until his enlistment in February, 1865, in Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was commissioned second lieutenant, and served until honorably discharged. In June, 1871, he completed a theological course at Mercersburg, and the same month was licensed to preach. The following year he raised $17,000 for the endowment of Mercersburg College. His first charge was in Everett, Bedford Co., Penn., from 1872 to 1878, and the following spring he removed to Alexandria and remained until 1884, when he was called to assume the pastorate of the Reformed Church at Arendtsville. To his efforts is mainly due the erection of the handsome brick church which was completed and dedicated May 9, 1886. As a pastor of earnestness and zeal, Mr. Sangrée has few peers; his congregation respect and love him and are a unit in speaking of his satisfactory ministration. His children are rapidly completing their education. Rev. Henry H., the eldest, was married, in 1885, to Miss Helen Hoke, of Hanover, Penn.; he is a graduate of Mercersburg College and Union Theological Seminary, New York, and is now pastor of the Fairfield charge, Reformed Church, in Adams County; Ernest B. graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, and is a teacher of elocution and oratory at the military academy of Michigan; T. Chalmers is a druggist in Philadelphia; Frances N. is the wife of E. C. Fahrney, M. D. of Hagerstown; Margaret completed her classical education at Birmingham, Penn., and her musical education at the Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.; Hope, Allen and George still attend school. The family is a most pleasant and interesting one. The circle is unbroken and harmony dwells therein.

GEORGE W. SCHWARTZ, farmer, P. O. Cashtown. The great-grandfather of this gentleman came from Germany, and settled in York County, where he married and reared a family. He had three sons: Jacob, Philip and John. The first named, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1783. He married Mary M. Geiselman, of East Berlin, and, about 1808, settled near Abbottstown, in Berwick Township, upon the farm now owned by John Mummert. After residing there several years, during which time his children Michael, Ruphena, Jacob, Mary M., Daniel, Elias, Moses, Elizabeth, Lydia and John were born, they moved to a farm near Gettysburg, upon which two more children were born—Margaret and Henry. There the father remained until he discontinued farming, when he and his wife moved to Gettysburg, and later to a small farm near Littlestown, where they remained until their death, he being about eighty and she seventy-seven years of age. They died within a few weeks of each other, but both lived to see the country well developed, but the close of the war had not come. Eli and Margaret are the only members of this large family who do not reside in Adams County, and seven are yet living. Eli is a minister of the Lutheran faith, at DeSoto, Ill. Moses Schwartz, the father of George W. Schwartz, was born in 1817, received a practical education at the common schools, and chose the vocation of farming. In 1832 he married Mary E. Duttera,

of Union Township, this county, and began married life on the farm now owned by Samuel Schwartz; five years later he purchased the farm; then, nine years afterward, purchased a farm near Littlestown; nine years after that he purchased a large farm near Cashtown, to which he removed, and in 1871 he purchased his present farm and a residence in Cashtown. To him and his wife seven children were born, three now living: George W., Elizabeth (wife of McLean Miller) and Emma J. (who resides with her parents). Our subject was born October 10, 1847, and is from choice a farmer. March 2, 1876, he married Harriet E. Loahr, and their domestic life was begun upon the farm adjoining the village of Cashtown, the last farm purchased by his father. One daughter, Mary E., died in infancy. Mrs. Schwartz's father, Samuel Loahr, was born in Gettysburg, son of Jacob and Catherine (Zeigler) Loahr, who afterward lived on a farm from which the first cannon was fired, in front of their house, at the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg.

NOAH SHEELY, farmer, P. O. Cashtown, was born in 1838. His grandfather, Andrew Sheely was born in this county and married a Miss Diehl, of York County, whose family history appears in sketches of the Diehls. Jacob, their eldest son, a farmer, was born in 1812, in Mountjoy Township, on the Mansion farm, now owned by John Hartman. He married Mary Hartman, about 1832, who bore him ten children: Andrew, Agnes, Aaron (the present county superintendent of schools, and who wrote the chapters on Natural History and Education for this volume), Noah (subject), Catharine, Ephraim, Jacob, Daniel, Eli and Mary. Jacob kept a hotel on the Baltimore Pike, near Newman's tavern, for a number of years, in company with his brother-in law, Jacob Hartman. He afterward purchased a farm in Mountjoy Township, and later moved to another purchase near by; thence came to Franklin Township, and purchased a large tract of land, most of which he improved, and on which he remained during his life. Two of his sons have been for many years practical teachers of Adams County, and all of them have a practical business education. In 1866 Noah married Rebecca McElwone, of Union Township. In their present home they began housekeeping, and in the stone mansion their eight children were born. Our subject has accumulated a large property, and is one of the representative farmers of Franklin Township. His children inherit a name that has been familiar for more than a century in Adams County, and one which has been associated with enterprise and education continually. Mr. Sheely is the largest fruit grower in Adams County, having 2,000 fruit bearing trees, 700 York stripe, 1,000 York imperial, 300 of varieties—all winter apples.

HON. EDMAN W. STAHLE, P. O., Mummasburg, was born in the borough of York, Penn., July 28, 1849, to John and Sarah (Small) Stahle, who reared a family of twelve children: Jacob S., Edman W., Catharine, Sarah, Henry J., James A., Barbara, William, Ellen, Isabel, Virginia and Agnes. The sons have all been men of distinction. Jacob S. was a graduate in law, a prominent lawyer of York; at eighteen years of age captain in the Pennsylvania militia, and died a bachelor, with the rank of major general; Henry J. has been the editor and publisher of the Gettysburg *Compiler* for forty-three years; James A. was a merchant tailor, of York, and when the war broke out formed Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and returned after his term of service a colonel by brevet, and for twenty years was deputy collector of internal revenue for York County. William was a druggist of York, and was noted as an orator in both English and German, was also a prominent Mason; Edman W., who is a finished printer, learned the trade in the office of the York *Republican*. He was at the same time editor of the *Democratic Press*, of York, and afterwards of the *Columbia Spy*, at which time he was clerk, along with Thomas A. Scott, in the collection office on the main line of public improvements at Columbia. In 1843 he came to Gettysburg and took charge of the *Compiler* for three years, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, in 1850 he went to Washington, and, in company with A. Boyd Hamilton, took the contract for printing the proceedings of the Thirty-second Congress and the government printing, and two years later assumed the superintendency of the State printing office at Harrisburg. In 1854, tired of public life and desiring to live at ease, he purchased his present farm and settled into an easy-going existence, but the people were not yet ready to allow him to retire, and, in 1871, he was appointed a commissioner to help adjust the claims of the people of Adams County for damages received during the war. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving in 1875-76. He was chairman of the printing committee and is the originator of the present laws regulating the public printing of the State, conceded to be the best of any State in the Union. Previous to and succeeding his election as representative, Mr. Stahle was elected to and has filled nearly every office in the township, elected alike by Republicans and Democrats. In 1842 he married Margaret Haughey, of Columbia, who bore him five children: John H., married to Sarah J. Spahr, Francis R. S., killed February 9, 1865, while on picket duty at Hatcher's Run; Sarah C., a prominent school teacher, of Franklin Township, and Mary, the wife of Henry J. Brinkerhoff, Jr.; Edman died during childhood. Mrs. Stahle died in 1871, and in 1873 Mr. Stahle married Mary McGrew, a teacher in the High School of Gettysburg, who bore him three daughters: Teena W., Louisa B. and Jane McGrew—the last deceased. As a public man Mr. Stahle has been one of the most prominent in Adams

County in his day; as a private citizen his acts are above reproach, and his associations have given him a knowledge of the political and business world possessed by few. Courteous, social and generous, his house has been for many years as noted for its hospitality as he is for his Democracy. Jacob Stahle, his grandfather, served as a captain during the entire Revolutionary war, and was in charge of some of the boats which carried Gen. Washington's army across the Delaware. His great-grandfather came from Neufchâtel, Switzerland, with the Palatinates, in 1683. John Stahle, father of E. W., was a volunteer during the war of 1812, was mustered out of the service at York, and remained there engaged in mercantile business, and later was appointed register and recorder, to which office he was afterward elected for two successive terms.

DR. WILLIAM C. STEM, P. O. Cashtown, was born October 27, 1824, and is the eldest of eight children born to Reuben and Susan (Stover) Stem. His grandfather, Peter Stem, came from Maryland in 1816 (his wife was a Miss Wilson, who bore him a number of children, some of whom were born in Adams County), and settled in Liberty Township on the farm now owned by the McIntyre heirs. Reuben, the father of Dr. Stem, was born in 1804, and is yet living. He was by trade a miller, but later engaged in the hotel business. Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended the academy at Emittsburg each season, until his education was so far advanced that he then taught several terms in the public schools prior to his study of medicine. He studied three years and practiced nine months, in addition, before attending medical college. He matriculated at the Philadelphia Medical Institute in 1849, and located in the autumn of 1850, in his native township, where he remained until 1850, when he located permanently in Cashtown. He married in November, 1851, Eliza Watson, daughter of James and Mary (Gibson) Watson, of Adams County. Mrs. Stem's father was a native of County Derry, and her mother of County Tyrone, Ireland. The latter had married James Hindman prior to immigrating to America and her marriage thereafter to Mr. Watson. Doctor and Mrs. Stem are parents of twins, Anna M. L. and James Calvin, born July 26, 1855. A coincidence regarding their birth is that their mother was a twin, and her brothers, James and John Watson, were fathers of two pairs of twins. James Calvin completed his education at the Gettysburg Normal School, studied medicine under his father, and graduated, in 1878, from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He located at Lewisberry, York County, in 1878, and in 1880 married Mary Paup. Dr. W. C. Stem has practiced thirty seven years in Adams County, and has gained an enviable reputation among his brethren, as well as an extensive business throughout the county. He has also made some important discoveries in medicine, which promise to revolutionize the treatment of convulsions and all diseases of the nervous system. As a reader and philosopher, Dr. Stem has few equals in Adams County; he is also well informed in civil engineering, and has done a large amount of surveying in his neighborhood. He is looked upon as authority in legal as well as medical matters, and his thorough education is an important factor in the welfare of the community. During the Rebellion, the quartermaster and clerks of Hill's division, with Gen. Heathe in command, were encamped on the Doctor's lot, while the headquarters of Gen. R. E. Lee were in the adjoining field. On Thursday, while the battle of Gettysburg was in progress, Gen. Lee came with his staff, and they pitched their tents in the field adjoining our subject's place, at about 11 o'clock, and then Gen. Longstreet with his staff came about a quarter to twelve, visiting Gen. Lee, and all moved away toward Gettysburg about half an hour after, after which Lee's headquarters were at the stone house near Gettysburg. The Doctor's office was full of wounded Confederates after the battle, and both he and his wife did all in their power to make them comfortable, being charitable alike to both friend and foe.

GEORGE SWOPE, farmer, P. O. Cashtown, was born near New Oxford, Adams County, in 1828, a son of Henry and Margaret Swope, who came from Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, about 1800, and made their first settlement in this county. They reared a family of four children: Maria and Jacob, born in Germany, and Catharine and George, born in Adams County. By trade Henry was a carpenter, which he also taught his son, Jacob, who followed it until his death. Maria married Henry Kehm, and had two sons: Jacob, a German Reformed minister, and Henry, a physician. Jacob Swope married a Miss Huffman, and reared six children. Catherine died unmarried. George, our subject, married, in 1845, Anna Nary, and began home life in Oxford. At the time of his marriage he was a poor man, but full of energy. His life had been one of toil, but he learned by practical experience how to invest his hard-earned savings to the best advantage. Success came year by year, and in 1863 Mr. Swope found himself possessed of a bank account of $2,500, every dollar of which had been honestly earned. With his wife and family, consisting of George, Elijah, Anna M., Louisa M. and Emma C. he immigrated to Brooklyn Township, Lee Co., Ill., where he purchased a quarter section of fine land. Eleven years brought with them a fortune; and Mr. Swope sent to Adams County $10,000 cash and made a purchase of the well-known Stochslegor farm, for which he paid over $15,000. He has made extensive improvements, and the farm is now looking its best. His son, Charles, died prior to their removal to Illinois; Louisa died there; the two sons and other daughters reside on the Illinois farm, and are doing well. Mr. Swope has a mind well stored

with information on historical and theological subjects, and few farmers have a better library or time to peruse such choice literature as may be found with Mr. Swope. He is a prominent member of the Reformed Church, and for a long time has been one of its trustees. He is noted for his honesty, integrity and justice. Politically he supports Democratic principles.

OTHO W. THOMAS, M. D., Arendtsville, is a native of this county, and was born in 1849 to William L. and Sarah (Overholtzer) Thomas, both of whom were natives of the same county. The grandfather, John Thomas, was also born in what is now Adams County. Thus the family were residents of this section long before the county was organized, and while it was yet a part of York County. William L. Thomas and wife had a family of five daughters and five sons: Oliver J., Delila A., Otho W., Elizabeth, Upton S., Howard D., Alzanah, Ephraim C., Alice and S. Gertrude. Otho W. received his classical education at Gettysburg, and studied medicine under Dr. E. Melhorn, of New Chester. In 1872 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating from that eminent medical college in 1874. April 6 of that year he located in Arendtsville, where he has since enjoyed an excellent practice among the best people of this section. In 1875 he married Annie M., daughter of Moses and Lydia (Deardorff) Raffensperger, who are both representatives of noted and old families of this county. To Dr. Thomas and wife four sons and one daughter have been born: Arba C., Herbert M., Nannie, O. L. Benton and U. Dale. The Doctor has not only pursued his profession with profit, but has also gratified his taste for scientific literature by purchasing a library that has few superiors among medical men in any county or State. As a physician he enjoys distinction, not only in his own county, but throughout the State, being a member of both the County and State Medical Associations, and his success is such as might be expected from one who devotes his entire time and attention to medicine and surgery.

HIRAM W. TROSTEL, merchant, Arendtsville, was born at York Springs, this county, in 1846. His grandfather, Abram Trostel, came from Germany while still single, and settled west of York Springs. He purchased a farm and mill property, which is still standing and is yet known as the "Trostel Mills." He married Catherine Brough, whose family history dates back prior to the organization of Adams County. The young couple commenced life as pioneers in that region, developed the farm, and reared a family of six children, as follows: Andrew, Abram and Jacob (twins), Lizzie, Betsy and Isaac B. Of this family only one, Abram, the father of Hiram W., is living. He, Abram, learned the trade of a miller with his father, and afterward managed the Trostel Mills eighteen years. He then purchased a farm near York Springs, upon which was a saw-mill, a grist mill being added later. This he managed for twelve years, and then purchased another farm, erected handsome buildings and in a few years purchased a residence in York Springs, where he still resides. About 1835 he married Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Pensyl, and to this union were born Henry J., George H., Sallie, Hiram W., Lavona, Mary and Lizzie (twins). Mrs. Trostel died in 1852, and Abram then wedded Caroline Ernst, whose death occurred three years later. His third wife was Mrs. Yount, of Gettysburg. Hiram W. was educated at York Springs, and for four years clerked for Griest & Bowers, merchants of that place. In October, 1875, he was married to Hannah E. Bream, who has borne him four children, three now living: Allen B., Ira W. and Stella R. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Trostel came to Arendtsville, where his father had purchased a fine residence property and store room, which has since been enlarged. The same spring our subject purchased a large stock of merchandise, and at this date is one of the most enterprising merchants of Adams County, and carries perhaps, as large a stock of general merchandise as will be invoiced in the county. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY WILDESIN, farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Franklin Township, this county, October 20, 1823. Samuel Wildesin emigrated from Germany, and settled first in York. Jacob, his son, afterward came to Adams County, and settled in Franklin Township, on the South Mountain. He was thrice married; first to Miss Becker, who bore him four children, John, Susanna Jacob and Eve. The second wife was Betsy Carbaugh, who also became the mother of four children: Samuel, Peter, Mary and Lydia. The third wife was a Miss Tressler, who had one son (George) and two daughters, and who survived her husband several years. John, the eldest son by the first wife, was the father of our subject, and was born in York County February 2, 1794. He married Susannah Potter, and by her had two children: Henry (our subject) and Eliza E. (married Jacob Schlosser and bore him five children, three now living). Henry was reared on a farm, and, October 31, 1848, married Julia E. Fisher, whose parents, Abram and Elizabeth (Benner) Fisher, were also old residents of Adams County, and some of their name are men of note. They reared a family of seven children: Susannah M., Julia E., Catharine J., Sarah H., Samuel, and Abram and Isaac (twins). Sarah Walter was the second wife of Abram Fisher, and bore him seven children: Delilah, Thomas, George, Elias, Henry, Hannah and Lydia A. Of the fourteen direct descendants nine are yet living. Mr. Wildesin has served as school director, and was for many years an elder in the German Reformed Church, of which both he and his wife are members. Four children have

blessed their union: George and an infant son (both deceased), John A. and Susannah E. (living and both married). John married Margaret Pitzer, and they reside near his father. Susannah E. is the wife of Aaron M. Heiges, one of the prominent families of this county. Her father, Abram Fisher, died in 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, the last of a noble name.

HENRY W. WITMORE, merchant, Mummasburg, was born near Emmittsburg, Md., November 12, 1811. In August, 1822, his parents moved to near Biglerville, and in April, 1823, took up their residence in the frame building still standing opposite the store of our subject. They had one daughter, who died in infancy. The father was a shoe-maker, which trade Henry W. learned from him, and together they worked at it. For forty years the father was better known in his part of the country than any other man of his day. His death occurred after the marriage of his son, our subject, with Henrietta Rex, which took place May 3, 1838. She was born in 1811, and died April 18, 1854. To this union was born one son, who died in infancy. His second marriage took place November 22, 1855, with Miss Lucy A. Crum, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Jacob Zeigler; she was also the mother of one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Witmore erected his present residence in 1853, and his mother lived several years in her new home prior to her death. In 1840 Mr. Witmore formed a partnership with Caspar Stick, in the grocery and produce trade, and established a store in Mummasburg; eight years later this partnership was dissolved, and, with the exception of one year, Mr. Witmore has since been engaged alone in mercantile trade. During the second administration of President Lincoln he was commissioned postmaster, which position he has retained to the present time. He was a great sufferer by the war, his store being completely gutted by the Rebels, and he had much other property taken. Commencing life with less than $50, he has from that beginning amassed a competency, and during the lifetime of his aged parents kept them in ease, as became a dutiful son. Both he and his wife are members of the Reformed Church at Arendtsville, and are people of the sterling worth. For sixty-three years Mr. Witmore has been a representative business man of Franklin Township, and to-day is, perhaps, the oldest man in the county engaged in active business.

MRS. AVILLA M. WOLFF, of Cashtown, is the widow of Rev. David W. Wolff, who in his day was one of the most prominent ministers of the gospel in Adams County. He was born near Carlisle, in Cumberland County, November 29, 1829. When he was yet a child, his parents, Henry and Sarah Wolff, moved to the vicinity of New Chester, in Adams County. Here David grew up with his brothers and sisters, early feeling within him the Divine call to the ministry. Fearing himself mistaken, he frequently sought solitude in the woods near his home, there to pray for Divine guidance. About this time his uncle, for whom he was named, begged him to come to Ohio, "to be made something of." David's parents thinking this a good opportunity, he was sent, but remained only a short time. "Go preach My Gospel" still sounded in his ears. He returned home and took a preparatory course at New Oxford, then entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Penn. This college was moved to Lancaster, and combined with Franklin College, the new institution taking the name of Franklin and Marshall College, and from here he graduated in 1853. He then took a theological course at the German Reformed Seminary, at Mercersburg. He graduated in 1856, and was then licensed and ordained to preach by the Synod of the German Reformed Church. His first labors were in Paradise charge, where he assisted his brother, Rev. George Wolff. His first charge was at Danville, Penn., whither he removed in 1857; later he had charge of Catawissa, Schuylkill Haven, and then served as chaplain in the United States Army, during the civil war. In 1866 he took the Conowago charge in Adams County, with his residence at Arendtsville. December 27, 1870, he married Miss Avilla M. Mickley, a daughter of one of the first families of Adams County. Her great-grandfather, Martin Nickley, purchased land in Adams County shortly after the Revolution. He was a soldier during that struggle, and at that time resided near Germantown. He had a son Daniel, whose son Charles, is the father of our subject. Charles was born in Adams County, in May, 1820, and married, in May, 1842, Jane Green, whose father, John Green, was at that time proprietor of the Cashtown Hotel. Mrs. Wolff is the only daughter, but there are two sons—Green and Lemuel. Mrs. Wolff was educated at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Penn. Four children: Henry H. (deceased in infancy), John N., Mary C. and Sarah J., blessed their union. Rev. Mr. Wolff died March 16, 1876, at Carlisle, where he had gone to receive medical attention. His charge at the time of his death was in Petersburg, Clarion County, having been stationed there in 1873. He was a man of renown, just and true, leaving behind a name which is a source of pride to his children.

CHAPTER LIV.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

HON. JEREMIAH MORROW. Freedom Township was the birth-place and boyhood home of Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, the first representative in Congress from Ohio, a United States senator and twice governor of that State. The grandfather of Gov. Morrow was a Scotch-Irish covenanter, who immigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, a generation before the Revolution, and died in this township in 1758. His father, John Morrow, was a county commissioner of York County in 1791-92-93, an intelligent farmer and a member of the Associate Reformed Church. He died in 1811. The farm he owned consisted of 235 acres, and was after his death long known as the James McCleary farm. Here the future statesman was born October 6, 1771. He was the eldest son and the second child in a family of three sons and six daughters, all of whom became residents of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary Lockhart. After receiving the best English education to be had in the schools of that day in the vicinity of Gettysburg, he immigrated to the territory northwest of the Ohio, arriving in the Miami country in the spring of 1795. After surveying land and opening a farm between the Miami Rivers, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and entered upon the political career which made him one of the most distinguished men in the early history of Ohio. A county and a town in Ohio were named in his honor. He died at his home on the Little Miami in 1852.

G. W. SCOTT, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Freedom Township, on the farm where he now resides, July 26, 1831, a son of William M. and Jane (Kerr) Scott, natives, respectively, of Adams and Fulton Counties. The father, who was a farmer, of Scotch Irish descent, reared a family of seven children, four of whom survive, and of whom G. W. is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated at the country schools, and from youth up has followed agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he married Florinda Jane, daughter of E. R. A. Moor, a farmer, of Scotch Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott eight children were born, five of whom survive: William L., Mary M., Harvey A., Jane K. and Hugh J. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has served his township as assessor, tax collector and school director. He is a Republican in politics. In 1863 he enlisted in the Twenty first Pennsylvania Cavalry; enlisted a second time, and served until the close of the war in Company E, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was present when Gen. Lee surrendered. For several years Mr. Scott was an active member of the I. O. O. F. He is the owner of a farm of 180 acres, where he still resides.

A. F. WHITE, associate judge, P. O. Fairfield, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Freedom Township, this county, February 8, 1846, and is a son of Andrew and Joanna (Ross) White, natives of Adams and Westmoreland Counties, respectively. The father, a farmer, who died in 1862, was of English descent. The mother was of Scotch origin. They had a family of four children, of whom A. F. is the youngest. Our subject was educated in the country school, and also attended, for one term, the preparatory department of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and from youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns 195 acres of land. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Mary M., daughter of Hon. James H. Marshall. The Marshall family is of Scotch descent. Mrs. White's father served two terms in the Legislature, and was at one time county commissioner. To Mr. and Mrs. White the following named children were born: Mary (deceased), Jennie, James, Charles. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has held the offices of assessor and justice of the peace, serving in the latter office for seven years. In 1883 he was appointed associate judge of Adams County, was elected in 1884, and holds the office at present. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has passed all the chairs in his lodge, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. His brother, William R., was a member of the Legislature, and now resides in Liberty Township, this county. His sister, Martha J., married William T. Reid, of Hamiltonban Township. His other brother, J. Harvey, was educated at Gettysburg and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter; read law with Robert McCreary; and was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg about 1864. He practiced a few years, and then went to Pittsburgh about 1867-68, and has there been very successful. He served as adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry.

CHAPTER LV.

GERMANY TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN.

DAVID B. ALLEMAN, printer, Littlestown, was born in Hanover, York Co., Penn., in March, 1858, and is a son of Rev. M. J. Alleman, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He received an academic education in Hanover, and finished his studies at York Collegiate Institute. In January, 1881, he returned to Littlestown from Maryland and started a job printing office, and on the 21st of the following April issued the first number of the *Littlestown Era*, a seven-column folio, weekly paper, with a subscription list of 250. In 1882 the paper had met with such favor that it was enlarged to an eight-column folio, and in 1883 it was again enlarged, this time to a six-column quarto. The gentleman's untiring energy and zeal in forging the paper ahead resulted in gaining an unprecedented circulation in 1885. About this time the necessary close application to editorial duties caused a weakening of his eyes to such an extent that it became painful for him to read common print farther away than four or five inches. His eyes becoming gradually worse, he determined to dispose of *The Era*, which he did on January 30, 1885, to A. S. Goulden, and soon thereafter, August 8, 1885, the establishment was burned, with all its contents. In 1882 Mr. Alleman went, as a delegate, to the Independent Republican Convention, which met at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, and is much interested in State and National politics. He was married, April, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Ferg, a daughter of Adam Ferg, a prominent iron manufacturer of Tremont, Penn. They have but one child, Burton A. M., born February 5, 1882; another child, Charles, was born January 1, 1884, and died August 7, of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Alleman are members of St. Paul's Church, at Littlestown.

SIMON S. BISHOP, justice of the peace, notary public and farmer, Littlestown, was born on a farm, adjoining the southeastern part of Littlestown, February 10, 1817. He is a son of Philip Bishop, Jr., a son of Philip Bishop, Sr., a native of Lancaster County, who bought the farm (where our subject was born) of 183¼ acres, in 1809, for £2,300. Philip Bishop, Sr., died in 1831, and Philip, Jr., in 1856. Our subject was reared near Littlestown, and in 1841 began keeping store there, in a building that still stands just opposite the Catholic Church. After conducting this store three or four years he sold out, and in 1845 bought forty acres of the old homestead, where he now resides. Since the above date he has been engaged in farming and attending to the duties of the various offices he has filled as a Democrat. In 1865 he was elected a justice of the peace; is the present incumbent; and has filled the office ever since the above date, with the exception of four years. During his official career he has tried between 600 and 700 different cases. In 1867 he was elected burgess of Littlestown, and in 1868 was commissioned as a notary public by Gov. Geary; again commissioned by Geary; once by Gov. Hartranft; and, lastly, twice by Gov. Pattison, under which commission he is now serving. Squire Bishop was married in September, 1842, to Catherine Stonesifer, a daughter of Solomon and Susan (Swope) Stonesifer, old settlers of this county, and both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have one child, Laura Virginia Bishop, who lives at home with them. Mr. Bishop was a member of the United Brethren Church for forty years, and a trustee of the said church, built by his grandfather, Philip Bishop, Sr., and deeded to trustees for a preaching place for the United Brethren Church and other purposes. About this time the pompous presiding elder of the United Brethren Church had grown a little too big for his boots, thought he ought to have entire control of the church property, and, by his under officials, made demands on Mr. Bishop for the title papers, which were, however, refused. They then resorted to litigation, in which they also failed. Mr. Bishop is at present trustee; holds the title papers, and will hold them; but since the agitation he, with his family, have worshiped elsewhere.

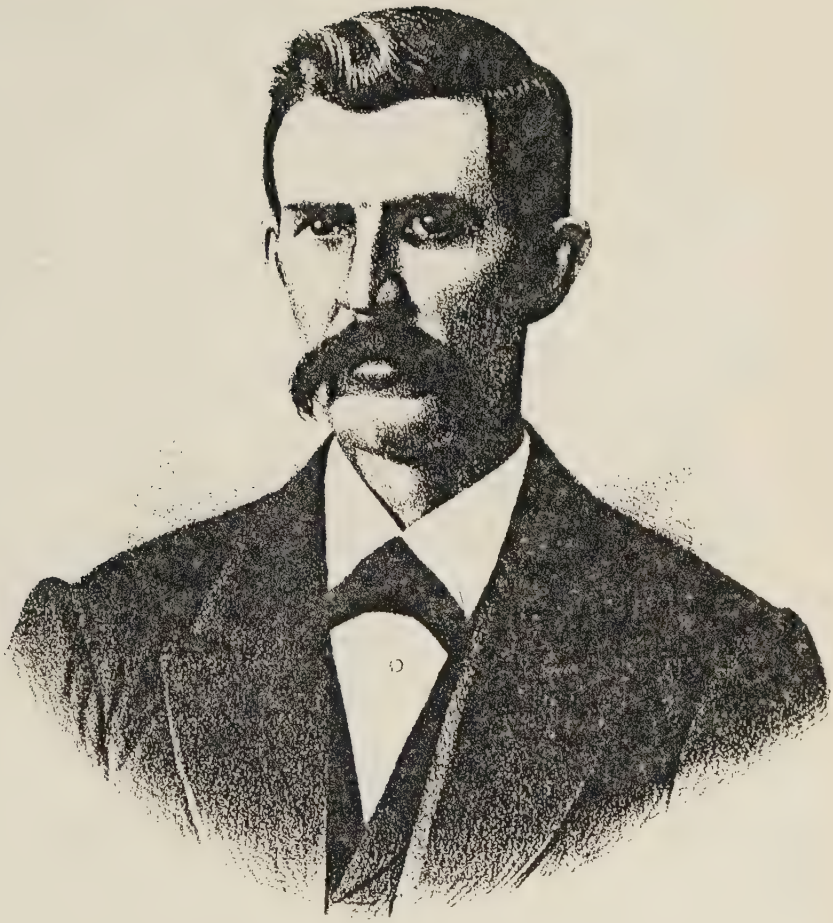
THADDEUS S. BLOCHER, carriage manufacturer, Littlestown, was born in Butler Township, this county, in May, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Hartzell) Blocher, the former a native of Lebanon County, Penn., and the latter of Butler Township, this county. Thomas Blocher was a saddle and harness-maker, and for many years served as justice of the peace. His wife died in Bendersville in 1879, and in 1880 he also passed away at the same place. Our subject learned the harness and saddle trade with his father, and in 1858 he bought a half-interest in the harness shop of Mr. Yount at Littlestown, and two years later bought out Mr. Yount's interest and continued the business until 1864, when he sold out and bought a half-interest in the coach-making business with Isaac

Sell. In 1880 he bought the entire business, and is still carrying it on. His factory occupies the site of the first coach factory ever established at Littlestown by Mr. Rahter. Mr. Blocher at present employs twelve hands, and keeps ten hands the year round. He manufactures annually upward of seventy five fine buggies and carriages, valued at from $100 to $350 each. The factory has the reputation of producing the best and most durable class of fine work. Mr. Blocher is a Republican, and has been elected to and served in every office in the gift of the borough of Littlestown, except that of justice of the peace and constable. He married, in 1858, Eliza E. Bishop, a daughter of Jacob Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Blocher have eight children: Clarence W., Harry F., Emma J. Charles L., Mary E., Howard G., Edith M. and Edgar T. Mr. and Mrs. Blocher are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Mr. Blocher's factory is one of the most important industries of the town, and he is known throughout this and adjoining counties as an enterprising and reliable business man and citizen.

JOHN G. BYERS, farmer, P. O. Kingsdale, was born October 26, 1827, in Westminster District, Carroll County, Md., a grandson of Gabriel Byers, a native of Germany, who came to America and settled in Maryland (a farmer and cooper by occupation), and died there at an old age; of his family of seven children, Michael, born in Maryland, was a farmer and cooper and a good mechanic; served his country in the war of 1812, and died in Maryland, aged eighty-four years. Michael Byers married Margaret Duttera, also a native of Maryland, a daughter of John Duttera, and who died in her forty-third year, the mother of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters—all now living but three. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and learned the cooper's trade in early life; came to Germany Township, this county, in 1854, and has been successful financially, having 189 acres of land here and a large farm in Maryland. He was married in his old home, December 1, 1853, to Miss Eliza Ann Getty, born January 2, 1830, daughter of Henry and Anna (Wilburn) Getty, of German descent. The children now living of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Byers are Jacob William, Harry L., Mrs. Ethelia H. Basehoar and Minnie N. Of these Jacob W. was educated at Gettysburg, Penn., and shortly after graduation was ordained to the ministry in the Lutheran Church, and is now in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he is pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Byers are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject has been assessor, school director for nine years, and supervisor. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

JAMES H. COLEHOUSE, retired, P. O. Littlestown, was born October 18, 1823, a son of Henry and Mary (Knouff) Colehouse, the former a native of Germany and the latter of this county. Henry was a shoe-maker by trade, but during the many years he lived in Adams County he followed farming, owning eighty acres adjoining Littlestown, where he lived. He died in 1878, aged eighty-two years; his wife died some years before, aged eighty years. They were parents of five children. Our subject learned the trade of a shoe maker with his father, with whom he remained until his twenty-fourth year. He was married, October 22, 1846, to Susan Bittinger, who was born June 18, 1826, a daughter of Frederick Bittinger. In 1847, in company with William Yount, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, and continued it until 1860. He then opened a general store, which he conducted four years, when he sold out and became interested in the grain and produce trade for three years; then engaged in buying and shipping hay, and finally returned to the general store, and in the spring of 1885 sold his interest to his partner and son-in-law, George S. Kump, and retired. He is now principally employed in building on and improving his real estate in the borough. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of burgess, councilman, etc. Mr. Colehouse was a charter member and stockholder in the Littlestown Savings Institution, and a director several years; also an original stockholder and director in the Littlestown Railroad. To this enterprise he contributed $400, and on the erection of St. Paul's Lutheran Church building he donated $500. He and his wife are members of the above named church. They have a family of three children: Rufus A., born September 2, 1847 (married to Margaret C. Young); William H., born January 8, 1855 (married to Rebecca Mehring); and Mary C., born February 28, 1858 (married to George S. Kump).

DANIEL CROUSE (deceased) was a native of Germany Township, and a son of John Crouse, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who died August 30, 1807, and is buried at Christ Church. Daniel was married to Barbara Laudabaugh, November 8, 1832. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on the business for over forty years in Littlestown, accumulating a fortune of upward of $75,000. He was a very powerful man, physically, retaining his strength and activity to the last. During the later years of his life he had retired from business, and passed much of his time in hunting and fishing with his old associates and comrades, who, like him, have all passed away, and are spoken of elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Crouse was an ardent Republican and a warm supporter of the Union cause during the Rebellion. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and one of the most prominent and active business men of his day—a striking example of what is generally termed a "self made man." Beginning life with scarcely any money, by frugality and perseverance he left a large fortune to posterity. He helped more than one person to get a home, and him they, whom he so befriended, or their children or



Henry A Welty

grandchildren, have to thank for his beneficence. He took an active part in building up and improving the town, and also the Littlestown Railroad, and was a director in the Littlestown Savings Institution at the time of his death. He died November 25, 1880, at the age of seventy-five years, having nine children—four sons and three daughters living, and all married and well to do in life. He was buried in Mount Carmel Cemetery, and a large monument, erected at a cost of $800, marks his grave.

WILLIAM F. CROUSE, retired, is a substantial and representative citizen of Littlestown, and was born one-half mile south of the borough, January 22, 1834, a son of Daniel Crouse, whose sketch appears above. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, and June 6, 1854, married Sarah Louisa Bishop, the only surviving child of Christian Bishop (deceased). April 1, 1856, he opened a general store on the northeast corner of the public square in Littlestown, and conducted the business for twenty-five years in this town. He then auctioned off his stock, and has since been out of mercantile trade. He has been principally engaged in building on and improving his property, which at present consists of eight or ten houses and stores, some twenty lots in the borough, and a farm in the township. He was an original stockholder and a director in the Littlestown Railroad, and voted for its extension to Frederick; was a charter member of the Littlestown Savings Institution; was its first secretary, and has been a director and the secretary of same for upward of ten years, which incumbencies he still fills acceptably. He was the first burgess ever elected in Littlestown; was a charter member of the Mount Carmel Cemetery Company, and its secretary and treasurer for a number of years. He drew the plans from which the large brick public schoolhouse was built in Littlestown, and when a member of the school board in the borough was appointed by that body building director, and was building-director of the large public schoolhouse in the borough, also three schoolhouses in the township. During the war of the rebellion he and Alonzo Sanders were appointed by the township, and, after the incorporation of the borough, by the borough to act for it in filling its quota under the draft. This duty was discharged to the satisfaction of the citizens. He was formerly a member of the United Brethren Church; helped to re-build its edifice in 1862, and contributed $200 cash and a summer's labor, and is at present a trustee. He was also a teacher for one term in the town and one term in the township, and, in fact, it would be hard to name any enterprise of a public character in Littlestown during the past twenty-five or thirty years with which he has not been prominently identified, and to which he has not generously contributed. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse had nine children, one being deceased: Mary Jane, now the wife of Dr. S. B. Weever; Bishop A. C., Elmer O., Horace A., Vinton A., Romaine V., Ivy B. (deceased), Myrtle M. and Etta F. L.

EDMUND CROUSE, Littlestown, was born in that place August 9, 1838, a son of Daniel and Barbara (Laudabaugh) Crouse, both old settlers, whose sketch appears above. In 1861 Edmund opened a dry goods store on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Hinkle's jewelry store. Subsequently he moved his business to two other stores, and remained in the dry goods business eleven years, and during the last two years carried on a clothing store. In 1871 he bought the tannery business of his brother, Augustus, on the same premises where his father had established a tannery, which he conducted for over forty years. At present this establishment employs the year round two or three hands, and tans about 2,000 sides annually, consisting of rough oak and finished kip, calf and harness leather, valued at about $6,000. Besides his tanning business Mr. Crouse is also interested with Mr. George Z. Gitt and Mr. Rufus Hartman in a fruit canning factory, in a large building on his land, erected for that purpose in 1883. This enterprise has proved a success. During the two seasons of three months each it has been operated, employing some days 100 hands, including children, and canning goods valued at $10,000 per season. They contemplate operating the factory during the season of 1886. Mr. Crouse has served as member of the Littlestown Council several terms, and part of that time was president of that body; has also served on the school board, etc. He is a member of the Reformed Church, but contributes liberally to the support of religious matters in other churches, as well as his own, and is known as a thoroughly enterprising citizen. He married, February 1, 1863, Susanna Rebecca Mehring, a daughter of David and Susan (Buffington) Mehring. Mr. and Mrs. Mehring died in Germany Township, near the Maryland line, when Mrs. Crouse was but six years old. Our subject and wife have two children: Theodore Luther, attending Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., and Edward M., born March 4, 1868, living at home and engaged in the meat business at Littlestown. Mrs. Crouse and sons are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN DIEHL, farmer, Littlestown, was born December 16, 1809, in Codorus Township, York Co., Penn. His great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in York County, where his son, George, was born, carried on farming, and died, aged about forty years. George Diehl married Eve Livingston (who died in York County when about eighty years of age), and had the following named children: George, David, John, Charles, Jacob, Adam, Mrs. Sheeley, Mrs. Diehl and Ebert. Of these, Adam Diehl, who was born in York County, Penn., died in Woodsboro, Md., aged thirty years; he, too, was a farmer; married a Miss Crebbs, who died in York County, Penn., aged about forty, and has seven

children: George, Jessie, John, Ephraim, Adam, Elizabeth and Leah. Of these, John was educated in York County, where he was reared on the old homestead; married Miss Lydia, daughter of Frederick Ramer, and who died October 18, 1883, aged seventy-one years, the mother of eight children: Mrs. Sarah J. Frock, Mrs. Lydia Sheeley, Henry and How. rd (living), John (who died, aged eighteen years), Eliza Ann (who died, aged one year and a half), Mrs. Alice R. Weikert (who died, aged twenty years; had one daughter—Emma—now the wife of Horace Crouse) and Eliza (who died, aged fifteen years). Our subject moved to Union Township, this county, after marriage, and still has a farm of 201 acres of good land there, and as a farmer was successful. In the spring of 1865 he came to Littlestown, this county, where he now resides. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics is a Democrat. Since Mr. John Diehl moved to Littlestown he was engaged in the grain business from 1866 to 1867 (about eighteen months), and, in partnership with other men, owned the foundry at Littlestown about seven years, when he sold out his interest.

WILLIAM DUTTERA, Sr., retired, P. O. Littlestown. The Duttera family is of German origin and the first ancestor of our subject in America was Michael Duttera, who bought 160 acres of land thirty miles from Philadelphia over 150 years ago. He was a zealous member of the German Reformed Church, and one of the founders of what is now known as Christ Church, in Union Township. He reared a family of children in York County, where he died at a good old age. The following are the names of his sons: Conrad, John, Philip and Michael. Conrad was born in York County, and when a young man came to Adams County and bought a farm in Union Township, about two miles north of Littlestown, where he built a house in 1772, and lived there the balance of his long life. This house is still standing, and is occupied by Edwin Slifer. He had a large family of children, as follows: Julian Margaret, Conrad, Elizabeth, Mary Margaret, John, Frederick, Julian, John Michael, Anna Mary and George. The last named, George, was born in Union Township in 1775, and lived on the old homestead until he died in 1864. He was a highly respected and honored citizen, a prominent member of the Reformed Church, and a member of the building committee on the rebuilding of Christ Church edifice. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Weikert, who bore him nine children, of whom John, Elizabeth, Julian and George are deceased, and Catherine, William, James, Mary and Rufus are still living. His first wife died in 1830, and he married for his second wife Lydia Stonesifer, by whom there were two children: Harriet (deceased) and Sarah, who still survives. William Duttera, a son of George and Elizabeth (Weikert) Duttera, was born in Union Township October 20, 1815. When between the age of seventeen and eighteen he began to learn the tanner's trade in Carroll County, Md. Having completed his trade, he returned to Littlestown and started a tannery about the year 1836. This business he carried on for upward of forty years, and in 1881 gave up the business to his sons, and since then has lived partially retired, attending only to his property and two farms, adjoining the borough of Littlestown, of 188 acres of land. Mr. Duttera is a Democrat, and has served his township in nearly all of its local offices. He is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he has served as trustee and treasurer for many years, and is one of the respected and substantial citizens of the county. He has been twice married, first to Louisa Kohler, March 23, 1837; she bore him six children: Amos, George K., Louisa C., William S., Worthington A. and Charles H. Mrs. Louisa Duttera dying May 19, 1885, Mr. Duttera then married, November 19, 1885, Agnes J. Kohler.

CHARLES H. DUTTERA, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born July 9, 1859, at Littlestown, and is the son of William and Louisa (Kohler) Duttera. He was educated at the home schools of his native place, and was employed until twenty one years of age on his father's farm during the summers and in the tannery in the winters. About the time he became of age he formed a partnership with his brother, Worthington, and took charge of the tannery business from which his father retired. The brothers remained together until February 1, 1884, when Charles H bought his brother's interest and has conducted the business ever since. He uses no bark in tanning except rock oak bark, and tans annually about 2,400 sides of leather—principally rough leather—but to some extent also calf, kip and upper, the average value of leather tanned in his establishment being about $8,000 per annum, giving work the year round for four employes. Mr. Duttera also farms 119 acres of the homestead. He married, October 12, 1880, Miss Emma L. Rebert, a daughter of Edward Rebert, of Union Township.

PIOUS P. FINK, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born May 5, 1818, in Germany Township, Adams County, Penn. The great grandfather of this gentleman came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, near the Shorb family. His son, Henry Fink, was a mechanic and farmer, and died in this county in the house where Pious P. was born, south of Littlestown. Henry Fink was married to Magdalena Henry, who bore him ten children: Benjamin, Anthony, Henry, Joseph, Jacob, David, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Mrs. Catharine Sanders, Mrs. Mary Stein and Mrs. Sally Schriver. Of these, Joseph, a farmer by occupation, was a successful business man, and did a great deal of good; he served as justice of the peace for many years, filled minor township offices and acted as commis-

sioner of Adams County. He married Esther Parr; he died on our subject's present farm, aged seventy-one, and his wife departed this life aged seventy seven years. They had four children: Pious P., Joseph, Sylvester Henry and Mrs. Margaret L. Spalding. Pious P. Fink was reared on the farm, and married in October, 1844, Miss Matilda M., daughter of John and Mary (Beecher) Shorb. To this union were born seven children: Mary, Johanna, Sarah E., Lucinda, Agnes, Anastasia (who all died, aged, respectively, nineteen, forty, five, fourteen and thirteen years). Sarah E. was a sister in St. Joseph's Convent, at Philadelphia; the two sons, Joseph J. and Basil P., are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are members of the Catholic Church. In farming Mr. Fink has been very successful. In politics he is a Democrat.

FINK & SHORB, grain dealers, Littlestown. This firm has been in existence under its present proprietors, J. J. Fink and John A. Shorb, since 1880, and does an extensive business in grain and produce of all kinds, averaging from $80,000 to $100,000 per annum.

JOSEPH J. FINK, of the above firm, was born in Hamilton Township, this county, near East Berlin, September 28, 1850, and is a son of Pius P. and Matilda (Shorb) Fink. When he was but two years of age his mother suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and to remove him from the chance of taking the disease, he was taken by his uncle, Joseph L., and his aunt, Sally A. Shorb (brother and sister, both unmarried), which resulted in his being reared by them until his fourteenth year with all the care and tenderness that could have been bestowed upon him had he been a son instead of a nephew. When fourteen years old he became a student at Calvert College, New Windsor, Md., where he remained two years, and later attended, for eighteen months, St. Charles College near Ellicott City, Howard Co., Md. On his return home he occupied himself on his father's farm for several years, and February 27, 1873, became a partner with his uncle, Samuel J., in the grain business at Littlestown, in which he continued until his uncle's death. Mr. Fink is a genial gentleman and one of Littlestown's reliable and substantial business men.

JOHN A. SHORB, also of the above firm, was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, October 17, 1855, and is a son of Samuel J. and Catherine (Parr) Shorb. He was reared on the farm until the age of eleven years. His father then engaged in business at Bonneauville, where he remained three years; thence moved to Littlestown, and here established the business to which Fink & Shorb have succeeded. John A. obtained his education partly in the Adams County schools, but when fifteen years of age was sent to Calvert College, New Windsor, Md., where he studied for two years, and afterward completed his studies at St. Francis College, Loretto, Penn. He then returned to Littlestown and was employed in his father's business until 1877, when he became a partner with a one-third interest. The firm then consisted of Samuel J. Shorb, Joseph J. Fink and John A. Shorb. On the death of his father, Samuel J., in 1880, the business was continued by John A. and his remaining partner.

HAMILTON W. FORREST, farmer, P. O. Littlestown. The ancestors of the Forrest family were of English descent. The grandfather, Jonathan Forrest, was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maryland, but when the break occurred in the Methodist Church and he had to decide between the M. E. and the M. P. Churches, he cast his vote with the latter and preached its doctrines till his death. He had a circuit of six weeks, always traveled on horseback, and his labors were blessed with good results. The text preached at his funeral was "Mark the upright, and behold the perfect man, for the end of that man is peace." His influence for years was felt by all who knew him. He was married in Maryland, and reared six children: Charity (married to John Whittle), Sarah (died single), Millie (married to a Mr. Harn), Susanna (married to a Mr. Hays)—these two married and moved to the Cumberland Valley; Nelson (who remained at the old homestead, which joined the old stone chapel, well known in Methodist history, and there reared a family of five children and died; his descendants are yet living in Carroll County, Md.), and Jonathan C. (Nelson and Jonathan C. married sisters). The last named was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., was a farmer and a justice of the peace for nineteen years, refusing a re-election. He led a life of honesty and uprightness, presenting a living example to his posterity. He died at the home of his son, Hamilton W. He was married, in 1817, to Lydia Cassell, born in Baltimore, Md., daughter of John Cassell, and of German extraction. She died in this county, on the farm to which her husband had removed in 1818, shortly after they were married. To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan C. Forrest were born nine children: Mary D., Ann W., Eliza E., Eveline C., John N. (deceased), Hamilton W., Lydia A., Hanson F., Upton F. Of these Hanson F. was educated at Concord University, Concord, Vt., and is a member of the Vermont Conference. Hamilton W. was born March 12, 1828, in Germany, and was reared on a farm, attending school in this county, but is mainly self-educated. In early life he taught school (from eighteen till thirty-five years of age), and then devoted his attention to farming his property adjoining his father's old homestead. He was married, March 30, 1858, to Miss Louisa M. C., daughter of J. Michael and Mary A. Kitzmiller, descendants of the old pioneer family of that name, who settled on Conowago Creek in this county, while the Indians were still roaming over the country. Divine

service was often held in their house by preachers of various denominations. They were true pioneers, hospitable, friendly to the Indians, and known far and wide for their honor and many virtues. The names of the eight children, now living, born to our subject and wife are John W., H. Judson, Annie L., Emory H., Granville L., Emma L., Eddy G. C. and Fletcher B. John W. was educated at Dickeson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn., fitted himself for the ministry, and has preached two years successfully. He belongs to the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Hamilton W. Forrest has never meddled with politics, but has given his voice to help the cause of Prohibition. He has held many high offices in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been exhorter for over thirty years, assistant class-leader, Sunday-school superintendent, class and circuit steward, delegate to annual conference, etc., and seems to have inherited many of his ancestors' good qualities of head and heart.

CHARLES P. GETTIER, M.D., merchant, Littlestown, is a native of Carroll County, Md., born near Manchester, January 8, 1847, son of Peter and Ann E. (Gallagher) Gettier; the former was a farmer. When about sixteen years of age our subject began reading medicine with Dr. J. F. Weaver, of Manchester, and subsequently attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland, Baltimore City, later he attended the Homeopathic College at New York City, from which he graduated in March, 1867. In April of the same year he came to Littlestown, and soon had a large and successful practice. Having always had a desire to visit the West, he closed out his business in 1871, intending to locate at some western point. He visited Missouri, but pushed still farther west until he reached San Francisco, Cal., and shortly after located at Suisun City, Solano County, that State. There he began the practice of his profession, and one year later was appointed physician in charge of the Solano County Hospital, but still attended to his private practice, which had become large and remunerative. He also owned an interest in the largest drug store at that place. In 1878, having been very successful, financially, he sold out and returned with his family to Littlestown, prepared to take a long rest, and enjoy the fruits of his industry; but, being of an active, energetic temperament, he found it impossible to abstain from work. In 1881 he became a partner with the Hon. Ephraim Myers in the general merchandise trade, and still retains an interest in the business. He is a popular and active worker in the interests of the Democratic party in his neighborhood where he wields no small influence. He is a member of Suisun Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., and is now interested in organizing a chapter at Gettysburg, to be known as Good Samaritan Chapter, No. 266, of Pennsylvania. Although a young man, and receiving no financial assistance as a start, he has amassed a competency. He was married July 1, 1869, to Elizabeth Myers, a daughter of the Hon. Ephraim and Lucinda (Bittinger) Myers, and they have four children: Harry E., Mabel, Lizzie and Ethel.

O. S. HARNER, teacher, P. O. Kingsdale, was born September 24, 1857, in Myers' District, Carroll County, Md. His grandparents, Samuel and Hannah (Bauers) Harner, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. They were potters by occupation, and had five children. Samuel died in Maryland and Hannah in Pennsylvania. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Samuel Messinger, a fuller by occupation, was only three years old when he was brought to America. The father of our subject, James A. Harner, Sr., was born August 3, 1826, in Germany Township, this county, and is now a farmer in Carroll County, Md. He married Anna E. Messinger, born in Carroll County, Md., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Shuyler) Messinger, and to this union were born seven children now living and one deceased: Granville R., O. Samuel, James J., Maggie T., Henry (deceased) Susannah E., John N., and Addison A. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated at Littlestown, Penn., and at Taneytown, Md., and now teaches school in the winter. He was married November 28, 1878, to Sarah C. Menchey, born December 2, 1855, daughter of Ephraim and Catharine (Rohrbaugh) Menchey. To Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Harner have been born three children: Alverta May, born July 31, 1880; Emma Blanche, born July 5, 1883; and Charles Cleveland, born February 12, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Harner are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, of which he has been an officer. He has served as township auditor, and is now a justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat.

DR. JOHN W. HICKEY, Littlestown, was born near Emmittsburg, Md., May 21, 1855, and is a son of James D. Hickey, a professor in Mount St. Mary's College. The Doctor, in 1876, began the study of dentistry with Dr. Thomas of Littlestown, and after completing his studies was examined by the Pennsylvania State Dental Examining Board, and was given a certificate as a thoroughly qualified surgeon-dentist. In 1878 he opened an office at Littlestown for the practice of his profession, and has been studiously and successfully employed ever since. His office is furnished with the best instruments and inventions of modern times for doing the best class of professional work. He is well and favorably known throughout the vicinity for the excellence and fine mechanical finish of his dental work. He married, in October, 1882, Clara W. Keeport, and has his office and residence on Baltimore Street.

JAMES NATHANIEL KELLY, farmer, P. O. Kingsdale, Adams Co., Penn., was born at Silver Run, Carroll Co., Md., August 9, 1833, a grandson of Patrick Kelly, a native of Ire-

land, who immigrated to America before the Revolutionary war, and farmed in what is now Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn., where he owned two farms: he died at an advanced age, and has many descendants. His children were John, Jacob, Patrick, James, Thomas (who settled in Botetourt County, Va.), Mrs. Nancy Bowman, Mrs. Sarah Dubbs, Mrs. Mary Millheim and George W. The youngest, George W., was born in York County, Penn., in 1795; was a farmer and miller by occupation, and settled in Carroll County, Md., where he married Mary Ann Williams, born in Frederick County, Md., June 15, 1800, the second daughter of William Williams, a native of England, who served all through the Revolutionary war under George Washington. William Williams was married to Rebecca Slife at the age of fifty; had one son who served in the war of 1812, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann (who was the only one of the three who married). To George W. Kelly and wife were born five sons and one daughter: Mrs. Sarah Morelock, Emanuel, John, George, James N. and Thomas. George W. Kelly died in 1845, aged about fifty years, and his widow in 1884, aged eighty-four. Our subject, the fourth born and eldest surviving son, was educated at an academy in Frederick City, Md., under Prof. Nathaniel Vernon, but completed his studies in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. He then followed the profession of teacher in the schools of Carroll County, Md., and York and Adams Counties, Penn., and was very successful. He was also a clerk and salesman in a mercantile house for some time in Maryland. He married (and settled in Adams County, Penn.), October 29, 1857, Ellen Harner, born in this county March 2, 1835, daughter of Michael Harner (born in Frederick County, Md., December 15, 1800), and Elizabeth (Mearing) Harner, born August 13, 1806. To this union were born three daughters and four sons: Laura Ellen, Sarah, Louesia, Emma Catharine, James Hamilton, Joseph Ellsworth, Eugene Sylvester and Austin Augustus. Laura E. and Sarah L. died in infancy. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Kelly enlisted, September 6, 1864, as a private in the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg, Va; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In the spring of 1866 our subject moved to the Mansion farm, which he had purchased from the Mearing estate, in Germany Township, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, and in settling up estates and various other businesses of trust. He is an entirely self-made man. He is a very upright and conscientious business man. In politics Mr. Kelly is a stanch Democrat.

JOSHUA SEWELL KEMP, physician and druggist, Littlestown, was born March 29, 1835, in Baltimore County, Md., and is a son of John and Eleanor (Caples) Kemp, the former a farmer by occupation. He remained with his father until twenty-two years of age, in the meantime completing his literary studies by attending the Franklin Academy at Reisterstown, Md. When twenty-two he began reading medicine with Dr. J. L. Gibbons of Pikesville, Md., and subsequently was graduated at the medical college of the University of Maryland, March 10, 1858. That same year he began to practice at Trenton, Baltimore Co., Md., and in 1860 located at Littlestown. In July, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was with it at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run and Chantilly, and in several skirmishes. In November, 1862, on account of sickness, he resigned and returned to Littlestown, where he has been in constant practice since, and from February, 1885, has also carried on a drug store. The Doctor was married, July 20, 1859, to Miss Susan Algire, daughter of George Algire, of Baltimore County, Md. They have three children: Scott Bernard, C. McK. and Lorain. The Doctor affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served in local offices in the vicinity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

HENRY S. KLEIN, lumber dealer, Littlestown, was born at New Cumberland, Cumberland Co., Penn., July 29, 1835, a son of John B. Klein, who died in 1843. The widow moved to Harrisburg, where Henry S. lived until he was twenty-three years old. Our subject learned the trade of a brick-layer, at which he worked six years. He married, December 3, 1857, Mary Ellen Horner, a native of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., and a daughter of James Horner. Henry S. Klein and family settled at Littlestown, March 3, 1859, and he at once established himself in the lumber and coal trade and has successfully conducted that business up to date. He is a Republican, and, though not an office-seeker, he has been elected and served Littlestown in the offices of burgess, councilman, school director, etc. He has twice built substantial residences in town and has done much in various ways toward improving its interests, and is one of the substantial and respected business men. Mr. and Mrs. Klein have the following children: Eliza Dora (now the wife of Capt. J. C. Delany, librarian of the Senate at Harrisburg), Mary Sidney (living at home), John Henry (a druggist in Baltimore), Charles Benard (a jeweler in Littlestown), and Jessie Berghaus (attending school and living at home); Anna Bertie died at two and one-half years, and Paul St. Clair when but sixteen months old.

JOHN F. KRUG, grain-dealer, P. O. Kingsdale, was born December 28, 1849, in Meyers' District, Carroll Co., Md., son of John Krug and grandson of George Krug, whose father was a native of Germany. John Krug, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn.,

moved to Carroll County, Md (where he farmed), but now resides in Hanover, York, Co., Penn. He married Susannah Willet, born in Maryland, daughter of George and Eliza (McKinney) Willet, and who died in March, 1862, the mother of eight children of whom five are now living: John F., George W., David D., Mrs. Mary Bortner and Mrs. Lucinda Hershey. John F. Krug was a farmer in Oxford Township in early life, but came to Germany Township in 1877, and in partnership with George F. Krug (postmaster at Kingsdale) bought out the business of Amos Klinefelter, in Kingsdale, on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Railroad, where they are yet in the grain and grocery business and are also dealing in phosphates, having a brand of their own. Our subject was married September 25, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Sheffer, born in York County, Penn., daughter of Michael Sheffer. Their children, five in number, are Alverta S., Minnie M., Linda M., Charles E. and Estella. Mr. and Mrs. Krug are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. LANSINGER, merchant, Littlestown, was born January 27, 1827, in York, Penn., son of John Lansinger and grandson of Jacob Lansinger. His great grandfather, of French lineage, came to America when quite young and settled in Philadelphia, where he died. He had two sons: Nicholas and Jacob. The latter, a shoe-maker by trade, married a Miss Strunk, and lived most of his life in Philadelphia, but the year before he died moved to Littlestown, this county, where he departed this life at the age of eighty four. He was the parent of five children: Jacob, John, William, Joseph and Elizabeth, who attained maturity. Of these John, a native of Philadelphia, also a shoemaker, lived many years in York County, Penn., but finally moved to Littlestown, this county, where he died aged seventy-three. He had been twice married, first to Rebecca, daughter of Henry Neff, and who died near York, Penn., aged thirty-three, the mother of three children, who attained maturity: William H., Jacob and Barbara. William H attended the common schools at Littlestown, and here has followed his father's trade nearly all his life (he was three years in Clarke County, Va., where he also engaged in shoemaking). Our subject was married in this township to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Cump, and by this union has three children living: Henry N., Seward and Rebecca B. Mr. Lansinger and family are members of the church. He has been a Republican all his life, and has held different offices of trust, among which was that of chief burgess of Littlestown for two terms.

LEFEVRE FAMILY. The LeFevres in this county are of French extraction, descendants of the old Huguenot LeFevres, who left their native country to enjoy religious liberty. Joseph LeFevre, of the third generation in America, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was the first of the family to settle within the confines of Adams County. In 1806 he bought and settled upon upward of 300 acres of land in Union Township, and during his life was principally engaged in superintending his large farm and in conducting a hotel on the same, at what is now known as LeFevre's Station on the railroad. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Bowman, were both members of the Reformed Church, and were highly respected for their many good qualities of head and heart. They had nine children, whose names are herewith given: Benjamin, Joseph, Isaac, Amos, Enoch, Elizabeth, Catharine, Susannah and Lydia, all now deceased, including the parents.

ENOCH LEFEVRE (deceased) was a son of Joseph, the pioneer of the LeFevre family in Adams County. He was a native of Lancaster County, and was for over fifty years a resident of Adams County. He lived and reared his family on the old homestead in Union Township, where his father, Joseph, settled. He married Catherine S. Schriver, a daughter of John Schriver, and by this union the following named children were born: Isabella, who married W. E. Krebbs, of Littlestown; Rev. W. D., of Stoyestown, Penn., Joseph H., an attorney at law, Littlestown; James A., of Littlestown; Emma E., married to Isaac Loucks, of Hanover; Anna E., who married George B. Myers, of Littlestown, and Enoch S., of New Oxford, this county.

JOSEPH H. LEFEVRE, attorney at law, Littlestown, was born in Union Township, this county, March 7, 1839 and is a son of Enoch LeFevre, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Joseph H finished his education at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster City, Penn., and graduated from that institution in the class of 1863. He then read law with Hon. D. McConaughy, of Gettysburg, Penn., was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began practice at Littlestown. A few years afterward he moved to Pittsburgh, and became interested in the shoe business, he continued the same until 1876, when he returned to Littlestown, and here has since resided, and followed his profession. He is a decided temperance man, politically a Republican. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1879, and served five years. May 18, 1878, he married Julia C. Gutelius, a daughter of Samuel Gutelius, of this county. They have two children: Jeannette and Cecil. Mr. LeFevre is a member of the Reformed Church, of Littlestown, and was the prime mover in making the Littlestown congregation an independent charge, separating it from Christ Church February 8, 1881. Since that time he has been a deacon in the Redeemer's Reformed Church.

JAMES A. LEFEVRE, bank cashier, Littlestown, is a son of Enoch LeFevre. At the age of sixteen he became a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster City, and after five years' study graduated from that institution. Subsequently he kept a hardware store at Littlestown for upward of three years, and at the organization of the Littlestown Savings institution was elected its cashier, a position he has held ever since. Mr. LeFevre was married in 1866 to Alice Mehring. They have nine children living: Walter M., Nevin B., Alice S., James A., Carrie B., Edwin L., Claud M., Annie R. and Lulu. One child, Bessie, died, aged six months. Mr. LeFevre lives on and owns 163 acres of the old homestead, at LeFevre Station.

ISAAC LYNN, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born August 12, 1808, in Middleburg, Md. His grandfather, Henry Lynn, came from Germany and settled in Maryland, where he farmed, and there died. He had married in Germany and was the parent of four sons and two daughters. Of these, Jacob, a farmer, was born in Maryland (where he died, aged sixty-two years); he married Catharine Jacobs, by whom he had five children: Isaac, Henry, Mary, David and Susan. Of these Isaac went to school in his native place. He has been a successful agriculturist, and farmed with his father till 1835, when he was married and went to Emmittsburg, Md., where he followed agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1878, when he sold his farm of 142 acres and moved to Littlestown, this county, and here he intends to remain the balance of his life. He was married, in April, 1835, to Miss Catharine Troxel, a daughter of Adam Troxel. She died June 13, 1882, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Lynn is a member of the Reformed Church, and has been an exemplary citizen and good neighbor, esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. He has been a hard working man; starting in life with nothing, he has by his own exertions gained a comfortable competency.

WILLIAM McSHERRY, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born in that place April 14, 1821, a son of James, who was a son of Patrick McSherry, a native of Ireland. William McSherry, when thirteen years of age, became a student in Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland, from which he graduated in 1840. In 1841 he began reading law with Gen. James M. Coale, of Frederick City, Md.; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced law at Gettysburg from 1842 to 1846. Hon. James Cooper, subsequently United States Senator, was a partner with him during a part of that time. In 1847 our subject was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the Whig ticket, and in 1849 was elected again to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Gen. James Cooper to the United States Senate; was again elected as representative in 1851; and was elected in 1862 and 1871 to the State Senate, serving both terms. He has been his county's unanimous candidate for Congress on several occasions, but it being the smallest county in the district, did not receive the nomination in convention of conferees. In 1882, contrary to his own expressed wishes, he was run as an independent Democrat against the regular nominee, and, although defeated, received 1,100 majority in Adams County. During all his official life he served with marked ability. He was for years president of the Littlestown Railroad Company, and has during his whole life been an active promoter of all useful enterprises in his community and county. He is now, at the age of sixty-five years, in robust health, and to all appearance in the prime of life. He is the owner of several valuable farms, to the management of which he devotes the most of his time. He is still frequently called upon by his fellow-citizens for legal advice and counsel, which is freely given without price, as he has not followed the regular practice of his profession for years. During his legal practice he was noted for never advising parties to go to law, but rather counseled an amicable settlement, which he often effected.

WILLIAM A. McSHERRY, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Mountpleasant Township, March 25, 1824, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (Fisher) McSherry, both of whom were natives of this county, but now deceased. Patrick was a farmer, served a long time as public school director, and was a quiet unpretentious, good citizen. William A. remained on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twenty years, though for ten years of that time he also taught school during the winter season. In 1850 he established himself in a general store at White Hall, and remained there for thirty-one years, and in the meantime erected some ten buildings in that place, including a hotel. In 1881, he came to Littlestown and opened a general store, which he still conducts, and also a clothing store in the borough, but intends to consolidate the two under one roof, in the spring. He married, in 1851, Miss Amelia Hull, of Carroll County, Md., who has borne him three daughters and one son.

JOHN MEHRING (deceased), was a native of Germany Township, this county, born in 1809. His first marriage was with Amy Shoemaker, who bore him eight children, viz.: Catherine, Margaret, Isaiah E., Jonathan F., Ellen C., John O., Emma M. and Lydia. His second marriage was with Harriet Sell, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Graves) Sell, by which union there were three children: Solomon D., Alverta Matilda, now the wife of Harry Myers, and Harriet R., wife of W. H. Colehouse. All of the eleven children are yet living and all are married. Mr. Mehring was a farmer all his life and owned two places, one of 135 and another of 116 acres, as well as other property. He was a firm

Union man during the war and supported the Government by his means and influence. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, in which he was nearly always an official and one of its chief supporters. He died June 16, 1865; his widow still resides in Littlestown.

SOLOMON D. MEHRING, carriage manufacturer, Littlestown, proprietor of one of the most important industries of Littlestown, was born in Adams County in 1854, and is a son of John and Harriet (Sell) Mehring. At the age of sixteen he began to learn carriage making with Sell & Blocher, of Littlestown, and on completing the same worked in various places at his trade until 1875, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Hesson, and carried on the carriage-making business for three years at Littlestown. They then dissolved partnership, and Mr. Mehring engaged in manufacturing carriage wood work exclusively for two years. In 1880 he commenced the manufacture of carriages in shops at the west end of Frederick Street. The business growing rapidly, however, he was obliged to have better facilities for carrying it on, and in 1885 he erected an elegant new brick residence, and near by a large two-story brick building, 31x70 feet, for a carriage warehouse, while the upper part is the paint shop and finishing room. Adjoining this building are the wood-workers and blacksmith's shops. He employs from twelve to fifteen hands the year round, and makes a specialty of the manufacture of fine buggies and carriages, the buggies averaging in price from $100 up, and the two-horse carriages from $175 to $250. He allows nothing but the best material to be used in their construction, thus his customers are assured that they will receive good honest value for their money. The business done for the past few years amounted to thousands of dollars annually, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Mehring was married, November 11, 1874, to Miss Emma J. Fleiger, who has borne him five children: Charles R., Claud E., John W., Robert L. and Emma Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Mehring are both members of the Lutheran Church.

L. T. MEHRING, hardware dealer, Littlestown, was born in Carroll County, Md., November 18, 1836, a son of Daniel Mehring (now deceased), who was a prominent farmer and who owned six different farms in that county, which he gave to his children. Our subject lived with his father until his twenty-second year, and obtained a good education at the subscription schools of the vicinity. Mr. Mehring is the pioneer of the regular hardware business in Littlestown, to which place he removed in 1866, and has been continuously in that trade up to the present. He carries a stock averaging the year round about $5,000, and which consists of all kinds of iron, steel, cutlery, glass, and everything that can be found in a well-conducted, first-class hardware store, the average sales amounting to $12,000 annually. Mr. Mehring's residence and store is a first-class brick structure, fitted with all modern improvements, and heated throughout by steam, and at a fair valuation would be worth about $6,000. He has also several valuable building lots and a farm of 123 acres of highly cultivated land, valued at $70 per acre. He built, in 1885, a large public hall, called "The Littlestown Opera House," capable of seating 400 people, and in many other ways has helped to build up and improve the town. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and took a prominent part in building the present church edifice. He was one of the first deacons under that organization. December 17, 1857, Mr. Mehring married Julia A. Bittinger, and seven children have been born to this union: Flora B., wife of Louis W. Kobler, a couch-maker in Abbottstown; Mary L., a highly accomplished musician, who is teaching music in the vicinity; Frederick B. H., who died at the age of three years; Harry W., now employed in the Elgin, Ill., watch factory; John M., who died at the age of one year; Levi Daniel and Howard H. Levi D. is preparing for the ministry, and expects to enter the sophomore class at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., in the fall of 1886. Howard H., the youngest, is thirteen years old.

GEORGE MYERS (deceased) was one of the substantial and well-known citizens of Adams County. He and his wife, Susannah (Bender) Myers, were natives of this county. Mr. Myers, during his early manhood, and while living at Arendtstown, served as major in the militia, and in fact, during his long life, took an active part in all public affairs, although studiously engaged in his various occupations of farmer, merchant, etc. In 1853 he was elected county commissioner on the Whig ticket, and served three years. He was one of the three who purchased the ground for the present court house, and on the building of the Littlestown Railroad he was among the most active, aiding by means, some $1,500, and influence, in bringing it to a successful completion. Soon after his marriage he engaged in merchandising for nine years at Arendtstown and three years at New Chester. He then bought a farm in Germany Township, and his interests, principally, from that time were there and in Littlestown Borough up to his death. During the last seven years of his life he was engaged in merchandising in Littlestown, in partnership with his son, Ephraim. In 1857 he was taken sick with dropsy in the breast, and though cured of the disease, died in 1858 from apoplexy, leaving an estate worth $20,000.

HON. EPHRAIM MYERS, merchant, Littlestown, a son of George and Susannah Myers, was born in Reading Township, this county, between Berlin and Petersburg, September 29, 1823. He passed his earlier years on his father's farms and in his stores, and January 1, 1846, married Lucinda Bittinger, a daughter of Frederick Bittinger, of Germany Township. The following April he became a partner with his father in a general

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store at Littlestown, and at the termination of this partnership, in 1853, he bought the lot he now occupies and kept store until the fall of 1857, when he sold his stock of goods to George Stonesifer and Samuel M. Study. Previous to and at this time he had become largely interested in the building of the Littlestown Railroad, and individually sold most of the stock, from the proceeds of which the road was built. He was a director for five years, and was then elected president of the railroad, a position he held twelve years. Under his presidency and supervision a charter was secured (against much opposition from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad) from the State of Maryland, and the road was extended to Frederick, Md. It is generally admitted that had it not been for the energy and business tact of Mr. Myers and his board of railroad directors this much needed improvement would have been long delayed. During these years, although actively engaged in the railroad matters mentioned, he built a warehouse and carried on an extensive grain and produce business in partnership with Dr. E. F. Shorb, for four and a half years. He then sold his interest to T. B. Klein, and in 1861 was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket by a majority of 176 over his Democratic opponent, John Duttera. His term of service was during three years of the war, during which time he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, both by means and influence. Probably no man in Littlestown has taken a more prominent part in its business and public enterprises than Mr. Myers. He was one of the first movers and advocates to incorporate Littlestown as a borough. He was the founder of Mount Carmel Cemetery; was also a charter member and stockholder in the Littlestown Savings Institution, and has been a director, with the exception of two years, ever since; he also takes an active part in promoting the educational interests of the vicinity. In religion he is a Lutheran, and in the erection of the St. Paul's Church in the borough contributed $1,500 toward its completion. He now owns and carries on the most extensive general store in the place, in a large three-story brick block, 64x70 feet, the finest in the town. This he erected in 1866, at a cost of $13,000, occupying part of it as a dwelling, and recently built adjoining this property another elegant brick residence, at a cost of $4,000, now occupied by his son Harry and family. These buildings were made from plans drawn by himself, and are models of convenience; in fact, he never employs an architect in the erection of any of the many buildings of different descriptions that he has built, including two barns on his farms that cost $3,000 each, but was his own architect and superintended their erection personally. Although engaged in merchandising he is still the owner of three farms, near Littlestown, containing 128, 165 and 90 acres, respectively, all highly cultivated land, valued, respectively, with improvements, at $150, $125 and $85 per acre. Mr. Myers is at present a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and is the first Republican elected to that office from this county in twenty-five years. He was elected in 1884, by a majority of 156, while the Democratic President, Mr. Cleveland, received 450 majority. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had a family of seven children, five living, all married and away from home. As one of Littlestown's most active and enterprising citizens, whose public improvements and private enterprises will long show evidences of his handiwork, Mr. Myers will be remembered, even after he will have ceased to be an actor in the busy life. As a railroad man few are better or more widely known throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland.

JAMES W. OCKER, butcher, P. O. Littlestown, was born September 6, 1844, in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Md., son of Joseph Ocker, who was born in Germany Township, Adams Co., Penn. The family is of German extraction. Joseph Ocker, who died in Maryland, April 17, 1885, aged seventy-three years, was a stone mason by trade, married Miss Maranda, daughter of Abraham Kuhns, and had three children: James W., Joseph A. and Mrs. Mary A. Krug. Our subject went to school in Maryland and engaged in farming in early life, but has followed butchering for a number of years; was also a stock-dealer. He came to Littlestown in the spring of 1881, and here married Miss Martha Fleiger, in January, 1882; their children are named James and Edward. Mr. Ocker is a member of the Reformed and his wife of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the wide-awake business men of Littlestown. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL H. REBERT, hardware dealer, Littlestown, was born in Conowago Township, September 29, 1861, and is a son of Samuel Rebert, now deceased. In 1882 he opened a hardware store on Frederick Street, Littlestown, and one year later moved to his present location on Baltimore Street. He keeps a full line of hardware and carries a stock averaging $5,000 the year round, with sales of upward of $10,000 per annum. He is an energetic and enterprising business man, a substantial and honored citizen; an ardent Democrat, he takes an active part in promoting the interests of his party in his section, though never seeking or holding any office. Mr. Rebert was married December 29, 1885, to Laura B. Hesson. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM RITTASE, farmer, P.O. Littlestown, was born September 12, 1823, in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of John and Catharine (Poe) Rittase, natives of Witkenstein, Ballenberg, Baden, South Germany, and who came here while young, settling near Hanover, Penn., where they farmed, but later moved to Union Township, this county, and here died. They had six children that attained maturity: Jacob (deceased), Christine,

William, Maria, Ishmael (deceased) and Mary Ann. Our subject lived in Union Township till 1856, when he bought a farm in Germany Township, where he now resides. He has engaged in farming (has 120 acres of land), and operates a saw-mill. He was married in May, 1851, to Miss Margaret Bittle, born in Adams County, Penn., daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Wikert) Bittle. She died here February 9, 1881, the mother of nine children, all living: William F., Adolphus, Emma, E Nelson, Elmer H., Ella E., Lilly, Harvey, Minnie. Our subject's second marriage was with Clarissa Overder, *nee* Kitzmiller. Mr. and Mrs. Rittase are members of the German Reformed Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He has held nearly all the township offices such as assessor, supervisor, etc., which shows with what respect and esteem his fellow-men hold him. Few men have lived in the township who are so well known for honesty or integrity as is Mr. Rittase. He now does all his threshing by water-power on his farm.

RAYMOND S. SEISS, M. D., Littlestown, was born between Emmittsburg and Graceham, Md., June 7, 1825, a son of John and Eliza (Schuyler) Seiss, the former, a native of Graceham, and the latter of Lancaster City, Penn. The Doctor was reared on a farm, and in the meantime attended the schools of the vicinity. At the age of twenty-two he began a two years' course of classical studies under the Rev. Edward Ronthaller, and continued some few months; afterward, under the instruction of his brother, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D., now of Philadelphia. In August, 1848, he began reading medicine with Dr. William Zimmerman, of Creagerstown, Md., and afterward graduated at the University of Maryland in March, 1852. He began practice in Graceham, where he married, March 12, 1852, Angelica S. Gernand. In 1853 he moved to Union Mills, Carroll Co., Md., and March 23, 1855, settled at Littlestown, where he has practiced his profession, without intermission, ever since. After the battle of Gettysburg he dressed the wounds of and attended many of the Union soldiers, a large number of whom were brought to his office for surgical treatment. He was appointed, in 1863, and served as surgeon of the enrolling board for the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania until March 18, 1864, when he resigned. He was appointed a notary public, by Gov. Hartranft, April 21, 1874, and has retained the office ever since. The Doctor was one of the prime movers in incorporating the borough of Littlestown, when it received its charter, and has been elected burgess ten different times, and is the present incumbent. To the Doctor's energetic administration is largely due most of the grading of the streets and other public improvements, as his maxim always was "for the benefit of all rather than a few." He was the nominee of the Republican party, in 1872, for the Legislature, but was defeated by 262 votes, the regular Democratic majority in the county being 600. The Doctor is a member of the Adams County, the State and the National Medical Societies, and was president of the Adams County Medical Society for three terms. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. and Mrs. Seiss have had a family of six boys, four of whom are living: Milton H., Franklin H., M. D., Elmer W. and John A. The Doctor is actively engaged in practice, and also owns and operates a drug store; is very comfortably situated, financially; and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, and of the entire community, in which he has lived for upward of thirty years.

AMOS SHEELEY, shoemaker, Littlestown, was born in September, 1828, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, and is of German extraction. His grandfather, Nicholas Sheeley, a farmer of Mountpleasant Township, married Elizabeth Rife, and both died in that township. Of their four children, John, a farmer by occupation, married Sarah Blank; he died at the age of seventy-five and his wife when seventy-three. They had twelve children, all of whom but two are living. Of these Amos was educated in the common schools, in early life learning shoe-making, which he has followed ever since. He has lived for nineteen years in Littlestown. Mr. Sheeley was united in marriage with Miss Abigail, daughter of Daniel Geiselman, and by this union has four children: Alice Lydia (wife of A. Degroft), Hamilton, Mrs. Isabella Shriner, Mrs. Emma A. Randall. Mr. and Mrs. Sheeley are members of the United Bretheren Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has been a good citizen, and has served as a member of the town council.

JOSEPH A. SHORB, M. D. (deceased), was a native of York County, Penn., and a physician of over thirty five years' practice in the borough of Littlestown. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and took great interest in religious matters. As a citizen and as a physician, no man probably was more widely or favorably known during his lifetime in Adams and surrounding counties. He died in 1855. He and his wife, Louisa J. Davis, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Davis, of Littlestown, were the parents of thirteen children, only two of whom are now (1886) living. Dr. Edmund F., of Littlestown, and Joseph A., Jr., of Hagerstown, Md.

EDMUND F. SHORB, M. D., Littlestown, was born at that place November 21, 1825. When about fourteen years of age he became a student at Mount St. Mary's College, and remained there three years. He then commenced reading medicine in his father's office, and at eighteen years of age began attending lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated, his diploma as physician, being dated 1846. He began and continued practice at Littlestown for twelve years, when he gave it up on account of failing health.

He was then engaged in the grain and produce business six years, when he sold out. After three years' rest he opened a hardware store and continued that business for eight years, when he again sold out, and after five years' retirement in 1884, bought his present stand and opened a drug store, at the same time resuming the practice of medicine. The Doctor was formerly a Whig, but since the days of Know-nothingism, has acted with the Democratic party. He was elected and served three years as auditor of Adams County, and has held various local offices, once as burgess of Littlestown. The Doctor was married January 3, 1871, to Ellen B. Heath, a daughter of the late Judge Robert Heath, of Edenton, N. C. Our subject and wife have had two children: Mary G., now attending St. Joseph's Academy at Emmittsburg, and Joseph Robert, who died in 1880. The Doctor is probably, by residence, the oldest practicing physician in Adams County.

H. T. SLAUGHENHAUPT, photographer, Littlestown, was born April 17, 1846, in Taneytown District, Carroll Co., Md., and is of German extraction. His grandfather, Jacob Slaughenhaupt, was a chair maker near Taneytown, Md., and there died at a ripe old age; his wife, who was a Miss Newcomer, died there also. They were parents of the following children: Samuel, Catharine, Anna, Barbara, Susan and Margaret. Of these Samuel, who was born near Taneytown, Md., died August 18, 1881, at Harney, Md., aged seventy-five; he was a shoe-maker in early life, but farmed the last thirty-five years. He married Mary A. DeHoff, a daughter of Peter DeHoff, who was a captain in the war of 1812, and is the mother of ten children now living: Ellen C., Emily J., James D., Maranda R., Sarah A., Samuel D., Mary E., Henry T., Albert L. and John William. Of these Henry T. was educated in the common schools, and at the Eagleton Institute. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of twenty-two he learned photographing, which he has since followed. In February, 1875, he moved to Littlestown, this county, and has been here ever since. Mr. Slaughenhaupt was united in marriage, October 12, 1875, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Rev. Louis A. Wickey, who was a son of Dr. Louis Wickey, a native of Switzerland, who gained considerable celebrity during the cholera epidemic in early years, having possessed the only remedy, which was effectually used against the disease in Washington County, Md., and York County, Penn. This medicine is now made by H. T. Slaughenhaupt after the original formula. To Mr. Slaughenhaupt were born two children: Beulah E. and Louis Trueman. Mr. and Mrs. Slaughenhaupt are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a prohibitionist and an independent voter. For some years he has been a correspondent for a number of newspapers.

WILLIAM SLIFER, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Union Township, this county, July 15, 1820, a son of Jacob Henry Slifer, a native of Alsace, Germany, who paid the passage money for himself, wife and two children at Bremen, but the captain of the vessel absconding, they were left without sufficient funds to pay another passage. Jacob Henry was then obliged to make another contract with a captain to work, after his arrival in America, two and one-half years in payment for the family's passage. This contract he carried out by working for John Winrod, of Union Township, the above named period. He and his wife arrived in that township in 1817, the two children having died at sea, where they were buried. Jacob Henry was a weaver by trade, and after becoming free of the passage debt carried on the weaving business for eight years in Union Township. He then bought six and one-half acres of land at Whitehall, Mountpleasant Township, and built a house and kept a store. He died very suddenly of palsy in 1834, leaving one child, William, our subject. Six years afterward his widow married Adam Dener, and subsequently moved West. William continued in the store, which became his sole charge after his mother's marriage. He married Mary Ann Hornberger, and soon after sold the store and began burning lime in Union Township. He followed this vocation for twenty-one years, and amassed a comfortable competency. He has been a life-long Democrat and has served the borough of Littlestown as its burgess, member of council, tax collector, etc. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Slifer have had eleven children, five of whom are living: Mary Ann E., John N., William J., Henry E. and Ella Virginia.

JOHN N. SLIFER, dealer in coal and phosphates, Littlestown, was born in Union Township in December, 1843, and is a son of William and Mary A. (Hornberger) Slifer. At the age of seventeen he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed five years, then leased a lime kiln in Union Township. In 1870 he came to Littlestown and began dealing in coal, also continuing the lime business up to 1882; since then he has been exclusively engaged in dealing in coal and phosphates. In 1883 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, director of the poor for Adams County, which office he at present fills. He is also a member of the school board of Littlestown, has served as member of the council for several terms, and is a substantial, representative citizen. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of which he has, on various occasions, served as an official. He was married, December 15, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Howard, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bushman) Howard. They have but one child, Mary, born October 29, 1868.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born August 27, 1827, in Mountpleasant Township, on the Bonneauville & Oxford Road, where his grandfather, Charles

Smith, kept a still house. Charles Smith, who stood high in this county, came from Germany; was a farmer, weaver, distiller and quite a business man, having many men working for him; he died on the farm above mentioned. By his marriage with Miss Weikert he had eight sons and three daughters. Of these children, Joseph Smith, who was born about 1792, and died in 1857, aged about sixty five years, was a farmer; married Mary, daughter of Jacob Lawrence, and who died in 1867, the mother of twelve children. Of these John, our subject, farmed on the homestead till his marriage, when he came to Littlestown, this county, and followed agriculture here for four years for Hon. William McSherry. He acquired his education in the public schools; has been a farmer all his life, and now owns sixty-five acres of land, though he lives in Littlestown, where he intends to pass the evening of his life. He was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Jacob Weirick, and by her has three children now living: Edmund F., Mrs. Clara L. Smith and William A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Catholic Church. He has ever been a Democrat, and has held the office of supervisor.

JAMES G. SPALDING, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Carroll County, Md., and is of English descent. His grandfather, Henry Spalding, was born in one of the lower counties of Maryland, and in the course of time settled in Frederick (now Carroll) County, Md. He married Annie Elder, and he and his wife died in Carroll County, Md. Their son, Henry, Jr., settled in Germany Township, this county, and married Maria Hughes, a native of Maryland, daughter of John Hughes. He and his wife died where our subject now resides. Of their children, nine in number, James G. is the eldest son. Our subject married Miss Lucinda M. Fink, who was born in this township, and died here in September, 1855, the mother of one son—William F. Mr. Spalding was married, on second occasion, to Agnes Hemler, a native of Mountjoy Township, this county, daughter of Henry Hemler, and to this union were born ten children, seven of whom are living: Lucinda, James D., Annie M. Cecelia, Eugene, Martin J., Mary R. and Sadie A. Mr. Spalding has been identified with the Democratic party all his life, and has filled important township offices, such as assessor and assistant assessor. He has a farm of 140 acres which he keeps in a high state of cultivation.

JACOB SPANGLER, Jr., farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born November 23, 1839, in Mountjoy Township, this county. The Spangler family were originally natives of Switzerland, and of the four brothers who came together from that country two settled south and two west of York, York Co., Penn. Rudy, one of the four, married, and had a family of five children, of whom Jacob was born April 27, 1803, in York County, and there married Elizabeth Detter, who was born May 25, 1807, daughter of Matthias and Susannah (Bobe) Detter. To this union were born ten children, all now living: Edward, Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, David, Jacob, Matthias, Susannah A., Barnhart and George William. Jacob Spangler, Sr., who has been a farmer all his life, in 1829 settled in Mountjoy Township, this county, where he farmed until he came to Littlestown in 1876, since which time he has lived a retired life. His son, Jacob, Jr., was educated in this township, was reared on a farm, but has lived in town since his father moved here, and is now taking care of his aged parents. He has been an exemplary citizen all his life. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALEXANDER STAUFFER, proprietor of the "Central Hotel," Littlestown, is of German extraction. His grandfather, Jacob Stauffer, a farmer of Jackson Township, York Co., Penn., who died there at an advanced age, was an old line Whig; married, and had five children. Of these Henry was born on the old homestead, where he still resides, aged seventy four years. He was a farmer and distiller before the war. In politics he is now a Republican, formerly a Whig, and has held township offices of trust; is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married to Margaret Glatfelter, who is the mother of six children: Mrs. Lucinda Jacobs, Mrs. Sarah Laucks, Henry K., Mrs. Isabella Jacobs, Benjamin F. and Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stauffer are both yet living. Our subject was educated in the schools near home and at York County Academy, York, Penn. At the age of nineteen he began teaching and taught school four winters. After this he engaged in farming on one of the farms of his father (who was also a successful agriculturist), in Dover Township, and there continued until April, 1884, when he leased the "Central Hotel" in Littlestown, which he bought out in the fall of the same year and has been keeping a first class hotel here ever since. Mr. Stauffer was married to Miss Annie Mary, daughter of John Hoke. To this union were born Birdie Alex., Lillie Ann, Hattie Bell, Harry John and Jennie May. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican.

MARTIN L. STAVELY, carpenter, P. O. Littlestown, was born May 10, 1827, in Meyers District, Carroll Co., Md. His father, Jacob U. Stavely, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, came to America at the age of seventeen and settled in Maryland, where he followed his trade (carpentering); married Lydia Cramer, born in York County, Penn., daughter of Henry Cramer, and who died March 1, 1886, aged eighty-six years, one month and eleven days, the mother of six children: Carolina, Martin L., Mary Ann, Rebecca, Matilda and Ellen, all now living. Jacob U. Stavely died February 12, 1868, aged seventy-three years. Our subject came to Germany Township, this county, at the age of seven

years, was educated here, and learned and followed his father's trade for forty years, but now lives on a farm. He was married March 6, 1851, to Helena E., daughter of David and Juliann (Staley) Snider, and who was born in Germany Township, this county, and died here July 10, 1858, the mother of five children: Jacob Calvin, Sarah J. (wife of Rolandos Wintrode), David R., Noah Wesley and Edwin (deceased). Mr. Stavely was married, on second occasion, to Martha Ann, daughter of Henry and Ann (Atter) Johns, and to this union were born nine children: George W., Mrs. Emma R. Greenholtz, Charles H., Ephraim R., Alice V., Louis Grant, Franklin R., Harvey E. (deceased), Samuel H. Mr. and Mrs. Stavely are members of St. John's Lutheran Church. He has filled the offices of inspector of elections, assessor and jury commissioner. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB STONESIFER (deceased) was a native of this county, as was also his wife, Susan (Vance) Stonesifer. He was a miller by trade, a business he carried on for about six years during his early manhood, principally in Maryland, with the exception of a short time at milling in this county. During his long residence here, he was engaged in farming. He was of an energetic disposition and took part in various public affairs. Though never much of a politician, he voted with the Democratic party, and was elected to and served in several local offices. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and took an active part in its affairs, being deacon and elder for many years. His wife, Susan Vance, died in 1833. By her there were seven children. His second wife was Susan Meltzhimer, who bore him five children. He died in 1851, and his widow in 1854.

GEORGE STONESIFER, merchant, Littlestown, was born in what is now Union Township, this county, December 26, 1821, a son of Jacob and Susan (Vance) Stonesifer, both natives of this county. He was reared until the age of twenty-four years, on his father's farm, attending the subscription schools near Westminster, Md., and acquiring an education. From 1846 to 1857, he was engaged in a marketing business between Littlestown and Westminster. In 1857, he, in company with S. M. Study, opened a general store at Littlestown. In 1865 Mr. Stonesifer was elected assistant county assessor on the Democratic ticket, and sold his interest in the store. He served in the above office three years and a half, and in 1869, in company with S. P. Young, again began merchandising at Littlestown. Eleven months later he bought Young's interest in the business, and since then has been alone and continuously in trade up to date. He was one of the organizers of the Littlestown Savings Institution, a director for sixteen years, and is at present its president. He was a prominent promoter in building the Littlestown Railroad, a director for twenty years, and is now, and has been for the past ten years, secretary and treasurer of the railroad. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. When St. Luke's Church, St. Luke's Parsonage and St. John's Parsonage were built, he was a a member of the building committee on each and acted as treasurer for all, and took a general and active part in their erection. In 1846 he was married to Lucinda C. Swope, a daughter of Ephraim Swope of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Stonesifer have had ten children, four now living: Sarah C., Mary, Laura J. and Theodore H. Mr. Stonesifer is a substantial and energetic merchant and one of Littlestown's most honored citizens.

S. B. WEAVER, physician, Littlestown, was born in Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., December 10, 1847, and during his earlier years attended the Manchester schools, and later completed his classical studies at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster City. In 1869 he began studying, to qualify himself as a surgeon and physician, in the office of Dr. J. F. Weaver, at Manchester, and subsequently became a student in the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1872, and the following winter located at Littlestown. He is a close student and hard worker, and has built up a large and lucrative practice, which requires his attention night and day. He is, however, a man of splendid physique, and capable of enduring a vast amount of physical labor. September 15, 1875, he married Miss M. Jennie Crouse, a daughter of W. F. Crouse, of Littlestown.

REV. ELIAS D. WEIGLE, A. M., pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheral Church, Littlestown, was born in Butler Township, this county, January 19, 1848, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Guise) Weigle. Christian Weigle was a farmer, a native of York County, but for upward of fifty years a resident of this county, and died in Tyrone Township, October 2, 1879, aged seventy-two years. His widow, also a native of this county, is still living in Tyrone Township. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until he was twenty-one. He then attended school at Hunterstown for about four months, and on returning home he took charge of the school near his father's, where he had formerly been a pupil, and kept it one term. After the close of his school in the spring of 1870, he became a student at the Selinsgrove Missionary Institute, to prepare himself for college. After close application for eleven months he entered the freshman class at the institute, and, during the freshman and sophomore years, he became a tutor there, at the same time keeping up with his studies. In 1873 he entered the junior class at Pennsylvania College, and was graduated there in June, 1875, with the fourth honor of his class. He then accepted the professorship of mathematics and English at the Missionary Institute for one year, and, in the fall of 1876 entered the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and was graduated with his class in June, 1878, having supplied the St. Paul's

pulpit at Littlestown from January 20 until September, 1878, when he was ordained and became the regular pastor. While at Pennsylvania College he was a leading spirit in the literary societies, and was one of the orators at the biennial anniversary of the Phrenakosmian Society, of which he was a member February 22, 1874, and is still deeply interested in the college and its affairs, on which he keeps an affectionate eye. He contributes literary articles to the *Lutheran Quarterly*, and is a regular correspondent for several newspapers. During his ministry at St. Paul's he has also acted as secretary of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and continues to be a close student and careful reader of the literature of the day. He is at present a director in the seminary, Gettysburg, Penn. Mr Weigle was married, October 16, 1879, to Hannah Bream, a daughter of William and Harriet Bream, and they have two children: Luther Allen and Harriet E.

SAMUEL WEIKERT, P. O. Littlestown, was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, February 12, 1815. His father, George Weikert, was twice married; first to Miss Spitler, who died, leaving ten children: John, Elizabeth, George, Peter, Andrew, Henry, Catherine, Fanny, Mary and Jacob. He then married Mrs. Ann Maria Colestock, *nee* Lightner, who bore him four children: Margaret, Sarah, Samuel (subject), and William. Samuel Weikert, at the age of sixteen, went to Coler's flour-mill, in York County, where he remained for six years, four years in learning the business, and two in conducting it. He then followed milling in Conowago Township, this county, for seventeen years, and at Berlin, York County, five years. He came to Littlestown in 1860, and, in company with John Duttera, engaged in buying and shipping grain for several years. He has now given up active business and is living in retirement. In 1843 Mr. Weikert married Lydia Showalter, who bore him four children, three now living: Mary Josephine (wife of Alonzo Sanders), Charles E. (married to Mary Fink), and Emma (married to Luther Alleman). Mr. Weikert is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and contributed liberally toward building the edifice; has also officiated as elder in the church. He is a Republican, politically, and has served the borough in several local offices. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Weikert, were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and many years ago settled in Mountpleasant Township, this county. They are both buried in St. John's graveyard.

SAMUEL P. YOUNG, retired farmer, Littlestown, was born January 18, 1818, in Union Township, Adams Co., Penn., a grandson of Peter Young, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Union Township (in the Shorb neighborhood). Peter Young married a Miss Burkhardt, by whom he had four children: Rachel, John, and two others. The grandparents died on the old homestead, and there their son, John Young, also died, aged eighty four. John Young, who was also a farmer, married a Miss Oyster, who died leaving one child, John Young (also deceased). John Young was married on the second occasion to Mrs. Catharine McSherry, a daughter of Mr. Little, the founder of Littlestown, this county. She died on the old homestead aged eighty four years. To this union were born two children, Mrs. Sally Felty (deceased) and Samuel P. Our subject was educated in this township, and for a time engaged in farming, but for the last two years has lived in Littlestown. He has been twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Judge George Will, and who died the mother of nine children: William A., Eliza J., Mary C., Margaret, John A., Clara A. (deceased), Sally, Charles S. and Laura. Our subject was married on the second occasion to Miss Cecilia C. Will, another daughter of Judge Will. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM YOUNT, dealer in boots and shoes, Littlestown, was born near East Berlin May 19, 1832, and for thirty five years has been prominently identified with the business and other interests of Littlestown. He is a son of George and Sarah (Bender) Yount, both of whom were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and both now deceased. In youth he learned the harness and saddle maker's trade, and when twenty-one years of age opened a harness shop in Littlestown, which he conducted for seven years, sometimes alone and sometimes in partnership. For nine or ten years he conducted a general store; then engaged for two years in the grain business; but for several years past has kept a boot and shoe store, which he is still conducting, keeping a full line of goods, with sales averaging $4,000 to $5,000 a year. He also owns a boot and shoe store at Taneytown, Md., which is managed by his son, F. M. Yount, and is interested in another at Harrisburg, conducted by another son, Charles E. Yount. Our subject is a Republican, and has filled many offices in the gift of the borough and township, and at present is a member of the school board. He was appointed postmaster at Littlestown April 6, 1881, and held the office until September 7, 1885; was a charter member of the Mount Carmel Cemetery Company; was active in procuring the charter for Littlestown Borough, and is a stockholder, charter member and vice president of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Mining Company, of Baltimore City, of which he is the agent at Littlestown. This company was chartered to do a general mining business and for other purposes, December 17, 1884. Mr. Yount is a member of the Methodist Church; served on the building committee of the church edifice, and contributed liberally to its completion, as well as to other churches in the vicinity. He was married, January 4, 1854, to Mary M., a daughter of Jacob Bishop, and

twelve children blessed this union: Francis M., born April 21, 1855; Charles E., born April 24, 1857; Sarah L., born June 2, 1859; Willie, born November 26, 1861, and died in infancy; Martha Jane, born June 18, 1863; Howard B., born May 21, 1866, died in infancy; John Wesley, born August 27, 1868; Mary Alice, born August 23, 1870; Clara, born March 17, 1873; Jessie C., born May 6, 1875; Edgar H., born November 4, 1877, and died July 19, 1878; and Ira N., born October 21, 1879.

CHAPTER LVI.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OF EAST BERLIN.

DR. SAMUEL MEISENHELDER (deceased) was born in Dover, York County, about 1818, a son of Jacob and Mary Meisenhelder. He was a student of Dr. Robert Lewis, of Dover, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1851. He began to practice his profession in Dover; came to East Berlin in 1851; located permanently, and remained until his death, which occurred September 2, 1884. His marriage with Josephine Lewis, daughter of Dr. Robert Lewis, of Dover, took place June 16, 1842, and four sons were born to their union, viz.: Edmund W., Orphilla, Robert N. and Webster. Orphilla and Webster died in childhood. Edmund W. and Robert N. were both pupils of their father, and both graduated from Jefferson Medical College (Edmund W. in 1868, and Robert N. in 1871). Edmund W. was also a graduate in Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, where Dr. Robert N. also completed his education. Dr. Edmund W. formed a partnership with his father in the practice of medicine in 1868, and continued three years a resident of his native village. In 1870 he married Maria Baughman, of Baughmansville, York Co., Penn., and the next year located in York, Penn., where he still resides. In 1871 Dr. Robert N. formed a partnership with his father, which was continued until the death of the latter, since which event he has been in practice alone. In 1876 Dr. R. N. married C. Alice Lentz, daughter of John and Lavina Lentz, of Davidsburg, Penn. Two children blessed this union: John Elmer and Josephine Lewis. During the active professional life of Dr. Meisenhelder he has filled numerous official positions in his town, and is at present a member of the school board. His father was, during his life, the leading physician and surgeon of this part of Adams County, and his son follows closely in his footsteps, with, if possible, an increased practice, possessing the confidence of the public as a man of merit.

JOHN PICKING, P. O. East Berlin, was born September 3, 1806, and is the oldest native now living in East Berlin. His education was obtained in the schools of his native village, and after his father removed to Westmoreland County he was a teacher for a number of years in the "church schoolhouse" and also in the brick house now the residence of Adam Wolf. He was appointed by Gov. Wolf in 1832 clerk of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer; remained at Gettysburg until his term expired, and in 1838-39 was elected first justice of the peace in East Berlin, to which village he had removed. He was re-elected at the close of his term, but in consequence of an election in 1848 to the office of prothonotary, he returned to Gettysburg. In 1854 he was re-elected prothonotary, and in 1858 was elected transcribing clerk in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and re-elected in 1859 to the same position. He purchased the property built by his father in 1860, and resided ten years in the old mansion; then, in company with his only child, Franklin B., he opened a clothing store in Gettysburg, which was discontinued in 1873, the death of Franklin B. occurring that year. Mr. Picking then returned to the place of his birth, where he has since led a retired life. Having served his State and county frequently and well, his name carries honor with it, to which he is justly due. The death of his wife occurred April 2, 1880. Mr. Picking is now over four score, and is hale and social. His father, Henry Picking, was born in Washington Township, York Co., Penn., April 26, 1774, a son of John and Justina (Fox) Picking; came to this county and married, about 1802 or 1803, Sarah, daughter of John Hildebrand, Sr., who lived across the Conowago, and was the proprietor of the tannery which had been for many years in his possession. Henry and his young wife came to East Berlin soon after their marriage, and he opened a general store in the house now occupied by William S. Hildebrand; later he erected a new store, now the property of Mrs. P. B. Kauffman, where he continued business until 1823. In February, 1826, he moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., and next went into the hotel business. In 1832 or 1833 he moved from Westmoreland County to the foot of Laurel Hill, Somerset Co., Penn., where his death occurred in December, 1841. His widow survived him twenty-seven years, and was bur-

ied in Somerset Cemetery. They were the parents of seven children; six sons, Samuel, John, Henry, Jacob, Barnet and William, were born here, and one daughter, Sarah, in Westmoreland County, Penn.

REV. DANIEL SELL, P. O. East Berlin, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 18, 1819, a son of John and Susannah (Kealer) Sell. His paternal ancestors were natives of Germany, his maternal of Switzerland. His early education was obtained at subscription schools, where the rod, instead of intelligence, governed, and where, by reason of repeated punishments, he was so intimidated that he was unable to recite, although master of his studies, which at that time consisted of orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic. Notwithstanding that the teacher had called him "blockhead," yet in 1829 he stood at the head of his class, although only eleven years old. One year later he went to work at his father's forge, and during each succeeding summer developed his muscle by swinging the sledge, attending during the winters short terms of school. He worked for the money that purchased his first grammar, but was obliged to keep its purchase a secret from his father, who feared the knowledge it imparted "would make him crazy." When seventeen years of age Daniel had mastered, by his own exertions, the common branches, also German, and was employed as a teacher in the Wallace School, Frankford Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1836, and for eight successive winters taught school. November 22, 1838, he was united in marriage with Frances M. Rice, an estimable lady, to whom he pays this glowing tribute: "To her I owe almost everything that I am, for to her exertions are mainly due my education and conversion, for she was a Christian when we were married, and through her was my conviction of sin hastened, and my conversion on Ascension Day, 1839, brought about." The wish of his revered mother was that her son should become a minister, and, aided by the counsel of his wife, Mr. Sell concluded to obtain a theological education. November 20, 1845, at that time the possessor of $250, he matriculated at the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, and in 1851 graduated from that college and seminary, and was assigned a charge at Rossville, York County. He founded the first Lutheran mission at Lock Haven in 1860, and other brethren, after the failure of his health, completed the work. Having been for thirty-five years regularly engaged in the ministry, Rev. Mr. Sell takes a just pride in stating that in all the years of his pastorate here (Paradise charge) no appointment was ever missed by reason of ill health, and his arduous toil in the ministry has not only brought with it excellent health, but a competency for his riper years. Seven years ago he was appointed to the Paradise charge, and has to day the largest number of communicants (1,900) in the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania. Five children were born to his first marriage (two died in infancy); Edward H., a railroad conductor between Altoona and Harrisburg, married to Mollie S. Nicholas, of Pine Grove Mills, Penn., and reside at Altoona; Martha J., wife of B. F. Seibert, now residing at San Francisco, Cal., and Annie M., wife of N. S. Riggs, residing in Versailles, Morgan Co., Mo. The death of Mrs. Sell occurred in 1873, and the following year our subject married Caroline Williams, of New Kingston, Cumberland Co., Penn. She died in February, 1883, without issue. With the reward that comes to those who are just and true, Rev Daniel Sell stands at the head of the ministry in Adams County, by reason of his industry and zeal.

HENRY STOCK, farmer, P. O. New Oxford. John, the grandfather of this gentleman, came from Germany, and settled in Earl Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., November 14, 1787. He purchased of Leonard Mumma 155 acres and allowances, paying for the same £600. This warrant is yet in possession of our subject. John Stock was married to A. Mumma, and had fourteen children: Henry, Daniel, John, Peter, William, Nancy, Susanna, Mary, Elizabeth, Barbara, Lydia, Rebecca, Christena and Julyan. Of these, Henry, the father of our subject, was born in Earl Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. He was married to Elizabeth Haines, who was born in Carroll County, Md., and their children, Leah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Christina, Mary, John, Jacob and Henry, were born on the farm near New Oxford. By trade he was a weaver, and for many years carried on that business in connection with his farm, and was a prosperous man. He purchased and removed to a small farm on the Oxford and Berlin road, where he resided only about two years, when his death occurred in 1862, aged seventy years. His wife died some years prior, in 1856, aged sixty five years. Henry Stock, our subject, was born February 17, 1834, and has from choice been a farmer. He married Mary Duttera in 1857, and commenced housekeeping on the old mansion farm of his father. Emma L., Charles D. and John H. were their children born on the old homestead, and Samuel W., George W. and Mary J. were born on the present farm, which Mr. Stock purchased in 1879 from John Bupp, on the Carlisle Pike. In 1882 Mr. Stock was appointed overseer of the poor by Lite R. Mackley and James Reaver, to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of his term was then elected to the same position for a term of three years. He has also filled other positions of trust with satisfaction to the people. His farm is finely improved, and his children are receiving such an education as becomes those of his means and sentiment.

James Whitcomb Riley

CHAPTER LVII.

HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT RALSTON BLYTHE, retired farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a grandson of David Blythe, who emigrated from Fifeshire, Scotland, in the first half of the last century, and settled on "Carroll's Tract," in Hamiltonban Township, this county (then York County), where he built a log house, which is yet standing. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of William Finley, a brother of the then president of Princeton College. Both died in the house he had built—David Blythe in 1831, and his widow several years later. The names of their children are James, Ann, Calvin, Samuel, Ezra, Tirza, David and Finley. Ezra was a member of the Assembly, afterward senator, and Calvin was a judge of the Mifflin and Dauphin Counties' Circuit, and afterward was collector of the port of Philadelphia. James, father of Robert R., was always a farmer, living at home until his marriage, when he removed to the stone house built for him by his father, where the subject of this sketch was born, and which he now owns. He was born in 1771, and died in April, 1857, in his eighty-seventh year. He was married May 30, 1809, to Rebecca Slemmons, who was born in 1778, and died in 1845, in her sixty-eighth year. They were the parents of the following named children: Washington, married to Sarah Culbertson, removed to Alexandria, Va., where he died, and where his widow now lives; William, married to Eveline Webb, now living in St. Louis Mo.; Robert Ralston (first), who died in infancy; Robert Ralston (second), the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Robert McCormick, now living in Emporia, Kas.; David B., married to Margaret Finley, after whose decease he married a lady in Kirkwood, Ill., where he is now living. Robert R. was born July 6, 1817, and until eight years ago lived on the place of his birth. He worked for his father until his marriage, after which he and his brother, David B., farmed the place until the latter went to Fairfield to keep store, when Robert R. took the farm alone, and, after his father's decease, bought it. In 1878 he gave up active life, rented his farm, and retired to Fairfield. November 20, 1849, he was married to Sarah D. Hagey, who died January 8, 1858, leaving two children: Elizabeth, wife of James Cunningham, of Highland Township, this county, and Sarah Dinwidie, wife of W. D. Clark Marshall, of this township. January 8, 1861, Mr. Blythe married Rachel E. Culbertson, born May 8, 1842, in Franklin County, Penn., daughter of Hugh Culbertson, then living in Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, and to this union one child was born, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Blythe are members of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for twelve years.

DANIEL S. FREY, farmer, P. O. Fountain Dale, is a son of Christian Frey, who came from Germany about 1829 and settled in Hamiltonban Township, this county. He was born in 1811, and, with his wife, is now living in Fairfield. She was a Miss Mary A. Butt, born in 1806. Christian Frey followed weaving in Hamiltonban Township for over twenty years; then moved to Liberty Township, where he worked at his trade until 1852, at which time he bought the farm on which Daniel S. now resides and on which he continued to live until 1876, when he came to Fairfield. When he bought the farm of 239 acres, but a small part of it was subdued, and he and his sons cleared up quite a large tract, building a good stone house, barn, etc. Always a hard-working, sober and careful man, he is now enjoying the fruits of his industry and thrift. He is an ardent Republican in politics, but rarely would accept office. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Frey's family were Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Bigham (both deceased); John, who died in the army, being a member of Company C, Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Adam, married to Mary Hershey, living in Kansas; Christian, married to Eliza Bishop, living in Liberty Township, this county; and Daniel S., the youngest, born June 19, 1850. When old enough, our subject was put to work on the farm, which has always been his home, and which he bought on his father's retirement. December 14, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary Etta Martin, daughter of Samuel Martin, of Liberty Township, this county, where she was born May 4, 1853. Her father died in 1884; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Frey have two children: Gertrude Irene, born December 28, 1876, and Charles Samuel, born August 6, 1883. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church at Fountain Dale. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH GELBACH, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a son of John Gelbach, who emigrated from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1818, when twenty-two years old. When Prussia was at the feet of Napoleon, John Gelbach served in the army of the conqueror, but when

his country asserted herself he was in her armies and was in the memorable battle of Waterloo, when but nineteen years old. His future wife accompanied him to this country, and they were married on landing at Baltimore. He worked as a blacksmith and his wife in the house of George Trostle, at Marsh Creek, for a year, to pay for their passage. Afterward they lived near the Monocacy until he bought a house and lot, one mile west of Fairfield, where he worked at his trade until 1839, at which time he bought a farm one mile east of Fairfield and built the house in which Joseph lives. Several years later he built a house in Fairfield, in which he and his wife passed a peaceful old age. He was a man of noted piety, identified with the Reformed Church from early life. He was born March 16, 1796, and died March 28, 1879. His wife, *nee* Maria E. Filgel, born in Prussia February 14, 1791, died December 25, 1884. They had seven children: George, deceased in 1883, who lived in Baltimore thirty six years and was three times married—first to Christiana Herring, next to Julia Smith and then to Susan McDowell, all of the city of Baltimore, latter of whom survives him; John, who died in 1844, aged twenty-two; Joseph, our subject; Mary Ann, who died in 1844, aged twenty; Elizabeth, now wife of Peter Shively, of Fairfield, Samuel David, who died in 1848, aged eighteen; Sarah Eliza, who died at the age of three years, in 1840. Our subject was born March 21, 1828, and was about twelve years old when his father bought the farm he now owns, and worked for his father until his marriage, when they (he and his father) farmed the place on shares. Our subject then bought, in 1871, this farm. September 23, 1851, he was married to Eliza Jane Raffensberger, who was born February 11, 1833, and to this union eleven children were born, all now living: John Winfield, born July 26, 1852, married to Millie Musselman, and they are living in Fairfield; Anna Mary, born December 8, 1853, wife of John Frank Hartman, of Mummasburg; Laura Catherine, born September 16, 1855, wife of Ephraim Swope, of Fairfield; Eliza Jane, born April 30, 1857, wife of Robat Ogden, living in Kansas; George Washington, born March 11, 1860, single, also in Kansas; Alice Naomi, born April 23, 1863, wife of Ed Weikert, of Bonneauville; Fanny Luella, born October 23, 1864; Minnie Hermione, born November 22, 1866; Clara Elizabeth, born December 10, 1868; Charles Edward, born February 11, 1872, and Lida Grace, born May 3, 1875 (the last five are living with their father). The mother of this numerous family died suddenly October 4, 1883. A good Christian wife and mother, her death was a great loss to her husband and family. Mr. Gelbach has held several township offices, and has been director of the poor for the county. He is ruling elder in the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH W. KITTINGER, farmer, Fairfield, is a son of Joseph Kittinger, who was born in Lancaster County, of Swiss parents, in 1799, and died in Highland Township, this county, in 1882, where his widow now lives with her son, Jacob L. When Joseph was eight years of age his father moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and when he was sixteen years old he was sent to Franklin County, Penn., to learn the trade of a weaver, at which he worked nearly all his lifetime. Later in life he bought and stocked the farm which his sons worked. He was a self made and self educated man, fitting himself for a teacher, which profession he followed in winter for many years. He was strictly temperate, and, though never an office seeker, took a warm interest in public affairs. In politics he was an ardent Republican. His wife was Susanna Wortz, of Franklin County, born in 1802. Three of their children died quite young, and five are now living: Tirzah, wife of George Plank, of Franklin Township, this county; Ephraim, married to Mary Cromer and living in Hanover, York County; Joseph W.; Benjamin (first married to Christiana Hulsinger, who died shortly after, then to Amanda Diehl; lives in Mountpleasant Township, this county); and Jacob L., married to Mrs Evadne, widow of Walter Wellington, of York, and living on the home farm. Joseph W. was born April 25, 1838, on the home farm, where he lived until his marriage, when he rented the old Musselman place for two years, and after that the John Waugh farm, on which he lived for seventeen years, when he bought his present place, of over 150 acres, near the "Company Mill." His farm shows the results of intelligent care and good management. December 16, 1862, he was married to Hannah M., daughter of Daniel and Martha Plank, of Highland Township, this county. Her father died February 13, 1884, and her mother is now living near Gettysburg. Mr. Plank had been register and recorder of the county; was also a teacher, and for the last twenty years of his life kept the gate house on the Chambersburg Turnpike. Mr. and Mrs Kittinger have five children. Minnie May, born December 19, 1863, married to Cyrus Grant Musselman, son of Joseph, of Hamiltonban Township; Effie Lauretta, born May 12, 1866, William Emory, born January 1, 1869, John Waugh, born November 13, 1872, and Martha Plank, born September 11, 1875, living with their parents. Mr. Kittinger is an ardent Republican in politics, and has held many township offices. He has been for the past three years tax collector, and for the two years previous was collector of school tax. He and his wife and three of his children are members of the Lutheran Church, Fairfield, in which he has been deacon for nine years.

ANDREW MARSHALL, Sr., retired farmer, Fairfield, is a descendant of James Marshall, who came to Hamiltonban Township, this county, from Ireland, and settled on "Carroll's Tract," where his family were born and reared, and where he died. The prop-

erty is yet in possession of his descendants. The family of James Marshall were James, Samuel, John, Andrew and Elizabeth, all now deceased. Andrew, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the tract near the present residence of Andrew Marshall, Sr., in 1782, and died near his birthplace in 1852. In 1830 and 1831 he was a member of the Legislature. He was prominent in the settlement of estates, having the confidence of the people, and, as long as he was able to attend to the duties, was a director of the Gettysburg Bank; he was for years an elder in the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church. His wife, Mary, a daughter of Benjamin Reed, was born in Hamiltonban Township, this county, and died in November, 1864. Their children were James, who died young; Benjamin, born in 1815, married to Sarah Knox, and died in 1872 (his widow is still living); James (second), born in 1823, and died in 1885, married to Rebecca Marshall, a cousin, who lives on the old homestead with her son; Andrew, Jr., the third son, was born November 18, 1818, and lived on the farm until 1852. After reaching his majority he, with his brother James, farmed the home-place until his father's death, in 1852, when James took the farm alone, and Andrew spent the three following years mainly in the West, locating in Fairfield, this county, in 1855. In 1873 he bought the farm which had belonged to his Uncle John, and, on the death of his brother Benjamin, bought his farm, now owning both. In 1860 he bought a property in Fairfield, which has ever since been his home. September 22, 1859, he was married to Helen M., daughter of Samuel Knox. Her great-grandfather was one of the first settlers in Hamiltonban Township. When he came here the Indians were numerous in this place, and he was truly a pioneer. The family is a noted one. The grandfather of Mrs. Marshall was a physician; her Uncle John, a noted minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and one of the founders of the American Tract Society, died in 1858, and his son, Dr. James Mason Knox, is now president of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. Mrs. Marshall's father was born in 1794, and died in 1845, in the place where he was born. He was an unassuming man, attending well to his home duties. His daughter, Helen M., was born March 11, 1829, and on the death of her parents came to Fairfield, this county, where, September 22, 1859, she was married to Mr. Marshall. They have two children: James B., born January 1, 1864, who, after getting a common school education, went for over three years to the State Normal School, at Millersville, and is now with an uncle in the commission and flour business, in Baltimore, Md.; Maggie R., born May 9, 1872, at home with her parents. They have also another child, who is as dear to them as their own, the orphan daughter of Mrs. Marshall's sister, Euphemia, wife of E. Thomas Rhinehart, of Baltimore, and who died when her child was but ten days old. This young lady's name is Mary Helen, born March 3, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been life-long companions. Born within sight of each other's homes, there sprang up between them an affection which fitly culminated in marriage. They are members of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Marshall is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN MICKLEY (deceased) was one of the best known residents of this county. His grandfather, John Mickley, came from France and settled in Lehigh County, Penn., and latter's son, John, Sr., was born February 19, 1769, in Northampton County, Penn. He, John, Sr., was married to Margaret Biery, born July 2, 1778, also in Northampton County, and after that event removed to Franklin Township, this county, where he carried on blacksmithing. Having accumulated some means he bought a farm in Hamiltonban Township, this county, and built the house, which his son, Daniel, now owns. He died March 2, 1855, aged eighty-six, his wife having preceded him February 5, 1852, at the age of seventy-three. They had ten children: John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Daniel, Margaret, Hester, Margaret (second), David, Martin and Harriet. Three are now living: Daniel, David and Martin. The subject of this sketch was born March 1, 1796, in Franklin Township, this county, and was always a farmer. For three years after his father's death, he and his brother, Daniel, between whom the farm was divided, lived together. February 12, 1857, he was married to Harriet Heintzelman, also a native of Franklin Township, born December 26, 1830, and for two years after their marriage they lived on the homestead, but in 1857 removed to the house they had built on his share of the farm, where his widow, her son and youngest daughter now live. He died on his farm February 23, 1882, when lacking but a few days of eighty-six years of age. They had five children: Mary Margaret Josephine, born April 6, 1858 (wife of Samuel Baumgardner, of Franklin Township, this county); Harriet Rebecca, born March 1, 1860 (wife of Latimore Myers, of Fairfield, this county); Sarah Jane, born November 25, 1861 (wife of William Culp, of Hamiltonban Township); John, born September 10, 1864, and Emma Florence Ellen, born June 25, 1868 (living with their mother). In his life Mr. Mickley was a popular man, by reason of his many sterling qualities. An ardent Republican in a strong Democratic county, he was twice elected to the important office of county commissioner, and the year he was married came within a few votes of being elected to the Legislature. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church, in which for many years he was an elder and deacon. Universally respected for his upright character, he died, regretted not only by his family, but by all who knew him. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Mickley has successfully carried on the farm herself. She is an energetic business woman,

enjoying the respect of her neighbors. Her son, who will inherit the farm, is a young man of good character and habits.

JOSEPH MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is the oldest living member of this family in Hamiltonban and adjoining townships. His father, John Musselman, was born near New Holland in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1783, and came to this county in 1804, settling on "Carroll's Tract," near Fairfield, where he bought two farms, one being for his brother David (who, however, went to Canada instead of coming here, so John kept both farms), and on one of these the subject of this sketch lives. John at one time sold this farm to a relative, but bought it back in 1847. He went on a visit to Canada on horseback, and returned in company with Joseph Kittinger. He married Mary Reiff, born in 1788, a daughter of David Reiff, and they lived and died on the farm now occupied by their son Peter. John Musselman died September 15, 1852, aged sixty-nine, and his widow March 15, 1857, aged seventy one. They had twelve children, one of whom died quite young. The sons, who were all farmers, were David, who died October 18, 1872, aged sixty-seven; Christian, who died at the age of fifty-seven; John, who died at the age of sixty-one; Isaac, who died a young man; Joseph, our subject; Jacob, who died in 1884, aged sixty-two; Daniel, who lives on the farm at Fairfield; and Peter, who lives on the home farm. The daughters were Elizabeth (deceased wife of George Trohn), Martha (deceased wife of John Hartman), and Mary (wife of Emanuel Harr, of Lancaster County). The father of this family accumulated a large property, and left to his heirs eight improved farms and several pieces of mountain land. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born February 1, 1821, on the home farm, and on his marriage moved thence to the farm, where he has since resided. In 1874 he was married to Hetty Martin, who died in 1858, aged thirty-eight. They had six children: John M., born June 21, 1848, a merchant in Fairfield, this county); Susanna E., born September 21, 1849 (wife of Joseph Creager, also of Fairfield), Mary, born February 22, 1851 (deceased); Elizabeth H. (wife of John Kugler, living in Kansas); Sarah J., born July 31, 1855 (wife of Harvey Bream); and Joseph W., born April 28, 1857 (married to Nannie Plank, and living on his father's farm). In 1859 Mr. Musselman married, on second occasion, Evaline McCleaf, who was born in 1828, and to this union three children have been born: Laura Jane, born September 29, 1859 (at home); Henry Clay, born September 18, 1861 (died March 25, 1863); and Cyrus Grant, born July 19, 1864 (living with his parents). Mr. Musselman is a member of the Mennonite Church.

DAVID R. MUSSELMAN, merchant, Fairfield, is a son of David Musselman, a brother of Joseph under whose name will be found a history of the ancestors of the family. David Musselman was born on the homestead in Hamiltonban Township, this county, January 25, 1805. He stayed on the farm until his marriage, when he was thirty years, of age, when he bought the farm now owned by Samuel Walter, where all his family were reared, and where he died October 8, 1872. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and was their representative in all the offices of the township. His wife was Esther, daughter of Joel Bair, of Lancaster County, born October 8, 1816, and died May 3, 1877. Their nine children are all living: Henry, who has been twice married (first to Lizzie Dunn, of Washington County Md., and afterward to his present wife, *nee* Louisa Shutt; they live in Hamiltonban Township, this county); John B., also twice married (first to Mary Kugler, and after her death to Margaret Schumaker; they also live in Hamiltonban Township); Joel B. (married to Nannie, daughter of J. Stuart Witherow, also in Hamiltonban Township); Mary E., wife of G. W. Baumgardner, of Carroll County, Md.); Aaron, (married to Annie E., daughter of Robert Watson, live in Fairfield, this county); Amanda A. (wife of Daniel B. Riley, of Hamiltonban Township); Martha S. (wife of John K. Marshall, of Fairfield, this county); H. Evanna (wife of W. T. Harbaugh, also of Fairfield, this county) and David R., the third son. Our subject was born on the homestead, near Fairfield, March 11, 1842, and lived on the farm until 1867, teaching school, four winters. In that year he bought the interest of C. F. Hinkle in the store of Wortz & Hinkle, and continued in mercantile business until 1883, since which time he has not been engaged in any occupation. December 21, 1871, he was married to his cousin, Jennie Musselman, born January 28, 1849, daughter of Jacob Musselman, who died June 25, 1884. They have one child, Clarence Jacob, born September 29, 1872. Mr. Musselman takes considerable interest in public affairs, and has held several township offices, being now a member and secretary of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church in Fairfield, in which he is a deacon. He has been secretary and librarian of the Union Sunday school since April 27, 1868. In politics he is a Republican.

AARON MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a son of David Musselman, who was a brother of Joseph, under whose name is given a history of the ancestors of this well known family. A sketch of David Musselman is given under the name of David R., an elder brother of our subject, who was the fifth son. Aaron Musselman was born July 22, 1847, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Walter, and lived there until he was twenty-four years old, when he removed to Fairfield with his mother, his father having died some time before. In the spring of 1877 he went to Kansas, and some months after moved to the Indian Territory, coming home in December of the same year, and then clerking for

his brother David R., for three years. He is now farming a place in the neighborhood of Fairfield, renting his own farm near the mountain. He and his wife are prominent members of musical circles. He has been for twenty years leader of the choirs of both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Fairfield, and on the organization of the band in that place, in 1869, became its conductor, filling that position for eleven years. Mrs. Annie Musselman was for twelve years a teacher of instrumental music, and all of that time organist of the Reformed Church, and for three or four years also in the Lutheran Church. She is a daughter of Dr. Robert Watson, of Fairfield, and was born January 16, 1856, at Funkstown, Franklin County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman have had three children: Margie Lelia, born January 20, 1881, died in infancy; Edna Luella, born December 13, 1882 and David Clyde, born April 26, 1886. Mrs. Musselman belongs to the Reformed Church. Mr. Musselman has held several responsible township offices; is a member of Valley Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Lutheran Church. He bears an excellent reputation as an upright man and a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics since he first voted, voting for Gen. Grant in the fall of 1868, casting his first vote in that year.

PETER MUSSELMAN, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a younger brother of Joseph Musselman, under whose name is given a sketch of the ancestors of this well-known family. The descendants have inherited the characteristics of their ancestor, whose frugality, industry and good management enabled him to give his children a good start in life. Peter, the subject of this sketch, the youngest of John's family, was born July 8, 1829, in the house in which he now lives, on the home-farm, which he inherited, and in which his whole life has been spent. The house is a substantial stone structure, built in 1822. Here his father and mother both died after rearing a numerous family. The scene around it differs from what it was when John Musselman first came here. It was then covered with heavy woods, with but few roads. When he was married to Mary Reiff, in Cashtown, this county, he had to proceed there on horseback, there being no wagon-road between the two places. Now the valley is full of fine farms, in an excellent state of cultivation, good roads leading in every direction, and a prosperous community, living where but few people could then be found. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm until the latter's death, when he and his brother, Daniel, lived together on it for four years. Daniel was married, but Peter was single, and on the latter's marriage the former removed to a farm, which he owns, adjoining Fairfield. Peter owning the home-farm. October 2, 1856, our subject was married at Harrisburg, Penn., to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Musselman, of Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County, Penn., where she was born July 10, 1831. Her father and her husband's father were distant cousins. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman had seven children, one dying in infancy. Those living are Sarah Matilda, born April 14, 1858, married to David A. Mickley, of Franklin Township, this county; Mary Elizabeth, born November 1, 1859, wife of J. Mahlon Weikert, of Cumberland Township, this county; Fanny Elvira, born September 1, 1861, living at home; Christian Peter, born October 28, 1863, married to Allodial Brown, living in Cumberland Township; Emma Louisa, born December 1, 1866; and Martha Rebecca, born January 30, 1871, living with their parents. Mr. Musselman has given his entire time and attention to his farm, which is one of the best in the township. In politics he is a Republican.

ADAM C. MUSSELMAN, merchant, Fairfield, is a son of John Musselman, brother of Joseph, under whose name appears the genealgy of the older members of the family. John Musselman was born November 12, 1809, and lived on the home-farm until his marriage, when he removed to a farm at that time belonging to his father, in Liberty Township. In 1836 he was married to Susan M. Myers, born June 21, 1819, daughter of Adam Myers, who lived in this county, near Hanover, York County. They had eight children: Adam C., born February 8, 1838; Susan M., born in 1840, wife of M. P. Shields, now living in Michigan; Mary E., widow of James McCreary, living in Gettysburg; Laura, wife of E. M. Yount, living in Herndon, Va.; Amanda A., who was the wife of Wilson McCleary, both deceased; Alice, wife of Albert Sadler, of Somerset County, Md.; Amos S., married to Ella Hostetter, living in Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Fannie J., deceased wife of Rev. S. E. Smith, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Elvira, Clinton Co., Iowa. The father of this family was a man of note. He was a major in the State militia, was county commissioner; a member of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1856; and one of the principal promoters of the Lutheran Church in Fairfield, which he aided largely in building. He died October 25, 1875, lacking a few days of being sixty-two years old. His wife was a consistent Christian, who brought up her family in a manner which has left its impress upon their habits and character. She died November 28, 1872, aged fifty-three years. The subject of this sketch was born February 8, 1838, on his father's farm, and after obtaining a common school education, attended Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, three terms. He remained on the farm, and taught school one winter term. November 17, 1859, he was married to Lucinda Nunnemaker, born February 7, 1838, daughter of John Nunnemaker, then of Liberty Township, this county, and who died in Fairfield in September, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Musselman have had ten children, five dying in infancy; the five surviving are J. Elmer, born March 28, 1862, a graduate of Pennsylvania College

and now a teller in the First National Bank of Gettysburg; Howard A., born July 5, 1865, a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Baltimore, and a clerk in his father's store; Carrie L., born October 19, 1869; Morris M., born July 13, 1873; and Alice Jeannette, born January 27, 1879. Mr. Musselman continued farming until 1867, when he bought the interest of J. V. Danner, in the store of Danner & Shields, in Fairfield; April 1, 1882, he bought Mr. Shields' interest, and has since carried on business alone. In 1885 he built a commodious store, rendered necessary by his increasing trade, the result of enterprise and integrity. He has been for twenty years past justice of the peace, elected five consecutive terms; is a member of the Valley Home Lodge, No. 740, I. O. O. F.; is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, as is also his wife, and has been for more than twenty years superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics Mr. Musselman is a Republican.

BENJAMIN JOSEPHUS REED (deceased) was born in the same house in Hamiltonban Township, this county, in which he died in August, 1870. His grandfather, James Reed, was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the county, where he took up a large tract of land, now divided into several farms, on one of which the widow of our subject and her four daughters now live. Benjamin Reed, son of James, was born on the tract, and came into possession of the farm on which Mrs. Reed now lives. He married Sarah Jack, and had two sons: James, who died young, and Benjamin Josephus (the youngest of the family) and four daughters. Margaret, Nancy, Polly and Sarah. None of this family is now living. The subject of this sketch married Arabella E. McClellan, who was born near Fairfield, and they had eleven children, three of whom are deceased: David C., born August 27, 1844, and died August 20, 1852; Joseph A., born October 14, 1841, died February 5, 1862, and John M., born January 18, 1840, died February 15, 1885. The living are Elvira, born March 30, 1825, wife of Alexander Kyner, living near Shippensburg, Cumberland County; Sarah, born March 25, 1827, living with her mother; William S., born May 10, 1829, married to Martha White, living near the old home; Benjamin, born January 26, 1831, married to Molly Seifert, living in Hamiltonban Township, this county; Mary, born April 10, 1833, living with her mother; Charles M., born January 15, 1836, married to Mary E. Peters, of Hamiltonban Township, this county, living near the home place; Eliza B., born January 20, 1838, and Margaret P., born July 4, 1847, are living with their mother. The father of this numerous family never left his birthplace, except during the war of 1812, when he served in the army. He was contented with his lot, and never aspired to office or to place of any kind. His aged widow is now living with her daughters, awaiting the summons to join him on the other shore, and her children are making her last days as pleasant and comfortable as possible. She has always been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is sustained in her last days by the hope of eternal life to come.

DANIEL B. RILEY, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is, on the paternal side, of Irish, and on the maternal side of German, extraction. His grandfather settled in Hamiltonban Township, this county, and the latter's son Barnabas, father of Daniel B., was born here in 1799, where he died in 1880. Barnabas Riley was a carpenter by trade, at which he worked the greater part of his life. He also cultivated a farm in Liberty Township, this county, which he bought. He built the Maria Furnace Works, in Hamiltonban Township, and the Caledonia Iron Works, in Franklin County, Penn. He was an industrious man, of good character, and a deacon in the Lutheran Church for many years. In 1869 he removed to Fairfield, this county, in which place he died. His wife, Mary Sheets, was born in Freedom Township, this county, in August, 1805. They had ten children, of whom two died in infancy. The others were named Adeline, wife of Rev. William Gerhardt, of Martinsburg, W. Va., Isadore, deceased wife of John Nunemaker (deceased), of Liberty Township, this county; Allah, wife of John Butt, of Highland Township, this county; Margaret, who died at the age of seventeen; Paxton H., married to Harriet Musselman, and living in Liberty Township, this county; Trimper, married to Malinda Sprenkle, and living in Franklin County; Lucretia, wife of Frederick Shully, of Hamiltonban Township, this county; and Daniel B., the youngest. Our subject was born September 14, 1848, on the farm in Liberty Township, where he worked until 1869, when he learned the trade of a saddler in Fairfield, at which he worked until the spring of 1885, when he rented the farm of Robert R. Blythe, where he is now living. December 27, 1870, he was married to Amanda A., daughter of David Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, this county, and to this union three children have been born: Harry Johnston, born May 19, 1874; Howard Beaver, born September 25, 1876; and Ira Bair, born May 29, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM O. SCOTT, physician, Fairfield, is a great-grandson of Hugh Scott, who emigrated from the North of Ireland in the first part of the last century, in company with his brother, Josiah, and located in Lancaster County, a few years later coming to Highland Township, this county, on a farm now occupied by Washington Irwin. Hugh Scott had four sons and three daughters, and his son, Abraham, the grandfather of our subject, was born on the farm mentioned in 1756, and when about twenty years old went with his parents to what was then Westmoreland County, where his parents died. Re-

turning to this county he bought a farm in what is now Freedom Township, which he afterward sold, and then bought a tract adjoining, now made into four farms, one of which is occupied by his grandson, Washington. He was thrice married, and by his first wife, *nee* Jane McClean, he had four children; by his second, *nee* Jane Kerr, he had five; by his third, *nee* Margaret McMillan, there was no issue. The children's names in the order of their birth are Hugh, John, Margaret, Mary, George Kerr, William McClean, Abraham, James and Mary. William McClean Scott, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born January 9, 1793, in Freedom Township, this county, and on the death of his father he inherited a farm, on which he lived until his death, which occurred August 15, 1852. He was married, in 1821, to Jane Kerr, of Fulton County, who was born December 22, 1794, and died in August, 1867. They had five children, four now living: Abraham O.; Margaret Rebecca, wife of John Cunningham, of Fairfield, this county; Geo. Washington, married to Florinda Jane Moore, now living on a part of the old homestead; Mary Jane, wife of Samuel Cobean of Cumberland Township, this county. Our subject was born February 21, 1825. He attended Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and later Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, from which he graduated in 1850. He read medicine under Dr. David Horner, of Gettysburg, attended the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1853. He began practicing in Hunterstown, this county, but in 1855 he removed to Fairfield, where he has built up an extensive practice, and acquired the reputation of being a skillful physician. April 2, 1853, he was married to Jane R., daughter of Robert Wilson, of Highland Township, this county, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and by this union there are nine children, two of whom died young. The living are David Wilson, in Kansas; Mary L., wife of Charles A. Spangler, of Mountjoy Township, this county; Jeannette Rebecca, Jane Sherman, Clara Margaret, Fannie Stevens and Vivia Sumner, living with their parents. Dr. Scott is entirely devoted to his profession, and is held in high esteem as a man and a physician. He was a volunteer under President Lincoln's first call for troops. In politics he is an independent Republican.

PETER SHIVELY, hotel keeper, Fairfield, is a native of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn. His grandfather, on his father's side, was born in Perry County, Penn., and on his mother's side his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Chambersburg after the war. His father, Daniel Shively, was born in Perry County, Penn., in 1780, and came to Chambersburg when a young man, living there until his death; he died in 1863 at the age of eighty-three. Our subject's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Hennaberger, born in Chambersburg in 1786, died there in 1861, aged seventy-five. They had nine children: Catherine, widow of Emanuel Gipe, living in Harrisburg; Eliza, widow of William Deckert, living in Blairsville, Indiana Co., Penn.; Maria, widow of Benjamin Keefer, living in Chambersburg; William, married to Elizabeth Minafee, who died in the spring of 1886 (he lives in Lafayette, Ind.); Indiana, widow of Louis Wamfler, living in Chambersburg; John, living in Chambersburg, Penn.; Peter, our subject; Susan, who was married to John McCleary, of Chambersburg, both deceased; and Mary Ann, who died when quite young. Peter Shively was born July 16, 1819, and in his youth learned the trade of a saddler, which he worked at only a few years. In 1841 he came to Fairfield, and kept hotel for three years, then the hotel at Gettysburg, known as the "Eagle Hotel," for three years, and then he returned to Fairfield, and bought the "Mansion House" property, which he has ever since conducted. March 19, 1845, Mr. Shively was married to Elizabeth J. Gelbach, born April 23, 1826, whose ancestry is given under the name of John Gelbach. Our subject and wife have had five children: Laura C., born May 21, 1846, wife of Joseph Sullivan, who is traveling in the West, while she makes her home with her parents (she has two sons, one of whom, Charles, is now in the drug store of his uncle in Waynesboro, and Percy, with an uncle in the produce business in Monrovia, Md.); and the other children are Mary Elizabeth, born December 12, 1849, wife of J. Upton Neely, of Fairfield, ex-member of the State Legislature; William M., born May 11, 1852, died November 21, 1859; George G., born March 20, 1854, married to Miss Jennie Shaeffer, of Lancaster (he is a physician and druggist in Waynesboro); and John Charles, born September 1, 1856, died December 7, 1859. Mr. Shively is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, A. F. & A. M., of Gettysburg; also a member of York Springs Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., of Adams County, Penn. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Fairfield, to the erecting of a church building for which body he contributed liberally. In politics he is a Republican.

RUFUS C. SWOPE, retired tanner, P. O. Fairfield, is a grandson of Adam Swope, who came from Lancaster County to this county, locating two miles from Littlestown, and whose youngest son, Ephraim, was the father of Rufus C. Adam Swope lived on the farm until his marriage, when he removed to Littlestown, and engaged in building, contracting for masonry and bricklaying. He contracted for masonry work on Thaddeus Stevens' railroad, partly built in the "forties," but which, owing to political animosities, has never been completed. Col. Swope, as he was generally called, was colonel of a Pennsylvania Militia Regiment, and was widely known. He was married to Catherine Le Fevre, born in Lancaster County, Penn., but who came here with her parents. When

her father bought the farm he paid for it $40,000, all in silver dollars, brought in kegs by wagon, and it took several days to count it. Col. Swope was twice married; his second wife being Susan Keyports, now living in Hanover. He died in 1862. By his first wife he had eight children, of whom Rufus C. is one. Four died when quite young, and a son, Amos A., married in the western part of the State, removed to Florida, and died there in 1876. Two daughters still survive: Josephine, wife of P. H. Bittenger, of Hanover, and Lucinda C., wife of George Stonesifer, of Littlestown. By his second wife the Colonel had eight children also, all now living, and all married, except Luther, a professor of languages in Boston, Mass. John is an engineer on the Short Line Railroad; William is on a railroad in New Mexico; Eliza lives in York, Penn.; Margaret is in Westminster, Md.; Georgia is in Washington City; Ellie is in this county; and Emma is in Hanover, York County. Rufus C. was born August 20, 1822, in Littlestown. His mother died when he was thirteen years old, and he was then sent to learn the trade of a tanner with Daniel Crome, at Littlestown, where he stayed until he was nineteen, when he rented a tannery in that place, which he carried on until 1852, at which time he bought a tannery in Fairfield, which he ran until 1866, when he sold it. He has since 1868, been agent for the North American Lightning Rod Company of Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed, by Gov. Curtin, draft commissioner of this district, and delivered a regiment to the authorities at Gettysburg. In December, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln captain, assistant quartermaster, and remained in the service until August, 1866, being on duty in Washington for a year after the close of the war. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed internal revenue collector of the Sixteenth Congressional District, which position he held until March, 1867, when he failed to be confirmed by the Senate, in consequence of having identified himself with the Johnson administration. December 25, 1846, he married Miss Evaline C. Forrest, of Littlestown, born June 28, 1823, and they have had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Elvira Frances, born December 14, 1847, wife of Dr. J. Krumrine, and living in Irvington, Ind.; Granville H., born July 12, 1849, married to Emma Buckingham, of Gettysburg, and living in Baltimore; Augustus S., born August 26, 1850, married to Mattie Taylor, of Clearfield County, Penn., and living at Colorado Springs, Col.; Ephraim B., born March 24, 1854, married to Laura, daughter of Joseph Gelbach, of this township, and living in Fairfield; Clayton M., born August 15, 1856, single, living in Baltimore; and Edward McP., born October 18, 1858, married to Cora Stryker, and living in Petersburg, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Swope are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is likewise a member of the Union Sunday-school in Fairfield. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL WALTER, farmer, P. O. Fairfield. The grandfathers of the subject of this sketch were George Walter and Jacob Lady, both of this county, the former of whom lived and died in Franklin Township, this county; his wife was a Miss Settle. They had six sons and several daughters. One of the sons, William, the father of Samuel, was born in Franklin Township, this county, and died June 25, 1882, on our subject's farm. He married Mary Lady, who died in 1854, and they had eleven children: Jacob, married to Lucinda Stover (now living in Fairfield Township); George, married to Catherine Herring (living in Nebraska); Eliza, wife of Daniel Mickley, of Fairfield, this county; Hetty, wife of John Pitzer, of Gettysburg; Daniel and Catherine, both deceased; Samuel; Mary, wife of John B. Weikert, of Highland Township; William, deceased; Harriet R., wife of Charles Weikert, and Martha Jane, who died young. Our subject was born February 22, 1842, and worked for his father until November, 1864, when he was drafted into the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He took part with his regiment in several battles, including the siege of Petersburg, and a few days after that, at a place near there, called Sailor Creek, he was wounded in the left arm by a minie ball; was in hospital until the close of the war, and did not recover until long after. December 10, 1869, he was married to Regina Ellen, daughter of Henry Walter, of Arendtsville, Franklin Township, this county. They had three children: Minnie Myrtle, born September 5, 1869, at home; Mary Blanche, born August 2, 1872, at home, and William Henry Harrison, born January 29, 1881, died in infancy. For eight years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walter lived on his father's farm, when he and his father bought the farm, on which he now lives, he afterward buying his father's share. It comprises 202 acres of fine land, with excellent buildings. He and his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE WATSON, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a native of this county, born February 7, 1829. James Watson, father of our subject, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, August 1, 1768, and immigrated to this county, buying a farm at the foot of the Green Ridge. His wife, *nee* Mary Gibson, was also a native of Ireland. They had six children, one of whom died when an infant. The others were Robert (married to Hannah Mintzer, and living in Fairfield, this county), James (married to Elizabeth Carbaugh, and living in Hamiltonban Township, this county); John (deceased, married to Elizabeth Benschoof), Eliza (wife of William Stemm, of Cashtown, this county), and George, the youngest. Our subject lived on the home-farm until 1874, he having become its owner on the death of his father. At the time mentioned he sold it and bought the one (of over 150

Joseph L. Shark

acres) on which he lives, about a mile west of Fairfield. Here he erected a comfortable house and good outbuildings, and is bringing his farm into a fine state of cultivation. August 7, 1859, he was married to Mahala, daughter of James Smith, a native of Virginia, but at that time living in Hamiltonban Township, this county. They have ten children living, and one, George, who was accidently killed December 28, 1871, when seven years old, by the running away of a team. The living are James, born August 17, 1859 (married to Cora Herring, and living on a part of his father's farm); Margaret E., born February 6, 1861 (wife of Ephraim Sanders, of Hamiltonban Township); Eliza, born January 25, 1863 (wife of Franklin Wetzel, living below Emmittsburg, Md.); Emma C., born December 29, 1867 (wife of Henry Cleusman, of Franklin County, Penn.); Charles M., born February 2, 1869; Sarah Annie, born December 9, 1870; John, born December 30, 1872; Alice Gibson, born January 27, 1874; Susan Caroline, born July 9, 1877; and Robert W. C., born April 27, 1881. The six last named are living with their parents. Mr. Watson is strictly a farmer, giving his entire attention to agriculture. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. STEWART WITHEROW, farmer and surveyor, P. O. Fairfield, is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather, John Witherow, having emigrated when a young man and settled in Frederick County, Md., shortly afterward returning to his old home, and bringing out the rest of the family. His children were John, William, David, Samuel, Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret (all deceased). David, the father of J. Stewart, was born in Frederick County, Md., where he lived until 1812, when he and his brother, Samuel, bought a mill property on Marsh Creek, Cumberland Township, this county, where he lived for two years, when he purchased the farm where J. Stewart now lives. He retained his interest in the mill, but his brother having failed, his title was sold, and the purchaser claimed the entire property. This claim was resisted, and after forty years' litigation, was decided in favor of the heirs of David, who still hold the property. While at the mill, David Witherow was married to Nancy Walker. He died in 1847, aged sixty-two years, and his widow in 1873, aged seventy-six. They had six children: Harriet (who died unmarried), Joseph (married to Miss Ridinger; he is a farmer and owns property in Cumberland Township, formerly owned by his great-grandfather on his mother's side, his house being divided by the Mason and Dixon line), Washington (married to Mary Crooks, they live at the old mill), Elizabeth (wife of James J. Hill, of Path Valley, Franklin County), Sarah (wife of William G. Black, of Cumberland Township), and J. Stewart (born July 8, 1830, on the place where he now lives). Our subject learned surveying of his father, which he has practiced ever since, and has been for years the only surveyor in this locality. In 1856 he acquired possession of the farm, which he has also carried on. May 7, 1857, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas White, of Hamiltonban Township, this county. To this union nine children were born, three dying in infancy, and the eldest son, Willie, when he was twenty years old. The survivors are Nannie E. (wedded to Joel B. Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, this county); Mary C., H. Belle, Mattie W. and Flora W., who live with their parents. Mr. Witherow was county surveyor for three years, and is now county jury commissioner. He is a member of Valley Home Lodge, No. 740, I. O. O. F., of which he has been secretary for years, and he is likewise District Deputy Grand Master. All the family are members of Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, of which, for thirty years, he has been a trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. WORTZ, merchant Fairfield. The grandfather of this gentleman came from Lebanon County, Penn., and settled in Conowago Township, this county, near McSherrystown. He had seven children: Jacob, Peter, Marcus, Henry, George, Mary and Adam, all deceased, most at an advanced age. Marcus, father of George W., lived on his father's farm until after his marriage, and being the only son at home, was, during the war of 1812, exempt from military duty on account of his father's advanced age. He was a farmer, but for several years kept a boarding house in McSherrystown, which he afterward sold and bought a farm from his sister, Mrs. Stouffer, a widow, where he lived until a few years before his death, when, being afflicted with blindness, he sold the farm and bought a house in Hanover, York County, where he lived until his death. His wife, Elizabeth Herbst, was born in Carlisle, Penn., March 5, 1800, and died at York Springs, this county, May 16, 1882. She was a daughter of Rev. John Herbst, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Carlisle, and later in Maryland and in York and other counties in Pennsylvania. The children of Marcus and Elizabeth Wortz were Eliza Ann, born August 3, 1818, who became the wife of John Allabaugh, and after his decease married Michael Bushey, of East Berlin, this county, where they live; Julia Ann, born November 8, 1819, widow of Jesse D. Keller, of Conowago Township, this county, living in Hanover; Jacob M., born June 15, 1827, married to Maggie Shaeffer, both died at Glen Rock, York Co., Penn.; Amelia, born August 20, 1821, was wife of Jacob Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, this county, both deceased; Sarah H., born July 4, 1833, wife of Daniel Musselman, of Fairfield, this county; Louisa E., born July 4, 1837, wife of Dr. D. Diller, of York Springs, this county; a son, who died at ten years of age; a daughter, who died when an infant, and George W., the youngest child. Our subject was born September 1, 1840, in McSherrystown, and lived on the farm (to which his father had removed) until he was sixteen years old, when he clerked for two years for John Busby in the house in

which he was born; two years for his brother in New Oxford; then farmed the home, place for four years, teaching in winter; farmed a year near Fairfield; then started a grocery, to which, in 1866, he added a dry goods store. He has made several business changes since then; was for three years running a steam saw-mill, where a board hurled by the saw against his face nearly killed him. He also, at different times, built twenty-eight houses in the town, adding largely to its growth and prosperity. In January, 1886, he bought back the business carried on in his own building, and is now engaged in merchandising. December 17, 1863, Mr. Wortz was married to Martha J. Myers, of York Springs, this county, born March 24, 1843. They have four children: Minnie F., born January 16, 1865; Harry L., born June 23, 1868; Alice R., born January 26, 1873, and Ella Gertrude, born October 2, 1875, all living with their parents. Mr. Wortz has been a school director for nine years, all of which time he was secretary of the board; is a member of Valley House Lodge, No. 740, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs, and of which he was secretary for several years.; has also been District Deputy Grand Master. Mr. and Mrs. Wortz, their eldest daughter and son are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he was a deacon six years. In politics our subject is a Republican; is at present the judge of elections, which office he filled several times.

CHAPTER LVIII.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

DAVID BAUMGARDNER, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, was born in Adams County, Penn., July 1, 1830, and is a son of John and Mary (Angel) Baumgardner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. David was three years of age when his parents moved to Carroll County, Md., where his father engaged in farming until his death. He lived on the homestead in Maryland until 1863, when he returned to Pennsylvania and located in Fairfield. Shortly after he moved to Franklin County, where he resided three years and then moved to Hamiltonban Township, this county, where he bought property and resided three years. He then bought a small farm in Franklin Township, on which he lived eighteen months and moved to his present place in 1872, where he owns thirty acres of land. He was first married, in 1854, to Catherine Wolf, who bore him four children: Louisa Adelaide, married and living in this county; John S., married and moved to Ohio; Catherine E., married and moved to Florida, and William D., married and moved to Ohio. Mrs. Baumgardner died in 1862, and our subject's second marriage took place in 1863, with Hettie Musselman, to which union five children were born: Amos M., Hettie V., Laura, Elmer J. and Samuel R. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. Our subject has one brother, named Samuel, and three sisters: Maria, Elizabeth and Susann. He was drafted into the Union Army in 1864, and August 6, of that year, he supplied a substitute at a cost of $830.

DANIEL BEARD, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., July 8, 1822, and is a son of George and Sarah (Minta) Beard, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer, died in 1843, and after his death the family moved to Freedom Township, where they resided for several years. Daniel went to Illinois and located in McLean County, where he lived for two years, and in 1861 he moved to where he now resides, where he owns thirty three acres of good land. In 1861 he was drafted into Company C, One Hundred and Sixty fifth Regiment, and served under Capt. McGinly for nine months, during which time he participated in several skirmishes. He married, November 11, 1847, Barbara Kelly, who bore him eight children, three now living: Charles E., Virginia and Henry Foster. Mrs. Beard died March 29, 1882, and April 6, 1886, Mr. Beard married Catherine Haldeman. Mr. Beard is a member of the Lutheran and Mrs. Beard of the Presbyterian Church.

R. WILLIAM BREAM, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams Co., Penn., April 10, 1850, and is a son of ex-Sheriff Francis and Elizabeth (Slaybaugh) Bream, natives of this county. His father, who was the first Democratic sheriff of Adams County, elected in 1842, and serving one term, died in the spring of 1882; his widow still survives. Our subject was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty five years old, when he married. After that event he engaged in the milling business at the Mineral Mills successfully for five years. In the spring of 1882 he moved to where he now resides in Highland Township, here owning a farm of 110 acres. He erected a large brick residence and a fine barn, and has one of the best improved places

in the township. December 9, 1875, he married Ida B. Weirman, who has borne him two children: Maude A. and Helen R. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. In November, 1882, Mr. Bream was elected a member of the Legislature, serving through 1883; has been school director and secretary of the board; and has filled all his public offices to the satisfaction of the community. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN BYERS, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Hamilton Township, (now Highland Township), Adams Co., Penn., in the house where he now lives, December 18, 1840. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Reinecker) Byers, both natives of this county. His great-grandfather, Adam Byers, came from Lancaster County, and entered the farm where Christian now lives, his deed being recorded September 27, 1769; one-half penny per acre was the price he paid for the land. David Byers was the next owner of the farm, and lived on it until his death. It then came into the possession of our subject's father, who lived on it until 1866, when he moved to the upper end of the farm, where he lived until his death in April, 1871, and the property passed into the possession of our subject. It consists of 120 acres, and has been in the Byers' name for 116 years. It is one of the oldest farms in Highland Township, and the house built by the grandfather 116 years ago is still standing. Christian remained with his parents until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, and served under Capt. McCreery. A short time after enlisting he was seized with rheumatism and left at the Relay House, Maryland, where he remained six months. He was detailed as cook, which office he filled one year. He participated in many skirmishes and served until the close of the war, and has since been engaged in farming. In August, 1864, he married Tillie A. Hummer, who bore him seven children: William H., Minnie L., Alberta P., Maggie G., Mervin C., Nellie K. and Fannie G. Mrs. Byers died May 22, 1882. Mr. Byers has held the offices of collector and election inspector, and is a prominent man in his county. He is a member of the Brethren Church. Mr. Byers has in his possession a wardrobe made by his great-grandfather 116 years ago.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, merchant, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., January 9, 1847, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, John and Margaret R. (Scott) Cunningham, are both natives of this county. His father followed farming until 1884, when he engaged in mercantile business at Fairfield, which still occupies his attention. James was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he engaged as a clerk in Shippensburg for six months; was then employed for three years by Fonstock Bros., of Gettysburg. He then formed a partnership and entered into business at that place. The firm was known as Cobean & Cunningham, and they dealt in boots, shoes, clothing, hats, etc., continuing for two years. In the spring of 1869 our subject commenced farming in Freedom Township, and was thus engaged until 1881, when he moved to Fairfield, where he engaged in mercantile business until the spring of 1884; then sold out to his father and returned to the farm, where he remained until 1886. In that year he again entered mercantile business, on Marsh Creek, better known as Glenwood. He keeps a general stock of groceries, dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, etc. He owns about eight acres of land adjoining his residence. March 17, 1874, Mr. Cunningham married Elizabeth F. Blythe, and five children were born to this union, four now living: Robert R. B., Bessie, Mary and Janet. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HUGH A. McGAUGHY, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Penn., January 5, 1813, and is a son of Hugh and Jane (McClure) McGaughy, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandparents were also born and reared in Adams County, and the farm has been in the McGaughy name since it was taken up, some 150 years ago, the deed of which was made out by William and Richard Penn. His father was a blacksmith, which trade he followed for about thirty years; then bought a farm and passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1841; his wife in 1836. Our subject remained at home until after the death of his parents. In 1857 he went to Washington County, Iowa, where he bought a farm and remained about two years; then sold out and returned to Adams County. In 1860 he bought his present farm of 158 acres, moved on it in 1866, and here he has since resided. In May, 1850, he married Martha, daughter of John and Jane Hall, and their union was blessed with six children, four of whom are living: William, Jane (wife of James Gordon), Martha and Nancy Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. McGaughy are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC PFOUTZ, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 16, 1827, a son of John and Rachel (Lahman) Pfoutz, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was a manufacturer, owned and operated the woolen-mill, which is situated on Little Marsh Creek. David Pfoutz, the grandfather, owned this mill many years before he died, and was the first woolen manufacturer in Adams County. Isaac was reared on a farm and worked a little in the factory. He remained with his parents and cared for them until they both passed away; the father died in 1880 and the mother in 1878. Mr. Pfoutz has been twice married; first in February, 1856, to Sophia Diehl, who bore him five children, two living, Margaret R. and Emma E. His first wife dying March

29, 1867; he next married, May 3, 1881, Sarah J. Jacobs, a native of Frederick County, Md. To this union two children were born, one now living, Mary E. In 1869, Mr. Pfoutz moved to his present place, and now owns 241 acres of good land and forty-four acres of mountain land. He has fine improvements and his surroundings show him to be an industrious and intelligent citizen. He has served for two years as director of the poor. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

DANIEL K. SNYDER, miller, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in this county November 25, 1824, a son of George and Susan (Fair) Snyder. His father, also a native of Adams County, a farmer by occupation, served in the war of 1812, resided nearly all his life in the neighborhood of Bonneauville, and died in 1865. His mother was a native of Maryland, and died in 1859. Daniel K. was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then learned the miller's trade, and worked three years in the mill; then learned the mason's trade, which he followed for nine years and taught school during the winter seasons. He married, May 30, 1866, Mary A. Deardorff, who has borne him seven children: Elizabeth M., Susan C., Sarah E., Agnes H., Georgie L., Jacob D. and Harry L. After marriage he went to farming in Franklin Township, this county, where he remained five years; then moved to Gettysburg, and after one year returned to Franklin Township, where he remained eight years. In 1879 he moved to where he now resides and bought the Gleenwood Mills, on Marsh Creek, which he has operated ever since; he conducts both a grist and saw mill. This mill is said to have been in operation during the Revolution, and ground food for the soldiers. Mr. Snyder owns eighty-three acres of land, which he farms in connection with his mill. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

GRANVILLE STULTZ, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Frederick County, Md., December 19, 1827, a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Crumb) Stultz, natives of Lancaster County. The parents moved to Maryland in an early day, where they remained until 1830; then returned to Pennsylvania, and resided three years in Cumberland Township, this county; then moved to Hamiltonban Township, where the mother died in September, 1863, and the father in July, 1865. Granville was reared on the farm and remained with his parents until twenty four years of age, when he married and returned to Frederick County, Md. There he remained one year, when he located in Highland Township, this county, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year he spent in Liberty Township. In the spring of 1872 he moved to his present place, where he owns fourteen and one-half acres of land, and on which he has put all the buildings and improvements. In November, 1862, he was drafted, served nine months, and participated in some skirmishes. After his draft expired he was re-drafted and served until the close of the war. March 2, 1854, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Valentine) Damauth, and their union was blessed with two children: Robert K. and an infant deceased. Mr. Stultz has held the office of supervisor, and has also served as the first township clerk of Highland Township, inspector and judge. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

EMANUEL G. TROSTLE, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 1, 1839, son of Henry and Jane (Pitzer) Trostle, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a miller and blacksmith, but followed farming during the latter part of his life. Emanuel G. was reared on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he hired out on a farm for two years; then learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed until 1866. In 1868 he went to Lee County, Ill., and there remained six months; then returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Gettysburg, where he farmed and followed his trade for two years. He then abandoned his trade and devoted his time exclusively to agriculture. In 1880 he bought fifty-two acres of land, where he has since resided. In October, 1859, he married Mary Plank, a daughter of John and Hester (Mickley) Plank, and three children have blessed their union: Harry M., Ida M. and Minnie; they also have an adopted child --Oscar Mundorff. Mr. and Mrs. Trostle are members of the German Reformed Church of Gettysburg. He has held the offices of township judge, assessor and collector. During the war, while Mr. Trostle, his wife and child were residing on the Emmittsburg road, about three miles from Gettysburg, a rebel colonel rode up to him one evening, and advised him to leave the place as his life was in danger. Mr. Trostle, who was crippled at the time, and walked with the aid of a staff and crutch, told the colonel that he could not pass through his pickets. The colonel told him that he would take him through, and accordingly did so. The next morning, however, becoming uneasy about his household goods, he started back, accompanied by a friend, and got as far as the pickets when he was captured. He was taken to the battle-field, expecting to be paroled, but the firing opened before the parole could be made out. He was taken to Staunton, Va., walking the entire distance of 175 miles; was on the road six days, and for three days had not a mouthful to eat. He was detained in Richmond prison, Libby, Castle Thunder, Hell's Delight, and Salisbury, N. C.; in all twenty-two months. He had been reported killed, but his wife always held hopes of seeing him again. After his release he returned home, feeling better than he had ever been before.

JOHN WILSON, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Highland Township, Adams County, Penn,, March 10, 1836, and is a son of William and Anna (Meredith) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent, the former of whom, born in July, 1801, has been a resident of this county all his life. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age; then went to Cumberland County, where he remained two years, when he returned home, and shortly after hired out for the same length of time. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years under Capt. Woodburn and William E. Miller. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from Hampton, Va., to Harrison's Landing, Cold Harbor, Kelly's Ford and several others, and lost the sight of his left eye, by a shell bursting in his face; at Bull Run, October 14, 1863, he was wounded in the left arm by a charge, his horse fell, and part of Wade Hampton's division ran over him. He was again wounded, at Mine Run, November 28, 1863, and in June, 1864, was wounded in the right knee at Petersburg but in spite of his wounds he served in all the hard-fought battles He was discharged August 24, 1864, at Philadelphia, and returned home. Shortly after he went to Ohio, and remained one year; thence to Illinois, where he resided two years. In 1872 he went to California, and was absent nine years, three of which were spent in Nevada. He now makes his home with his parents. He was a brave soldier and has an interesting war record.

CHAPTER LIX.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF YORK SPRINGS.

CYRUS G. BEALES, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born near the York Sulphur Springs June 15, 1834. He was trained to the life of a farmer, and during his earlier years attended the schools of his vicinity and laid the foundation of a good practical education in the English branches, and later finished his studies at White Hall Academy, in Cumberland County. In 1854 he left the farm and took charge of a school near York Springs, and subsequently followed the calling of a teacher for eight successive sessions, one of them being for six months as principal of York Springs High or Graded School. He has always been an active worker and an influential member of the Republican party in his vicinity and county, and, in 1862, was appointed and served as United States assistant assessor of internal revenue in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, until 1866, when he was removed for not endorsing the policy of President Andrew Johnson. While assistant assessor he was also appointed and served as United States inspector of cigars and tobacco for Adams County. He is an earnest advocate of the free school system, and is now serving as borough school director, an office that he has filled for the past twelve consecutive years. Since 1871 he has been a justice of the peace, and, as a slight evidence of the acceptable manner in which he filled the important trust, he was again elected in the spring of 1886, by sixty-four majority out of eighty-four votes cast. In 1872 and 1874 he was nominated by his party for clerk of court, and in 1882 was nominated by it and ran as a candidate for the State Assembly from Adams County, and was defeated by only ninety-three votes, while the Democratic nominee for governor received a majority of 578. He has served twice as a delegate to Republican State Conventions, and in 1882 was a candidate for the nomination of Secretary of Internal Affairs. In 1880 he was appointed as alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, when Garfield was nominated. Mr. Beales has also served the public two terms as a juror in the United States Courts, at Philadelphia, and was notably and publicly commended by the presiding judge, Cadwallader, for his services on that occasion and for his prompt and energetic action in promoting the cause of justice. Mr. Beales is a charter member of Hebron Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., at York Springs; has served as master and is now its treasurer. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the York Springs Building & Loan Association, and acted as its president for eleven years. It was chartered in 1869 and continued until 1881, and proved a success. He is now acting as a director of the Adams County Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Beales has the well-deserved confidence of the community in which he resides; is constantly employed in his official duties, and attends to nearly all the legal business and settlements of estates, etc., etc., in the borough of York Springs and vicinity. He has been twice married; first in 1854, to Elizabeth Shaffer, a daughter of Jacob Shaffer, and by this union one child was born, now deceased; his wife died in 1860, and September 19, 1865, he married Susan R. Hoover, of Carlisle, a daughter

of Samuel M. Hoover. Mrs Beales died April 1, 1877, leaving two children, Florence E., born September 19, 1866, and Mary Eva, born June 17, 1869, who both reside with their father at York Springs. Mr. Beales is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. The Beales family is a very old one in Adams County, settling in what is now Latimore Township early in the eighteenth century. The first was Caleb Beales and his wife, Mary. He and wife both died in Latimore Township. Their son, Caleb, died in 1840, aged eighty years, married Lydia Walker a native of Chester County, Penn. A son of the last union was also Caleb, who married Evaline Godfrey, a native of Culpeper County, Va., and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Settle) Godfrey. These three Caleb Beales and their wives all lived and died on the farm near York Sulphur Springs, in Latimore Township. The family were originally members of the Society of Friends, and those mentioned are buried in the Friends' burying ground, in Latimore Township. The Godfreys and Settles were Episcopalians and were all of pure English extraction. Caleb and Evaline (Godfrey) Beales were the parents of four children: Cyrus G., mentioned elsewhere; Mary C., who married Dr. I. W. Pearson, of York Springs; Lydia W., who died aged four years; and Charles W., of York Springs.

FRANCIS COULSON, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born October 22, 1818, and is a son of William and Susan (Lobach) Coulson. He was reared a farmer in Latimore Township, and at the age of twenty-two began to work for himself at different occupations. February 17, 1847, he married Catharine R., daughter of Moses and Rachel (Deardorff) Funk, and who was born and reared on the farm where our subject now resides. Her grandparents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Hull) Funk, settled on a farm one-half mile west of our subject's residence, and afterward moved to an adjoining farm where they died. The Funks were originally from Switzerland. Mrs. Coulson being of the sixth generation in America. To Mr. and Mrs. Coulson two children were born: Sarah E., born May 10, 1848, died April 20, 1864, and Nancy Jane, born August 20, 1849, died in infancy. Mr. Coulson has always been engaged in farming the homestead, which consists of 156 acres, two miles north of York Springs, and is a highly honored and respected citizen. Charles Coulson, his great grandfather, was probably born in England, and entered 606 acres of land, in 1749, in Monaghan (now Franklin) Township, York Co., Penn., which, at his death, in 1790, he bequeathed to his two sons, William and Francis. He is buried in the Episcopal Cemetery, three miles southwest of York Springs. Francis Coulson, the grandfather of our subject, was born, probably, in Franklin Township, York Co., Penn. He was twice married; first to Miss Margaret Neely, who bore him the following named children: Jane Love, Charles, William, Mary and Francis. After his first wife's death he married Tamar Hendricks, but had no children. He had at his death, which occurred in 1835, 250 acres of land, part lying in York County, and part in Latimore Township, this county, which land he divided between his three sons, Charles, William and Francis. His son, William, the father of our subject, a farmer by occupation, was born just across the line, in York County. He married, about 1816 or 1817, Susan Lobach, a daughter of Andrew Lobach, of Latimore Township, this county, formerly from Berks County, Penn., and after his marriage he lived until his death on the other side of the road in Adams County. The Coulson name is strictly English and the family were members of the Episcopal Church. William and Susan (Lobach) Coulson had eight children: Francis, our subject; Mary A., still residing in Latimore Township; Tamar, who died single; Andrew L., who married and reared a family of seven children (is now deceased); Elizabeth, married to Joseph Manges, of York County, Penn.; John, who married and resides in Latimore Township, this county; Benjamin, who married a Miss Deardorff (both now deceased); George W., married to Mrs. Hubbs, *nee* Blair (is a widower with two children and resides in Philadelphia).

ARMSTRONG B. DILL, M. D., York Springs. The family from whom Dr. Dill is a descendant, in a direct line, were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came to America during a very early date in its history. They were Presbyterians and some of their descendants have occupied high positions of trust and honor in public office and in the different professions. John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of Princeton College New Jersey, married a Mrs Ann Dill, the widow of Dr. Armstrong Dill, of Dillsburg, York County, the place being named after the family. The first now known by name was a Capt. Matthew Dill, who obtained his official title in the early Indian wars, and lived in Carroll Township, York County, or at Dillsburg, where he was buried in 1725. His son, Col Matthew Dill, was an officer in the Revolution, and seven of his sons and one son in-law, named Johnson, served in the Continental Army. He died about 1816, and was buried at Fairfield, Adams County. Nothing definite is known of Col. Matthew Dill's seven sons, except Thomas and George. The former moved to Washington County, Penn., and several of his grandchildren became very prominent in the ministry, viz.: Prof. Henry Wilson, said to be one of the ablest Presbyterian divines in the State, also Revs. Calvin Dill Wilson and William R. Paxton, now of Princeton College, were descendants of the same family. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after serving through that struggle, while returning home, died of disease. He had two children: George and Matthew. Matthew, last named, was born at Dillsburg, about 1790, and was married

to Hannah Brawley. They had a family of thirteen children, only six living to reach manhood: Mrs. Jane A. Pike, of Lafayette, Ind., Col. D. J. Dill, of Prescott, Wis., commanded the Thirtieth Regiment Regular Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was the last provost-marshal in Kentucky, enlisted and uniformed a company at his own expense at Prescott, and they were mustered into the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served four and a half years; Geo. A. Dill died March 24, 1886; William J. Dill died at Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1872; Dr. Armstrong B.; Ellen E., who married William Clears of Prescott, Wis.; Matthew T., of Prescott, and John Wesly, who, while a student at Lafayette, Ind., aged about twenty, enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and died in the war for the Union, and was buried at Lafayette, Ind. Dr. A. B. Dill was born August 23, 1835, a son of Matthew and Hannah (Brawley) Dill, and was reared on a farm near Dillsburg, York County. He obtained his literary education in the schools of the vicinity and at a select school at Wellsville, in York County. In his twenty-second year, he began reading medicine with Dr. William H. Coover, of Dillsburg. He attended Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1859, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, in 1865. On the 26th of March, 1860, the Doctor began practice at York Sulphur Springs, and has been in continuous and successful practice since. He is a Democrat, and was elected and served in the sessions of 1869 and 1870 in the Pennsylvania Legislature from Adams County. He has also served as president of the school board in the borough, and in various local offices. He married January 2, 1868, Emma J. Breechbill, of Schuylkill County, Penn., and they have eight children: Zula B., George McKendree, William Frost, Hannah Ellen, Matthew Thompson, Emma J., Hope and Alice Johnson. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church, and he has served in nearly all the church offices. He is one of the most substantial of its supporters in the community. Andrew H. Dill, a prominent candidate a few years since for governor of Pennsylvania, was a great-grandson of Col. Matthew Dill, before mentioned. The Doctor is now very comfortably situated, the owner of two good farms, near the borough, and a residence in the town where he lives.

GEORGE W. EMMERT & BRO., general merchants, York Springs. This firm was established November 24, 1884, by George W. and Gilbert P. Emmert, sons of W. D. Emmert, one of the oldest merchants, if not the oldest, in Adams County, and who has been located for the past twenty-four years, as a general merchant, at New Oxford. Both of the brothers were trained to business in their father's store, and received the advantages of a good education at the schools of New Oxford. Bringing, as they did, the experience of years to their aid in establishing their present business, it at once became a success. They carry on their shelves, the year round, an average stock worth from $8,000 to $9,000, and the sales average upward of $16,000 per annum. This stock consists of everything that is generally kept in a first-class general store.

GEORGE W., was born September 7, 1853. He was employed in his father's store, at New Oxford, for fifteen consecutive years; was married May 13, 1884, to Alice R. Wortz, a daughter of David Wortz, a retired farmer of Hanover. They have one child: W. Roe Mr. Emmert is a member of the Methodist, and Mrs. Emmert of the Lutheran Church.

GILBERT P., was born August 19, 1858, and on leaving school had six years' experience in his father's store. In 1880 he began to learn the trade of a hardwood finisher in the Ohio Falls car works, at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he remained nineteen months; was then employed in the shops of the Georgia Central Railroad, at Macon, Ga., and in 1884 accepted a position in the famous Pullman Palace Car Works, near Chicago, where he acted as foreman of the filling and finishing room at a salary of $900 per annum, having charge, on an average of from 140 to 150 men. This position he resigned, to engage in his present business, the day before the presidential election of 1884.

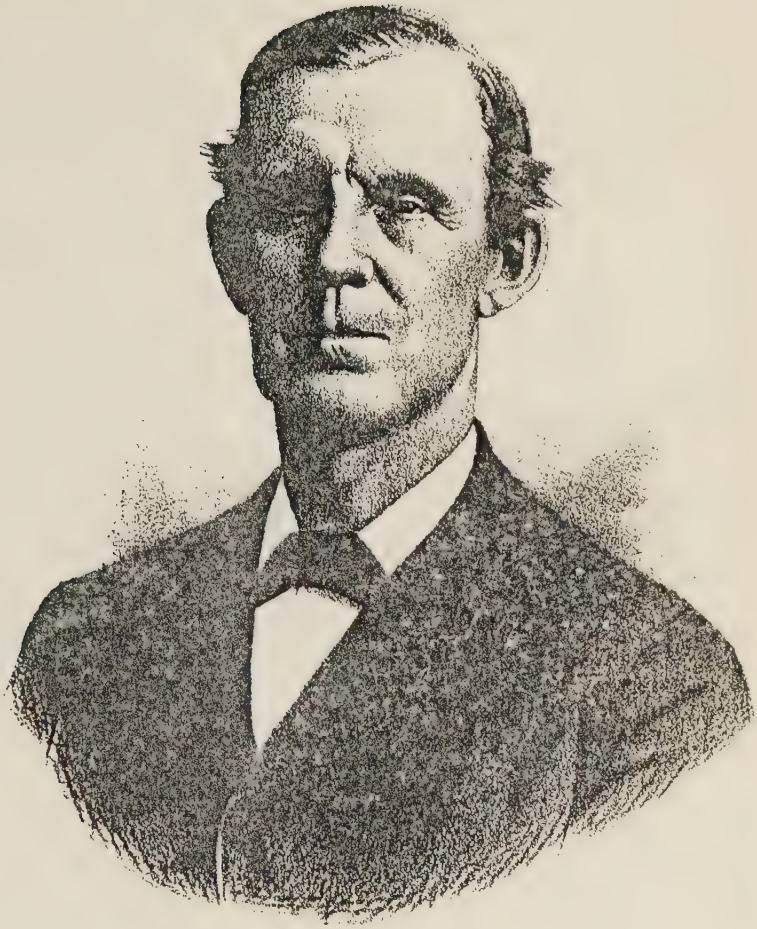
REV. LEONARD MARSDEN GARDNER, York Springs. Bernhard Gardner, who emigrated from Bremen, Germany, was the progenitor of all the Gardners who lived in the eastern part of Adams County. He resided the first half of the eighteenth century in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Penn. He had seven sons, all of whom, except the youngest, removed to what was then a part of York County, before 1800. (In that year this part of York County was included in the new county of Adams, then organized.) The Gardners took up their residence along the Bermudian and Conowago Creeks, reared large families; and left quite a number of descendants, many of whom are still found there. Jacob and John located in the village of Petersburg, now York Springs. Jacob carried on tanning a number of years, and was followed in that business by two of his sons John was a wagon-maker by trade, and two of his sons, Benjamin and George, also followed that business in the same village for many years, but finally began the manufacture of carriages on a large scale, each having a separate establishment. In the latter part of his life George invented and patented a machine for hulling clover seed, which was in such demand that he disposed of his carriage factory and devoted his time to the manufacture of his patent. The only son of George is Rev. Leonard M., the subject of our sketch. He was born near Hunterstown, Adams County, October 10, 1831, but was reared in the village of Petersburg until his seventeenth year. He then served a three years' apprenticeship at the printing business in the office of the *Star and Banner*, Gettys-

burg, Penn., and later entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., where he remained two years. In the spring of 1854 he entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His pastorates have been Mercersburg, Penn., Middletown and Liberty, Md., McConnellsburg, Penn., Hancock, Md., Lock Haven and Curwensville, Penn., Exeter Street, Strawbridge, Eastern Avenue and Franklin Street, in Baltimore city, and Ryland and Mount Zion, Washington, D. C., and, by special transfer, for three years at the old Liberty Street Church, Pittsburgh, Penn. He is at present pastor of the Franklin Street Church, in Baltimore. During the war he was an ardent Union man, and supported the Government in every proper and patriotic way in its effort to suppress the Rebellion. On the early morning of July 4, 1863, before the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known, a messenger from Gen. Smith, *en route* for Gen. Meade's headquarters, with important dispatches, met Mr. Gardner in front of his father's house, in York Springs, and asked for directions to get around the rebel army to Gen. Meade. Our subject volunteered himself as a guide, and successfully conducted him, by way of New Oxford, arriving on the battle ground at 6 P. M., and during the following week, in connection with the Christian Commission, was occupied in caring for and attending to the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies. The year following, as a member of the Christian Commission, he was with the Army of the Potomac, through the battle of the Wilderness, and until the army crossed the James River. The greater part of the time he was attached to the field hospital and exposed to the usual dangers consequent to marching and fighting. Of all the numerous progeny of Bernhard Gardner first mentioned, now numbering many hundreds, the Rev. Leonard M. is the only one who ever became a minister of the gospel, and, though only one from the flock, the Lord has made him a host. In the power of ministerial oratory and success as a preacher, he stands in the front rank. He owns a farm and homestead at York Springs; the house is kept furnished and ready for occupancy, and each summer and at other seasons, he returns to it for quiet, or engages in the agricultural pursuits necessary to its care, and returns after each vacation to his ministerial labors with renewed vigor. He was married December 24, 1856, to Miss Annie M. Rhodes, an estimable lady, formerly of Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn., a daughter of William P. Rhodes. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have two sons: George W. and Leonard M., Jr., both now residents of Florida.

ARNOLD GARDNER was born in what is now York Springs, where he resides, in August, 1812, and is a son of Jacob and Joseba (Fahnestock) Gardner. When about twelve years of age he began to learn the tanner's trade in his father's yard, and in his youth obtained a good common school education. In 1838, in company with Charles Kettlewell, he rented the York Sulphur springs from the Robert Oliver heirs for six years, and at the expiration of the lease he bought one-half interest in the springs from J. Boggs, and conducted and superintended the same for nine years. Under his administration they became a success and a popular resort. He accommodated as many as 150 guests, and some seasons had to find accommodations for some of his patrons in the neighboring farm houses. At the end of the nine years he sold out his interest, and since that time has lived retired, with the exception of settling some estates occasionally. He has an elegant residence, erected by himself in 1859, a beautiful veranda alone costing $900; the yard and lawn are finely kept, and ornamented with pieces of statuary and works of art. Mr. Gardner is a thorough Republican, though never an office seeker. He was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth Shuler, of York. They have no children. Mr. Gardner has always been an advocate of educational and other interests calculated to improve the community, and contributes to all religious denominations, although not a member of any. Mrs. Gardner is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT C. GARDNER, postmaster at York Sulphur Springs, was born at York Springs June 11, 1835, and is a son of William Gardner (elder brother of Arnold Gardner), an old merchant of York Springs, who began business there when eighteen years of age and continued until fifty-six years old, when he died. Part of the time he did a wholesale trade, and supplied many of the store-keepers in the small towns adjoining. He carried a general stock of everything, even to hoop-poles, and his sales in one year amounted to $50,000. He was probably the most successful merchant that ever did business at York Springs. Our subject, for five years after leaving college, was in the wholesale boot and shoe business at Philadelphia, and afterward in the straw goods trade, being in all very successful. He was appointed postmaster at York Sulphur Springs July 1, 1885, by President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Gardner has been twice married, and is very comfortably situated.

JOHN B. GROUP, retired farmer, P. O. Idaville, was born August 11, 1815, about one mile and one half southwest of Idaville, in Tyrone Township, this county, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Rex) Group, both natives of Adams County. The grandfather, Philip Grube, was a native of Germany, and settled in Tyrone Township prior to the Revolution. John B. was reared on the farm, and during his youth was quite delicate in health. He was educated in the schools of the vicinity, and at the age of twenty-four married, May 19, 1839, Mary Ann Haynes, daughter of John and Susan (Stock) Haynes. The following named children blessed this union: Howard Washington, William Mont-



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gomery, Lucy A. S., Mary J., Jesse Lunger and Hiram Leander, living, and John B., Jr., deceased. In early manhood Mr. Group worked for five years for 50 cents by the day, and for three months each winter taught subscription school. When the free schools were established he was examined by the county board, given a certificate, and then taught for six or seven terms at $14 or $15 per month. At the age of eighteen he became a member of the Lutheran Church; but some four or five years later, becoming convinced that the doctrine of the Evangelical Association was more in accordance with the divine teachings, he joined that denomination. Since then he has always had a family altar and divine worship at his house daily. He has served for many years as class-leader, exhorter and steward of that church, and has been a trustee ever since the organization of the Zion Church congregation at Idaville. He and his wife and one other are the only ones now living of the first members of the congregation. Zion Church was organized in 1850, and on the erection of the first church edifice Mr. Group contributed $50 toward its completion, and has always been one of its chief supporters. He was formerly a Democrat, but now a Republican, and has served as township supervisor for five years, school director, judge of election, clerk, etc. He was always a friend of education, and when a school director favored the erection of the York Spring public school building. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and one of the oldest and best citizens of the township. The name was formerly spelled Grube, which, in German, signifies a digger of a wolf pit; it was afterward changed to Grupe, and is now spelled Group.

ABRAHAM MEALS, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born May 9, 1838, on the farm he now owns and occupies. At the age of nineteen he began to work for himself, and now owns the homestead of over 400 acres in Huntington Township. He is one of the most substantial and independent farmers of the county; is a friend to education, and during the past winter established a select school at his own house for the benefit of his children, and intends having it for the future. He is a Republican, was a firm friend of the Union, and during the war was once drafted, but procured a substitute, and afterward furnished another. He married, March 4, 1861, Hannah Shelley, a daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Faus) Shelley, of Huntington Township. They are the parents of five girls: Katie A., Coro M., Lottie V., Hayesanna and Georgie. The family attend the Evangelical Church. Mr. Meals' mother resides with him and is aged seventy-two years; his father died in 1855. The first of the Meals family in America was William Meals, the great-grandfather, who, with his wife Margaret, came from Germany, and settled in Tyrone Township, Adams County, near Deals' Mills, prior to the Revolution. The grandfather of our subject, William Meals, married Elizabeth Hartzwell, and had a family of seven children: Mary (married to Adam Weigle), Henry, Margaret (married to William B. Gardner), Jacob, Elizabeth (married to George Guise), William (the father of our subject) and Catherine (who married Henry Harman). William, above mentioned, was married about 1836, to Leah Yeatts, of this county, a daughter of Simon and Barbara (Spangler) Yeatts. To this union four children were born, two living: Abraham, and Leah, who married Samuel Brown, who is now deceased, leaving two children.

MISS EMILY E. MOORHEAD, York Springs, was born January 14, 1824, to William and Esther (Kinyon) Moorhead. She was educated at the schools of York Springs; also was a pupil for a short time under the tuition of Dr. John H. Marsden; and finished her education at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn. Although never having intended to become a teacher, she took, in 1845, charge of her first school, and for twenty-five consecutive years followed that vocation, with the exception of fourteen months, and continued until her father's death in 1868. She taught for several terms in York Springs, three years at Tyrone, three years at Cottage Hill and other places, and since 1869 has lived retired in the house where her father died at York Springs. She is a very intelligent and affable lady, highly respected and honored by all. The first of the family to come to America were Robert Muirhead and wife, natives of the County Clare, Ireland, who arrived in this country about the year, or some time prior to, 1748. They entered 300 acres of land about three miles north of York Springs near the Carlisle Pike, and some of the receipts now in existence, in part payment for the same, are dated 1748. They had one child, James Muirhead, who was born upon the ocean, and who married Elizabeth Fletcher, and lived, like his father and mother, on the old farm in Huntington Township, where they died and were buried, and where he and his wife were also buried, in Leers graveyard, in the same township. They had eight children, as follows: Robert (who married Sally Brandon), Edward (who married Sally Parsel), Fletcher (who married Sally Livingston), William (who married Sally Proctor), John (who married Sarah Morrison), Mary (who became the wife of a Mr. Kelethan), Rebecca (who married a Mr. Richardson) and Elizabeth (who married William Proctor). John Moorhead (who married Sarah Morrison) had three sons as follows: James (married to a Miss Titsworth, had four children: William, John, Mary and Sarah), William (who married Esther Kinyon, daughter of Roger and Esther (Maxon) Kinyon, of Rhode Island; they had two children: Emily Esther, whose name heads this sketch, and Eliza Jane, who resides in Kewanee, Ill., the widow of Rev. William Lieber, a Methodist minister). Samuel Moorhead, the third son of John and Sarah (Morrison) Moorhead, married Sarah Holmes and had five children: Eliza Euridica (who

married Samuel Gray), John (who was thrice married, first, to a Miss Adams, then to her sister, and lastly to Mrs Helen Hannah), Holmes (who died while a soldier in the Army), Sarah Jane (married to Samuel Thompson) and Morrison (who married Jennie Osborn). The Moorheads were originally Episcopalians, but the later generations have belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

DR. I. W. PEARSON, York Springs. The first of the Pearson family in America came over with William Penn in the seventeenth century, and were probably from England. The first to come to Adams County, as far as now known, was Elias Pearson, who with his family lived in Latimore Township. He had a son, Isaac, who reared a family in Huntington Township, where he died. Isaac, second, also had a son, Isaac, who married Mary, a daughter of William Wierman, of Huntington Township, and who generally was termed "Prince William," on account of the number of Williams of the same name. Isaac and Mary (Wierman) Pearson had three children. Charlotte; Martha (who married Joel Cook, and resides in Harford County, Md.), and Dr. I. W. The Pearsons were originally members of the Society of Friends. Dr. Pearson was born June 6, 1824, and is the son of Isaac and Mary Pearson, former of whom died when our subject was but four years of age, and latter when he was but fourteen, so that early in life the Doctor was thrown upon his own resources. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1848 began to read medicine with Dr. H. C. Metcalf, of York Springs, completing his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1849 and 1850, and in the latter year located at York Springs. He followed his profession in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Metcalf, for four years, and since then has been in continuous practice, being at present (1886) the oldest practicing physician in the place. He is ex-president of the county and permanent member of the State medical societies. The Doctor takes an active part in public affairs, and generally votes with the Republican party. He has served in nearly all the offices in the gift of the borough, and was its first burgess; has been councilman and school director, etc. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. lodges at York Springs, and was a charter member of each; has served two terms as Master, and is the present secretary of the Masonic lodge; and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F. since 1850. He served thirteen years as treasurer of York Springs Building Association, which institution was a financial success. The Doctor married, in March, 1854, Mary Caroline Beales, and they have had a family of six children. Mary E., Charles G. and Isaac W. (twins, the former deceased), Harry B., Francis W. (deceased), and Charles E. Their three sons are all "disciples of Faust" (printers), although two of them are at present engaged in other pursuits.

ISAAC W. PEARSON, JR., editor and proprietor of the *York Springs Comet*, York Springs, was born September 26, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native place and completed his studies at Shippensburg Normal School, then for three years followed civil engineering on railroad construction. January 10, 1878, he became the proprietor of the *Comet*, a six column folio, with a subscription of about 200. It was neutral in politics and is so still. In 1880 Mr. Pearson enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio and it has gradually gained in popularity, having now a circulation of about 1,200 copies, 450 in the surrounding counties and other States and the balance in Adams County. Mr. Pearson recently erected a new building on Main Street, York Springs, and occupies the ground floor for his editorial and printing rooms. June 9, 1885, he married Hannah M. Fickel only daughter of William A. Fickel, of York Springs, born June 28, 1860. On July 24, 1886, were born of this union, Jean and Hazel, twin daughters, an event which occasioned considerable stir in the village. Mrs. Pearson is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Pearson is a member of the I. O. O. F., at York Springs. The predecessor of the *York Springs Comet* was established at Gettysburg in 1874, by A. L. Heikes, and moved to York Springs in 1877. The *Comet* office at present (1886) is fitted with a Rankin cylinder press, its full capacity being about 600 per hour. The office also has two job presses with other fixtures of the most improved kinds.

HARRY B. PEARSON, hardware merchant at York Springs, was born July 8, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Isaac W. Pearson. He obtained his education in the schools of York Springs and when sixteen years old he learned the printer's trade, and opened his present store August 1, 1885. The business has steadily increased and Mr. Pearson carries a full line of hardware, ready mixed paints, guns, powder, shot, etc., etc. Mr. Pearson is a prominent member of both the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M. societies of the town.

HENRY C. PETERS, proprietor of fruit canning business, York Springs, is a native of Oxford Township, born near New Oxford, this county, November 18, 1828, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bottorff) Peters, both natives of this county. The father was born March 16, 1797, and the mother August 10, 1800, in Straban Township, this county. The grandparents were Isaac and Abigail (Thompson) Peters, the former of whom died in 1829 or 1830 in Baltimore City, Md., and the latter about 1858, aged ninety-three years, in Oxford Township. The maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Taney) Bottorff, who both died in Straban Township, this county, aged seventy and seventy-five years, respectively. Henry C. lived with his father until the age of nineteen, when he went to Gettysburg and learned the tinner's trade with George E. Buehler, with whom he

remained four years. In 1851 he came to York Springs and opened a stove and tin shop, which business he conducted until 1876, when he turned the establishment over to his sons. In 1855 he became interested in the fruit-canning industry, under the firm name of Worley & Peters. In 1858 the firm became H. C. Peters & Co., and since 1862 Mr. Peters has conducted the business alone and has been largely interested every season, in one year (1874) canning $27,000 worth of goods, and for ten years has averaged about $8,000 per annum. The business is now conducted under the name of "The Sunnyside Canning Company." They put up all kinds of fruits, vegetables, jellies, etc. Mr. Peters was originally a Whig, but is now a Republican, and has served the township as school director, and the borough three times as burgess; has been a member of the council three terms, and was elected in 1878 a justice of the peace, and in 1883 re-elected for five years. Mr. Peters takes an active interest in the affairs of the community; is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of York Springs, Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment; has been a Royal Arch Mason for twenty-eight years, a Knight Templar for twenty-seven years and a Master Mason twenty-nine years; is a member of Lodge No. 465, York Springs, also of St. John's Chapter, at Carlisle, No. 171, and Commandery No. 8. In 1851 Mr. Peters married Rebecca L., daughter of Jacob Kuhns, of Cumberland Township, this county. They have had eight children, four of whom are living: John F., Charles Harry, Mary Kate and Myra L. Mrs. Peters died November 30, 1884, a member of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Peters is still a member; he served ten years as Sunday-school superintendent. He was prominent in getting a charter for the borough; active in educational affairs, building of the schoolhouse, etc., and a charter member, first president and last secretary of the York Springs Building & Loan Association, and a member of the board of directors for thirteen out of its fourteen years of existence.

JOHN F. PETERS, dealer in stoves, tinware, house-furnishing goods, etc., York Springs. This business was established about 1843, by Isaac D. Worley, and ten years later, in 1853, was bought by H. C. Peters and conducted by him until 1875, when he was succeeded by his sons, John F. and C. H. Peters, under the firm name of J. F. & C. H. Peters. In 1880, C. H. retired from the firm, and is now conducting business of the same kind at Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Penn. Since the above date John F. has continued the business at York Springs, and recently bought a large store building, formerly known as the Jacob Gardner property, to which he has moved, and now carries a full line of goods. He is a practical mechanic, having learned the tinner's trade when nineteen years of age. Mr. Peters was born August 9, 1851, and is a son of H. C. and Rebecca L. (Kuhns) Peters. He was educated at the schools of York Springs, and finished his literary studies by a two-years' course at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He first began business for himself April 1, 1875. November 9, 1875, he married Lovie L. Myers, a daughter of Cornelius Myers, of Hampton, this county. They have two children, Myra Elsie and John F., Jr. Mr. Peters has been a member, since 1872, of the A. F. & A. M., and served in all its different offices, including Master, etc. The same year he became a member of the I. O. O. F.; has served in all its different official positions, and has been its secretary, with the exception of one year, since 1874. He is a Republican in politics; has been identified with the educational institutions of the place since attaining his majority. He was a member of the school board for twelve years, and takes a prominent part and interest in the politics of the vicinity and county.

COL. WILLIAM WARREN STEWART, civil engineer, York Springs, is a native of York Springs Borough, and was born August 8, 1836, a son of Dr. William Rippy and Diana (McKinney) Stewart; the former a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, and a son of Alexander Stewart, M. D., and Jane (Rippy) Stewart. Diana McKinney was a daughter of David McKinney, a tanner of Strasburg, Franklin Co., Penn. The Stewarts are of Scotch, the McKinney's of Scotch-Irish, and the Rippys of Scotch extraction. Dr. William Rippy Stewart located at York Springs in 1827, and was in continuous and successful practice there up to within one year of his death, which occurred March 9, 1867. He left a widow, now (1886) aged seventy-eight, and eight children. He was an enterprising and progressive citizen and had the confidence and respect of the entire community to a remarkable degree. Col. Stewart, at about the age of fourteen, became a student at Cumberland Valley Institute for one year; then at Juniata Academy, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, two years. At the latter place he paid considerable attention to mathematics and civil engineering with the intention of following that profession. In 1857 he became a member of a corps of United States engineers in the survey of Government lands in Nebraska; returned in 1859, and shortly after obtained employment in the office of the Adams Express Company at Baltimore; was with them when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and about that time returned to York Springs. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and, two weeks after arriving in camp at West Chester, Penn., was made first sergeant; September of the same year was made first lieutenant of Company K, then stationed at Tennellytown, Va.; November of the same year he was detached from Company K, and made adjutant of the regiment, June 30, 1862. During the seven days' battle of the peninsula, at Charles City Cross Roads, he was wounded by a minie ball through the left thigh, and taken prisoner.

He was confined in Libby prison until September, when he was paroled. While in prison he was promoted, June 30, the captain having been killed, the captaincy of his company devolved on him. When his exchange was duly effected he was released from this parole and assumed the command of the company. January 7, 1863, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the regiment, it being a part of the Twenty second Army Corps, in Fairfax County, Va., and a brevet colonel March 13, 1864, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1864. The Colonel took part in the following battles: Drainsville, Hawkshurst Mills, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, Fredericksburg, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania Court House, Wilderness, North Anna (where he was slightly wounded in the side by a piece of shell), Pamunky River, Cold Harbor, Bethesda, and the battle of Gettysburg. At the last named, the Colonel with his command came on the battle ground early in the morning of the second day, having marched thirty-five miles the day previous. The command occupied Little Round Top, and charged with their brigade, which recovered the ground lost by the First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Army Corps. He had charge of the skirmishers that afternoon and night, and continued to do duty until the charge of his brigade on the third day, which was personally ordered by Gen. Meade. In the charge, some eighty or ninety prisoners were captured, two battle flags and from 2,200 to 3,500 stand of muskets. The brigade lay on the field that night, making forty-two hours they had been without rest. March 15, 1865, he was commissioned a colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with it participated in the campaign against Richmond, and took part in some skirmishes in the valley of Shenandoah and Virginia. Part of that time he was in command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Shenandoah. After the surrender of Lee, he had, as brigade commander, charge of the post at Staunton, Va., which embraced Harrisonburg and Lexington, Va., and the latter part of July, 1865, was assigned to command the post at Harper's Ferry. Was mustered out August 24, 1865, and for gallant conduct at North Anna River, where he led the forlorn hope, was brevetted a brigadier general, dating from March 15, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to York Springs, and has since followed the profession of a civil engineer. The Colonel resides on the old homestead of his father, at York Springs.

E. C. STOCK, general merchant, York Springs, is a native of Mountpleasant Township, this county, born August 20, 1858, to John W. and Cordilla (Weikard) Stock, now of Mountpleasant Township. He received his early education at the schools of his neighborhood and completed his studies at East Berlin Normal School. During the winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78 he taught school, first at Swift Run and then at Mount Fairview. In 1878 he was employed in the hardware store of Tanger & Etzler, at Hanover, and remained with them until August 31, 1880, and September 1, the same year, he opened his present business in company with E. J. Myers, under the firm name of Myers & Stock, and so continued until June 10, 1881, when he bought out Mr. Myers' interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a full line of general goods, averaging $7,000 the year round, with sales of $15,000 to $18,000 per annum. Mr. Stock is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has served the borough in various local offices; is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the offices, and was the representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg, in May, 1886; is also a member of the Lutheran Church. June 5, 1881, he married Alice J. Markley, a daughter of Daniel H. Markley, formerly of Lancaster County, but now of York Springs, and they have one son, Guy M., born June 26, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Stock reside in an elegant brick house adjoining his store, erected by himself at a cost of upward of $3,000.

GEORGE A. TRIMMER, hardware merchant, York Springs, was born in Huntington Township, this county, August 17, 1856, a son of Joseph and Julia Ann (Spangler) Trimmer, both natives of this county. He was reared on the farm until twenty-one, and received his early education in the schools of his native township, finishing his studies at Millersville State Normal School. June 15, 1882, he opened a hardware store at York Springs, it being the first store established in the borough for carrying on an exclusive hardware business. Several general stores had carried more or less goods in that line, but their proprietors agreed to cease doing so, provided Mr. Trimmer would buy their stocks. This he agreed to, and accordingly purchased the stock of A. S. Hartman for $381 29 and that of E. C. Stock for $718.24, and immediately began business, which has since steadily increased. He carries a full line of hardware, paints, oils, guns, powder, shot, Hercules dynamite, and other goods generally found in first class hardware stores. He keeps a well assorted stock, averaging the year round $5,000, with sales per annum of $10,000. He is special agent and has control of Adams County, and the territory surrounding York Springs, for the sale of Dupont powder, Hercules dynamite, the "Genuine Royal Mixed Paints," manufactured by A. Wilhelm & Co., Reading, and of the well and favorably known "Champion Force Pump." He is also special agent agent for the "National Harness Oil Company," of Detroit, Mich., keeping a full line of their manufactures, and devotes part of each year in the employment of the above named company, as its com-

mercial traveler, introducing its goods throughout the country. Mr. Trimmer is a thorough business man, an enterprising citizen, favorably known in this and adjoining counties. He was married, May 14, 1886, to Miss M. Minerva Trostle, and they are both members of the Lutheran Church.

ABRAHAM TROSTEL (deceased) was a native of Germany, and came to York County, Penn., where he settled in the early part of the eighteenth century. He lived near York, was a farmer, and reared a family of eight sons and three daughters. His son, Abraham, married Catharine Brough, and came with his family to this county in 1809 or 1810, and settled in Huntington Township. He was a miller there for many years, and also owned 250 acres of land. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but procured a substitute. He was a Lutheran, and his wife, when forty or fifty years of age, joined the Dunkards. They had four sons and two daughters. The parents died in Huntington Township, he at the age of seventy-three, and she aged about seventy-six, and were buried at Upper Bermudian Church. Their son, Abraham, of York Springs, was a twin, born August 15, 1814, in Huntington Township, this county. He learned the miller's trade with his father, and, after finishing his apprenticeship, carried on the business for sixteen years at his father's old stand, and followed farming and burning lime for about six years during the war period. He owned at one time three farms, containing 275 acres, but has now sold all his land except one farm of 100 acres in Butler Township, which he rents, and lives in retirement at York Springs. January 12, 1837, he married Eliza Pensyl, who bore him seven children: Henry J., George H., Sarah Ann, Hiram W., Lovina, Mary Ann and Catharine E. (twins). The mother died when the twins were born in 1852, and in 1861 Mr. Trostel married his second wife, Caroline Arendt, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Trostel died in 1865, and Mr. Trostel married his third wife, Mrs. Lydia Yount, *nee* Kohn, who still lives. Mr. Trostel is a Republican, and has served his township in various local offices; is now collector of taxes for the borough. He is a member of the Bermudian Lutheran Church, has served four years as deacon, and has always been a generous contributor to the support of religious and educational interests in the community. He now owns four fine properties in town, including where he now resides, valued in all at about $8,000.

HENRY J. TROSTEL, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born July 20, 1838, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Pensyl) Trostel. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the schools of the vicinity. In 1866 he married Annie E. Weaver, and they have two children: Birdie Lewella and Sadie Lavina. Mr. Trostel owns and operates the old homestead of his father, which consists of 100 acres, in Huntington Township. He also owns a chopping and saw-mill, and acts as agent for the sale of plows and other agricultural implements. He is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE H. TROSTEL, farmer and proprietor of lime-kiln, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Pensyl) Trostel, was born June 3, 1840, in Huntington Township, this county, and was reared to the business of farming and educated in the schools of his township. At the age of twenty-one he began to work for himself on one of his father's farms (the homestead), and with his brother, Henry, continued thus for six years. He then took another of his father's farms adjoining on the south, and worked it on shares for two years, boarding with his father. In January, 1872, he married Elizabeth Rebert, of East Berlin, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Wiest) Rebert, who were born near Spring Forge, York County. Mr. Trostel bought the farm of seventy-eight acres, where he now resides, in 1880. There is a limestone quarry on this land, and he is also engaged in burning lime, getting out on an average 40,000 bushels per year. The quarry is an extensive one and almost inexhaustible and is well drained; the last ditch, 360 feet long, and 26 feet deep part of the way, cost last season $700, and the entire drainage since the quarry was opened cost over $2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Trostel have three sons and one daughter: Charles A., born April 13, 1873; Henry Elmer, born January 27, 1875; Annie E., born January 20, 1878, and George M., born April 2, 1886. Mr. Trostel is a Republican; is now treasurer of the township, and has served twice before; is one of the directors of Sunnyside Cemetery. He is one of the substantial men of the township. He employs in his business six hands the year round, and as an evidence of the pleasant relations existing between his employes and himself, his foreman in the lime-burning interest, Mr. John Trostel, has been with him ten years; his girl at his house for nine years; and none of the remainder less than four or five years, or until they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Trostel are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH WIERMAN (deceased) was born January 13, 1795, a son of Nicholas and Lydia (Griest) Wierman, and died December 11, 1871. He owned and operated the old mill, and was also a farmer. He married May 4, 1826, Susan Wierman, who was born October 13, 1805, and died May 7, 1848. They had nine children: Alfred A., Adaliza S., Theodore N., John W., Mary E., Martha M., Joseph E., Henry H. and Lydia J. John W. Wierman, one of the above family, was born May 4, 1832, and was reared to and learned the milling business at the old stand of his father. At the age of twenty-seven he

went West, and worked at the milling business near Sterling, Ill., for two years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he returned home, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Pensylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for three years. The regiment was mustured in at Carlisle and recruited as a body-guard for Gen. Buell, but as he was superseded, they were sent to Louisville, Ky. There the regiment was equipped and sent to Nashville, Tenn., as escort or body guard for Gen. Rosecrans. Their first engagement was at the battle of Stone River, where they suffered severely. For meritorious conduct while on a scout, Mr. Wierman was made first duty sergeant and served in that capacity until mustered out June 11, 1865. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Strawberry Plains, siege of Knoxville, and was on a scout through Mississippi and Alabama; captured two pontoon trains of Gen. Hood and wagon trains, burning them all. In the spring of 1865 he started from Knoxville, Tenn., to meet Sherman on his march, and engaged in an expedition to destroy the rebels' railroads. He, with a detachment, was sent on this errand, and while in the rear guard was taken sick, and stopped in a house to rest with a comrade. In the night the house was surrounded by rebels, and they were captured and detained at Statesville, N. C., until the close of the war, which lasted only three weeks longer. Besides the engagement mentioned, Mr. Wierman was in innumerable scouting expeditions. He returned home after the war, and in 1866 rented his father's mill. In 1877, on the death of his father, he succeeded him in the business, and in 1880 became its owner by purchase. He was married in 1877, to Nannie E. Myers, who was born May 27, 1850, a daughter of Cornelius and Lovina (Brough) Myers. They have one child, Maud L., born May 4, 1881. Mr. Wierman is a Republican, and has served in various local offices, as school director, etc. He is a member of the Society of Friends; Mrs. Wierman is a Lutheran.

JUDGE ISAAC E. WIERMAN, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, is descended from German ancestry. His great-grandfather, whose name was William, was a native of that country, and had a son, Nicholas, who was born in this section, a farmer, who built what is known as the Wierman Mill, in Huntington Township, about or previous to the year 1800, and which has always been owned and operated, and is at present, by one of the name. Nicholas had a son Nicholas, who was born in 1755, on the homestead at Wierman's Mills, a house still standing on this site that was erected in 1772. He was a farmer, owned some 430 acres, and also operated a mill. He died in 1839, aged eighty-four years. To him and his wife (*nee* Lydia Griest) nine children were born, as follows: John, Thomas, Nicholas, Daniel, Joseph, Isaac E., Sarah, Susan and Phœbe T. The mother of this family died in 1850, at about the age of ninety-two years. She and her husband were members of the Society of Friends, and are buried in the graveyard of the Friends, in Latimore Township. Judge Isaac E. Wierman, the subject of this sketch, a son of Nicholas and Lydia (Griest) Wierman, was born March 4, 1802, was reared on the old homestead in Huntington Township, and obtained a good common school education in the school a few steps from his father's place, and remained with his father until 1832, when he moved to his present farm. He had married, in 1831, Louisa Arnold, a daughter of Dr. John B. Arnold. Judge Wierman has been a life-long Democrat, and has served his township in various offices. He served as justice of the peace five years, and in 1860 was appointed, by Gov. Packer, associate county judge, to fill a vacancy for one year, at the expiration of which time he was elected associate county judge, and at the end of his term of service (five years) was re-elected, and has served the county eleven years in all. He is a member of the Society of Friends. His wife, who was a Presbyterian, died in August, 1880, aged seventy-two years. They had four children: Sarah Virginia (now living with her father), John A. (a farmer of Huntington Township), Susan Emily (married to J. W. Neely, of Tyrone Township), and Harriet L. (who married P. A. Myers, and resides with her father on the old homestead). Judge Wierman has always retained the confidence of the community in which he has resided; has been appointed and served as administrator for many estates, the affairs of which he has always attended to with fidelity and generally to the satisfaction of those concerned. He was also appointed and acted as guardian of the interests of many minors. He was appointed by the officers of the bankrupt court a receiver for the bankrupt estate of Joel Griest, of some $20,000, an office he filled to the best interests of the estate and creditors.

COL. JOHN WOLFORD (deceased). The first ancestor of this gentlemen to settle in America was George Wolford, a native of Germany, who located in York County, Penn., early in the eighteenth century. His son, Peter, resided for many years near Gettysburg, but afterward moved to York County. He married Margaret Albert, and they had four children: John, Elizabeth (married to Martin Herman, of Cumberland County; Judge Martin Herman, of Carlisle, was their son), Peter (married to Mary Ann Carl, of York, York County), and Andrew (who was drowned at the age of sixteen). Col. John Wolford was born February 13, 1800, near Gettysburg, and his father afterward moved to York County, locating near Clear Springs, where our subject was reared to the life of a farmer. Our subject's father owned 400 acres of land, and was proprietor of and operated two large flour-mills for many years. Col. John Wolford received a good common school education, and during his long life was a student, constantly seeking and acquiring knowledge. At the age

of twenty-four he married Miss Jane Whitman, a daughter of Daniel Whitman and Elizabeth (Good) Whitman, of Adams County. Soon after marriage he moved to Latimore Township, Adams County, and bought a farm of 320 acres, where he lived for over forty years, and built on this tract a clover-mill, flour-mill and two saw-mills, all of which were operated under his direction. The homestead was one-half mile east of the famous York Sulphur Springs. He was an uncompromising temperance man, an ardent friend and supporter of the free school system, and during the war helped in all proper and patriotic ways to support the Union cause, both by means and influence. At the age of fifty he became a member of the Episcopal Church, and ever after was consistent to his profession. He was a general controller of the community, was trusted almost to an unlimited degree, and settled many estates and acted as guardian to several minors. He was kind and sympathetic by nature, and ready to help all those whom he thought to be deserving, and lost in this way nearly $100,000. In 1860 he became interested in coal lands, and in 1865, or about that time, became a partner in the Honeybrook Coal Company, which proved to be a very successful venture. The mine was located at Audenreed, Carbon Co., Penn. In 1873 he left his farm and moved to York Springs Borough, which was subsequently his residence. He was a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank at Gettysburg, and a director. He died April 10, 1883, leaving a large estate of upward of $200,000. He had, however, previously distributed $140,000 among his children. His widow died December 9, 1883, aged about eighty-one. The names of their children are as follows: Albert, married to Lucy Martin; Margaret C., married to Anthony K. Myers, formerly of York Springs, now of London, Ohio; Elizabeth, married to Richard W. Sadler, and died, leaving two daughters; Rebecca R., deceased, married to Herman Beltzhoover, and left a son and daughter; and Mary Ann, widow of Abram L. Mumper, who was a partner in the Honeybrook Coal Company (she resides at Columbus, Ohio, and has two sons: John Wolford and Harry Abram); Clarissa J., married to Josiah Geiger, formerly a merchant of New Windsor, Carroll Co., Md., now deceased (the widow resides at Columbus, Ohio; has one son—John Wolford Geiger); Peter, drowned at the age of sixteen; and Emily W., the youngest, now the wife of Albert Sydney Hartman, of Chester County, Penn. (they are living in the last homestead of Col. John Wolford, at York Springs Borough, this county). Col. Wolford's title was obtained by serving for several years as colonel of the State militia.

CHAPTER LX.

LATIMORE TOWNSHIP.

DR. JOHN B. ARNOLD (deceased) was born at Flatbush, Conn., January 9, 1775. June 20, 1790, he married Rachel Weakly, in this county, whither he had come when a single man, and was at that time a graduate of medicine. He died February 28, 1822; his widow was born July 27, 1773, and died November 8, 1851. They had eight children: Maria, born July 1, 1800, married Dr. Smith, a prominent physician, who died at Springfield, Ohio; Jane, born September 18, 1801; Charlotte, born March 9, 1807; Louisa, born November 23, 1808; Rebecca R., born March 27, 1811; John J. T., born September 29, 1812, was a natural artist and fine portrait painter; Harriet, born October 21, 1815, and Emily, born February 25, 1820. Mrs. Harriet Gardner, mother of William H. Gardner, is the only one of this family now (1886) living.

WILLIAM F. BONNER, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs. The Bonner family in Adams County are descendants from Scotch ancestry. They first came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. Robert Bonner, a son of the original settler, was the grandfather of our subject. He had six sons, four or five of whom were in service during the Revolution. Francis was a lieutenant; John was sergeant-major, Andrew Thompson a colonel. Francis and John left Fort Washington on the east side of the Hudson River on the evening before it was taken by the British, and the lieutenant, stripping the flag from the flag-staff, wrapped it around his shoulders and brought it over to Fort Lee on the west side of the river. The brothers were in the battles of Brandywine Creek, White Horse Tavern, Monmouth and others. John Bonner was afterward major of militia, county commissioner and held township offices. He was an elder in the Dillsburg Presbyterian Church. John Bonner married Jane, a daughter of John Thompson, a school-teacher and surveyor, who came here from County Tyrone, Ireland, before the Revolution. To their marriage six sons were born, of whom James, John and Thompson T. served in the war of 1812. William F. Bonner, our subject, is a son of John and Jane

(Thompson) Bonner, and was born in York, now Adams, County, Penn., April 10, 1797. The deceased members of the Bonner family are all now buried in Sunnyside Cemetery. This burial place was founded in the following way: Some twenty years ago, Mr. Bonner, our subject, donated twenty-six acres of land to the general public as a place of burial. An order of court was made and a number of men appointed as trustees. The lots are thirty-two feet square, and are open to any people or denomination. They are nominally sold at $25 per lot, but the purchaser may be allowed to pay for it in work on the grounds. One acre is set apart as a potters' field for the burial of strangers and poor people. It is located on the sunny side of a hill, and can be seen by the onlooker for miles away. The grounds and their improvements, will be a monument to the enterprise and generosity of the donor long after he has ceased to be an actor in the surrounding scenes. At present (1886), he is eighty nine years of age, and were it not for a fall some ten years ago, he would be, probably, comparatively active now, as his general health is good. He was born in the old house within thirty yards of his present residence, and has lived here always. Mr. Bonner has never married. He now owns some 210 acres of the old Bonner homestead where he lives, also two other farms of 120 and 145 acres, respectively. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, and was a firm friend to the administration during the Rebellion.

WILLIAM H. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, is a great-grandson of Bernhard Gardner, and a grandson of John Martin Gardner and Susan (Seabold) Gardner, and a son of Daniel and Harriet (Arnold) Gardner. The latter were married June 5, 1837, and had the following children: William H., born February 23, 1838; John M., born February 23, 1840; Susan, born April 12, 1841; Arnold W., born November 17, 1846. Daniel Gardner died August 9, 1863, and his widow, aged seventy-one years, now resides with her son, William H. She is a daughter of Dr. John B. Arnold, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. John Martin Gardner was a son of Bernhard Gardner, and was born November 10, 1766. He married Susan Seabold, who was born January 27, 1778. He died October 9, 1819, and his widow April 8, 1860; both are buried in the Lower Bermudian graveyard in Latimore Township. They had the following children: George, born November 27, 1796; Samuel, born August 6, 1798; William, born September 18, 1800; Mary, born April 26, 1802; Susannah, born November 18, 1803; Bernhard, born December 24, 1804; Maria, born November 23, 1806; Martin, born December 24, 1808; Simon, born September 16, 1810; Daniel, born September 20, 1812; James R., born December 24, 1814; Julianna, born February 22, 1819. These children were born and reared on the farm now owned by William H. Gardner, Latimore Township. William H. was reared on the farm, and received the educational advantages afforded by the schools of the vicinity; later, attended Bloomfield Academy, in Perry County. October 14, 1863, he married Alice L. Myers, a daughter of Amos C. Myers, and after marriage they began house-keeping on the old homestead, one quarter mile east of York Springs Borough. The place consists of about 150 acres greatly improved, with good residence, fine grounds and outbuildings. In politics, Mr. Gardner is a Republican. He takes an active interest in the educational and other public enterprises, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at York Springs. They have a family of seven children: Daniel A., born August 21, 1864; Louisa M., born May 7, 1866; Edmund A., born August 14, 1868; Annie H., born July 18, 1871; William J., born November 28, 1874; Mary A., born November 27, 1879, and Naomi R., born May 17, 1881.

MOSES VAN SCOYOC, farmer, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, was born January 10, 1810, and is a son of Enoch and Hepsibah (Walker) Van Scoyoc, both of whom died in Latimore Township. The grandparents of our subject were Moses and Susannah (Biddle) Van Scoyoc, both natives of Long Island, former of whom was a stone mason, and also owned and operated over 200 acres of land near York Springs. They died in this township and are buried in the family burying ground on the farm he owned, which is now the property of Mr. Shelley. The great-grandfather was Aaron Van Scoyoc, a native of Holland, who also lived in this township, where he died at an advanced age. Our subject was reared on the farm, and when about twenty years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about twenty-five years. At the age of thirty he bought the farm where he lives, which then consisted of ninety-eight acres. He married Jane Scholl, who bore him seven children, and died thirteen years ago. The children's names are as follows: Ira D., a farmer and teacher in Dickinson County, Kas., Lloyd G., a physician at Abilene, Kas.; Alice, at home; Rebecca, William C., S. Estella and Jessie A., at home. Alice had been for four years one of Latimore's most successful teachers but owing to declining health was obliged to give up the profession. William has taken charge of the home farm. Rebecca is at present a teacher in Latimore Township. Estella is an artist, and Jessie is attending school. Mr. Van Scoyoc has always been a worthy citizen, retaining the respect of every one. The Walkers were of English extraction.

CHAPTER LXI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KRISE, retired farmer, P. O. Emmitsburg, Md., is a grandson of Henry Krise, who came to America in the first half of the last century, and located in New Jersey, whence he came to Monocacy, Md., where his wife and he died. Abraham Krise the father of Samuel was born in New Jersey September 25, 1771. He lived with his father in Maryland until after his marriage December 1, 1799, and the following year moved to a large tract in this township of over 750 acres, which he and his father had bought. This land was bought by James Agnew from the Penns and was sold by him to the Krises, which family has owned it ever since. Abraham lived in a log house which stood on the spot where now stands the stone house which he built in 1816, and in which his son Jacob now lives. He died April 29, 1846, in his seventy-sixth year. December 1, 1799, he was married to Ann Christina Kitzmiller, born September 14, 1777, in Union Township, this county, who died April 3, 1864, in her eighty-seventh year. Their family were William, married to Hannah Ruff, living in Maryland; George H., married to Eliza Otta, now deceased (he lives in this township); John, David and Christina, who died unmarried; Lydia, likewise unmarried, living in this township; Abraham, a twin brother of Christina, married to Annie Zimmerman, and now deceased; Jacob, unmarried, living on the homestead. Samuel, the youngest but one, was born March 25, 1814, and lived with his father until he was thirty-three years of age, when he married, and shortly after moved to the farm where he has since lived on a part of the original tract, on which he built a fine new house in 1850. The farm was but little improved when he got it, but hard work and good management has brought it to a high state of cultivation. A man of wonderful constitution, he has been a great worker, a careful and successful farmer, and in over fifty years has never been kept in-doors on account of ill health for three days at a time. April 20, 1847, he married Elizabeth Clanbaugh, of Carroll County, Md., who was born March 11, 1824, and died March 24, 1873. They had three children: Henry Stern, born January 15, 1850; married to Mary L., daughter of Gregory P. Toppers, of this township; Sarah Ann, born July 7, 1851, wife of Oliver F. Summers, of Franklin Township, this county, now living with her father; and Ella Florence, born August 4, 1853, and died when thirteen months old. Six years ago Mr. Krise gave up active work. The loss of his wife was a severe blow to him. She was a Christian lady, noted for her charity and piety, the poor and needy ever finding a friend in her. Mr. Krise is much respected for his good sense, his straightforward principles and integrity. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in Emmittsburg, Md.

PAXTON H. RILEY, farmer, P. O. Emmitsburg, Md., is descended from grandparents of Irish and German extraction, who lived in Fairfield, where his paternal grandparents died; the maternal grandfather died in Freedom Township, where he was a farmer. Barnabas Riley, father of our subject, was born in this county, and died in Fairfield, in November, 1880. He was a carpenter by trade, but later bought a farm in Liberty Township, which he sold a few years before his death, when he removed to Fairfield. His widow lives near Fairfield with her daughter Lucretia. Two of their children died quite young, and a daughter, Margaret, when seventeen years old. Those who arrived at years of maturity were Lucinda A., wife of William Gerhardt, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Allah E., wife of John Butt, of Highland Township; Paxton H.; Isaac T., married to Melinda Sprenkle, and living in Franklin County; Lucretia V., wife of Frederick Shully, of Hamiltonban Township, this county; Daniel B., married to Amanda Musselman, also of Hamiltonban Township; Isadore A., was wife of John Nunemaker, of this township, and died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was born February 23, 1838, at Caledonia Furnace, Franklin Co., Penn., where his parents were living for a short time. When he was an infant they removed to Freedom Township, and later to his father's farm in this township, where Paxton lived until 1866, when he came to the farm he now owns, which he bought a year or two later. Since then he has bought an adjoining farm and saw-mill, which he now owns, also dealing largely in stock and in bark. February 14, 1861, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Christian Musselman, of Hamiltonban Township, who was a brother of Joseph Musselman, under whose name a history of that family will be found. She was born September 21, 1838. They had ten children, of whom two, Andrew Lincoln and Nora Ada, died in infancy. The eight living are Mary Catherine, born March 18, 1863, wife of Robert Watson, of Hamiltonban Township; David Paxton, born December 14, 1864, married to Laura I. Hahn, living on his father's adjoining farm; Charlotte Isadore, born August 18, 1866, wedded to Samuel Manherz, living in one of her father's houses; Trimple Gerhardt, born April 14, 1868; Harry Elmer, born May 26, 1870; Maggie Elizabeth, born April 30, 1872; Eliza Jane, born February 24, 1874, and Ivan Roy,

born July 24, 1879. The five latter live with their parents. Mr. Riley is a leader in public affairs in his township. He was a justice of the peace for five years from 1879, and has held nearly all the township offices, and whenever he is a candidate "gets there" in spite of an adverse majority. He is an active, enterprising and wide-awake citizen of unblemished character. He and his wife and family belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY A. WELTY, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a great grandson of a German ancestor, who settled in Washington County, where his son, Henry, grandfather of our subject, was born, and where he married a Miss Mary Zimmerman, a native of Maryland. Henry Welty, later, bought a farm in Liberty Township, this county, on which he died in 1840, his widow dying on the same place in 1862. Their children were as follows: Henry, married to Lydia Eiker, and living in Illinois; Susan, wife of Henry Martin, both deceased; Nancy, wife of Eli Shockey, living in Washington County, Md.; Mary, wife of John Shank, of Mummasburg, this county; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; David, who died a few days before his intended wedding, and John Z., the youngest, the father of Henry A. John Z. Welty was born January 25, 1829, on the home farm, which he subsequently inherited and which he has always worked; for many years he was also a butcher. He married Harriet, daughter of Henry Wortz, of Liberty Township, this county, who is still living. They had six children: Henry A.; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John D. Overholtzer, of Liberty Township, this county; Catherine, widow of Robert Hockensmith, of Frederick County, Md., where she died; John Lewis, teacher, living with his parents; George Wortz, also living at home; Harriet, who died when five years old. Henry A., the subject of this sketch, was born March 3, 1852, on the home farm, where he worked until a year after his marriage, when he removed to the farm owned by him and his wife. October 1, 1878, he was married to Miss Coralia Haines, born in Frederick County, Md., March 6, 1851, a daughter of Stephen Haines, a farmer of that county, who died regretted by all who knew him, and is missed by the poor of that region, to whom he was ever remarkably kind and charitable. Mr. and Mrs. Welty have one child, Adria Gertrude, born October 6, 1879, at the home of her grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Welty have a comfortable home, a good farm, and are as happily situated as can be desired. They are members of the Reformed Church in Fairfield, in which he has for a long time been a deacon, and their many good traits endear them to a large circle of friends. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES WHITE, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, comes of an old Scotch-Irish family, his great grandfather, John White, having come from Ireland early in the last century, locating first near Philadelphia, and removing thence to Lancaster County, where his son, James, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1762. This James White came to Hunterstown, in what is now Straban Township, this county, but afterward took up a large tract of land on Middle Creek, in Freedom Township, which is now cut up into three or four farms, one of which, including the homestead, is now owned by his grandson, Judge A. Fleming White. On this place he remained until his death, in 1840; he died at the age of seventy-eight. He was twice married—first to Elizabeth Paden, who bore him four children: Samuel, John, Elizabeth and James. After his wife's decease he married Elizabeth Ross, who had five children: Hetty, Jane, Andrew, Margaret and Thomas. Of this family only James survives, living in Springfield, Ill. Samuel, the father of our subject, was born April 9, 1791, and lived on the homestead until his marriage at the age of twenty-four, when he removed to another part of the tract, where he died in 1869, aged seventy-eight. His wife was Elizabeth Witherspoon, born in 1797, and who died in 1864, aged sixty-seven. Their children were Mary, widow of Andrew Reid, living in Freedom Township, this county; Margaret and Susan, who both died young; Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lott (she died on the homestead); Rebecca, wife of John G. Neely (she died in Iowa); John E., married to Clarissa Jane Waybright, and living in Kansas. James, the subject of this sketch, was born February 12, 1825, and lived with his parents until his marriage, when he rented a farm for three years, at the end of which time, in 1851, he went to Illinois, staying there until 1870, when he moved to Nebraska, leaving there in 1880 for the place where he now lives. October 5, 1847, he was married to Mary Jane Scott, of Freedom Township, this county, born January 27, 1828, who died in Nebraska, July 31, 1877. She had nine children, four of whom died young: Samuel C., Rachel P., Elizabeth L. and an unnamed infant; five now survive: James W., born November 6, 1852, married to Ella J. Warner, and living in Nebraska; William E., born August 4, 1855, married to Mary F. Kean, and living in Washington Territory; Scott A., born March 6, 1860, and living at Steelton, Dauphin Co., Penn.; Margaret R., born March 31, 1862, wife of Milo J. Minor, and living in Washington Territory; and Rosa B., born March 10, 1869, living with her father. December 30, 1879, Mr. White was married to his deceased wife's sister, Rosa E. Scott, born May 14, 1841, who has no children. Mr. White has always been a farmer. He is now a justice of the peace, a position to which he was twice elected in Nebraska, but refused to accept. He is a Prohibitionist in principle, and is prominent in church matters. He was one of sixteen who organized the Presbyterian Church at Farmer City, Ill., and on his removal to Hall County, Neb., was one of fourteen to organize the Wood River Church,

which afterward sent him as a delegate to the general assembly, in 1878, held in Pittsburgh, Penn. On his return here he affiliated with the Lower Marsh Creek Church, and is active in Sunday-school work. As an upright man and a consistent Christian he has the confidence of all who know him. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

GEORGE M. WORTZ, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, is a member of the well-known Wortz family. His grandfather came from Lebanon to this county with his family, and located near McSherrystown, where Henry, the father of George M., was born. Henry learned the trade of a miller here, but later went to Graybill's Mill, Frederick County, Md., where he stayed until his marriage, when he bought the property on which our subject now lives, where the latter was born, and which has always been his home. The farm was bought in 1811 from Abraham Scott, and, including mountain land, was about 224 acres in extent, to which was added, by subsequent purchase, five acres of water right. The deeds show the land to have been sold in 1808 by Jeremiah Porter, who sold to Moses Gourlay, and he to Scott. Henry Wortz was married, in 1812, to Elizabeth Smith, of an old Maryland family. Of their family of ten three died young. The rest survive, and are married. Lewis has been thrice married (his first wife being Catharine Donaldson, who died leaving one daughter; his second was Justina Pickens, who had four children, only one surviving—Laura—living with her father; his present wife is Susan Bell, who has no issue; they live with George M.). The next born is Margaret, wife of Andrew G. Donaldson, of Liberty Township, this county; Eliza, wife of Jacob Hoke, of Cumberland Township, this county; Susan, third daughter, married to Jacob Frieze, of Frederick County, Md.; Lucinda, wife of William H. Harrison, living on part of the home farm; Harriet, wife of John Welty, of Liberty Township, this county; George M., born August 13, 1823. Our subject worked for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he farmed the place himself, and which, on his father's death, he bought from the estate. He has been a successful farmer, has always attended closely to his own affairs, and has won the respect and esteem of those who know him, for his probity and kindness of heart. He has never married, but enjoys the comforts of home, in the place of his birth, with his brother, Lewis, and wife, who keep house there. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER LXII.

MENALLEN TOWNSHIP.

FREDERICK A. ASPER, railroad and Adams Express agent, mill-owner and grain-dealer, Bendersville Station and Aspers, was born near Franklinville, York Co., Penn., January 29, 1844, a son of Jacob and Mary (Stitzel) Asper. When he was two years old his parents came to this county. The elder Asper was a carpenter, which business he followed until about eight years ago, when he retired, and is now, at the age of seventy-eight years, residing near Bendersville Station with his wife, who is seventy years old. Frederick A. began to work as soon as able, mostly on farms. About 1863 he went to Washington City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade at Arlington Heights, under Government employ. In the spring of 1884 he came to East Berlin, and engaged as a clerk in the store of G. W. Spangler, and in the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, serving until after the surrender of Lee. He was in the battle of Fort Steadman and the charge before Petersburg, and was honorably discharged with his regiment, in June, 1865. After his return home he engaged as a broker, selling nursery stock for about thirteen years. In 1869 he came to Menallen Township, and located near the present depot, on a farm. In 1878 he turned his entire attention to farming and milling, and about the same time bought the brick-mill at the station, having previously purchased the steam mill north of Bendersville, and operated both for three years, but at present he rents them. In 1882, when the railroad was first proposed, he took an active part in acquiring it; was appointed a member of the executive committee, and probably secured more subscription for stock, from the proceeds of which the railroad was built, than any other man in the county, outside of Gettysburg. He contributed $500 in cash and a year's time toward the completion of the railroad. When finished he was appointed passenger, freight and express agent at Bendersville Station, which position he still fills. He built and owns an elevator on the track, worked by water power, conveyed by a rod to a water wheel 340 feet off. The mill site was occupied for the same purpose 150 years ago. The present mill structure was built about ninety years ago by John Lemon. It is one of the

oldest mill sites in the county, has the best water power, and now grinds custom work. Mr. Asper also owns two farms of 150 and 59 acres, respectively, near the depot. January 6, 1874, he married Sarah C. Eppelman, a daughter of Henry Eppelman, of Menallen Township and Bendersville. They have four children: Dennis C., Elsie M., Charles F. and Ora May; Blanche S. died at the age of four months and twenty-six days. Mr. Asper built his present brick residence in 1880, at a cost of $4,500.

ANDREW J. BITTINGER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Arendtsville, was born in Franklin Township, near Arendtsville, September 6, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Beamer) Bittinger. He was reared to farming, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. In 1865 he married Anna K. Warren, a daughter of Elijah Warren, of Menallen Township, this county, and soon after took charge of his father's old homestead, which consisted of 260 acres. In 1881 he bought the property, and has since also carried on a lumber manufacturing business, turning out about 60,000 feet per annum, mostly of white pine. He is a Republican in politics; has served his vicinity as school director six years, and one term as assistant assessor. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Arendtsville, and takes an active part in supporting it; has also served as elder of that congregation two years. Mr. and Mrs. Bittinger have four children: Edward G., Addie S., Emma J. and Osia O.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, postmaster at Bendersville, was born in Latimore Township, this county, May 8, 1811, and is a son of Samuel Burkholder, a son of John, who was a native of Germany, and settled in Latimore Township, this county, at a very early period. Samuel was born about 1785, was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. His death occurred in Latimore Township, about 1870. His wife, Elizabeth (Troutner) Burkholder, was a native of Latimore Township, of German descent, and died shortly after her husband. Our subject was reared on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade, near York Springs, with Abraham Livingston; later worked as a journeyman in Tyrone Township, this county, for one year; then conducted a shop for three years in Franklin Township, York County; then in what is now Butler Township, this county, for twelve years; then for three years kept what was known as the "Keystone Hotel," the property now being owned by John Reeder; then kept store at what is now Center Mills, in Butler Township, and in the spring of 1847 moved to Bendersville, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1859 he sold his business to his son, S. A. Burkholder, and George Wilson. He then engaged extensively in the nursery business for twelve years, and in 1871 again entered trade by purchasing his son's interest in the firm of Burkholder & Hoffman. In 1879, he met with some reverses, and closed out his business, and in 1883 again began merchandising, which he still continues. He was appointed, in July, 1885, under the Cleveland administration, postmaster at Bendersville. Since 1876 Mr. Burkholder has been a Democrat; prior to that was a Whig and a Republican. He has served the township in several offices of trust and was justice of the peace for ten years. He was formerly a very active worker and influential politician in his vicinity, though he does not take so active a part now. He was married, at York Springs, February 27, 1832, to Elizabeth Gardner, a daughter of Adam Gardner, of that place. They have one child, Samuel A. Burkholder, born January 6, 1833, who resides at Bendersville, and is a commercial traveler for a wholesale boot and shoe house, of Worcester, Mass. He married Elizabeth Minnich, a daughter of George Minnich, of Bendersville, and they have two children: Leella and John E.

FRANCIS COLE, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Arendtsville, was born September 13, 1826, in Berkenour, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, a son of George and Elizabeth (Geltz) Cole. They came to this country in August, 1830, and located in Green Township, Franklin County; thence moved to this county in 1840. The father died in what is now Franklin Township, and was buried in the grave yard belonging to the Church of St. Ignatius; the mother died in Franklin County, and was buried in the Catholic grave-yard at Chambersburg. Francis was reared to agricultural pursuits and began life for himself as a farmer and lumberman. At the age of eighteen, in company with his brothers, George and John, he took charge of the homestead. May 18, 1854, he married Sarah A., daughter of William Devine; she died February 2, 1861, aged twenty-five years, the mother of the following children: Mary E., born May 22, 1855, Jane A., born February 4, 1857; Sarah E., born March 4, 1859, died January 24, 1886; and Agnes, born January 21, 1861, died February 11 of the same year. Mr. Cole married for his second wife, October 20, 1862, Mary P. Livers, a daughter of Arnold Livers, and she has borne him the following children: William Edward, born August 11, 1863, died April 15, 1864; John F., born May 25, 1865; Anna M., born January 19, 1868; William A., born November 17, 1869; Loretto C., born May 8, 1872; Regina C., born November 5, 1873; Charles I., born November 18, 1875; Edith G., born November 11, 1878; James C., born November 3, 1880; and Francis J., born October 25, 1882. Mr. Cole settled on his present place in 1856, and now owns 1,800 acres in Buchanan Valley. He operates the saw-mill at the home-place, and manufactures 125,000 feet of lumber annually, besides 50,000 plastering lath and 200,000 shingles. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES DELAP ELDEN, Bendersville, was born one mile east of Bendersville, August 30, 1820, and is a son of Robert Elden. He was reared on a farm, and early in life became a qualified miller and shoe-maker. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, in 1850, he began to repair clocks and watches without having any instruction. He had an old watch which needed repairing and had been condemned by other workmen. He took it apart, studied its mechanism, found out its defects, repaired it, and used it as a regulator for many years. He has since continued to repair clocks and watches, and has the reputation of being the best watch-maker and repairer in Adams County. He keeps constantly on hand and for sale a large stock of watches and jewelry, and seems to be peculiarly qualified for this delicate mechanical business. Mr. Elden has been very successful and has a comfortable property. He married Anna Mary M., daughter of Jonas Raunzahn.

JESSE W. GRIEST (deceased) was born June 20, 1837, in York County, Penn., a son of Cyrus and Mary Ann Griest, members of the Society of Friends. He had fair educational advantages, being taught principally in a Friends' school at his father's house, and later he attended the Millersville Normal School. At twenty-one years of age he became a partner with his father, Cyrus, in the nursery business. He was twice married; first in May, 1863, to Mary Halsey Hollingshead, of New Jersey, and by this union there were three children: Ella M. G., Esther H. and Charles H. Mrs. Griest died in July, 1866, and Mr. Griest next married, in 1869, Sibbilla E. Moore. Samuel M. Janney, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and formerly superintendent of the Indian agencies, under the care of Friends, was personally acquainted with Mr. Griest, and believing him to have those sterling qualities of mind and heart that would make him a fitting person to fill an office of control among the Indians, recommended him to the Friends' committee, and they reported his name to the President at Washington for nomination. He received the appointment of United States Agent for the Otoe and Missouri Indians, in southeastern Nebraska, and entered upon the duties of his office in May, 1873, his place of residence and agency being in Gage County, Neb. While there he erected a new agency building, a large and commodious schoolhouse, a mill and most of the other improvements. The school grew to be popular in time, though at first the Indians were reluctant to attend it. Sibbilla E. Griest, the teacher for seven years, was greatly interested in her work, and, to use her own words, "enjoyed the labor." Mr. Griest served four years; was reappointed and served until July, 1880, when he resigned. His administration had been generally satisfactory to the Indians, and his accounts were promptly settled. After his resignation he returned to his home in Menallen Township, where he resided until March 20, 1885, when he died of pneumonia, and was buried in the grave-yard near the Friends' meeting-house in Menallen Township. After returning from Nebraska a company was organized, called the Kent & Bissell Cattle Company, of which he was a vice president; was appointed agent to purchase cattle for the company, and for that purpose went to Texas in January, 1884, and bought 2,000 or 3,000 head. Later he went to Wyoming, and located a ranch for their accommodation. This company was in successful operation at the time of his death, but the family have since sold their interest in it. The fine large brick residence, fitted with all modern conveniences from plans drawn by Mr. Griest, was erected in 1882. Mr. Griest was an influential member of the Society of Friends, and in every community in which he resided was a patron of education, taking a deep interest in the welfare of his society. His daughters, Ella M. G. and Esther H., were educated at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn. Ella M. G. was married, December 15, 1885, to Josiah W. Prickett, of Vincentown, N. J.; they now possess and reside at the home of her father.

AMOS W. GRIEST, dealer in fertilizers and farmer, P. O. Flora Dale, a native of Menallen Township, was born August 24, 1848, and now owns and resides on the old homestead of 130 acres, which his father settled on, having moved from York County in 1839. He was educated, principally, in a select school in his father's house, and completed his studies at Kennet Square Academy, Chester County. In 1870 he commenced business on his own account, and took charge of the home farm. In 1872 he acted as salesman for a fertilizer company, and became a charter member of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company, organized in 1873, and was a director until the company was reorganized, in 1880, under the name of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company, of Baltimore City. He is still a stockholder, and, with his brother, attends to the business of the company in this section of the county. Mr. Griest was married, in 1875, to Eliza R. Wright, a daughter of Charles and Hannah Wright. They have one child, Frederick Earle, born March 4, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Griest are both members of the Society of Friends.

ALEXANDER W. HOWARD, M. D., Bendersville, is a native of Straban Township, this county, born November 30, 1845, a son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Howard, both natives of Mountpleasant Township, this county, and of German descent. George Howard, who was a drover and farmer, a respected and honored citizen, died in Mountpleasant August 1, 1869. His widow now resides with her son Ephraim, in Straban Township, on the old homestead. Dr. Howard obtained his literary education in the schools of Gettysburg, and in 1867 began reading medicine with Dr. A. Noel, of Bonneauville, this county. Subsequently he attended the University of Maryland, Baltimore, from which

he graduated March 1, 1870. He began practice, and remained at Idaville four years; he then came to Bendersville, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. He also has some 200 acres of land, to the improvement and management of which he devotes much time and attention. The Doctor is a member of the United Brethren Church; a highly esteemed citizen and professional man. He has a large modern house in Bendersville, where he resides. He and his wife have six children: Georgiana E., born October 27, 1873; Ariadne M., born February 29, 1876; Laura A., born August 29, 1877; Dwight L., born July 31, 1879; Morris H., born September 3, 1881, and Harry B., born October 22, 1884.

CHARLES L. LONGSDORF, nurseryman, P. O. Flora Dale, is a native of Williamsport, Penn., born June 15, 1851. Rev. Alexander Longsdorf, his father, of the Evangelical Association, a native of Philadelphia, had been a tailor by trade, but entered the ministry, and when but twenty-one or twenty two years of age, preached on his first circuit, in Clinton County, Penn., known as the Sugar Valley Circuit; and, after thirty-five years of faithful service, this circuit was also the scene of his final labors, the last two years of his ministerial work having been there. He was then placed on the retired list, and died in February, 1877, aged sixty-five years. He and his wife, Rebecca (Keisling) Longsdorf, lie buried in the old cemetery at Williamsport, Penn. At the age of twelve years our subject began to work for himself, but, at fourteen, his father sent him to the Union Seminary, New Berlin, Union County, for one year. This, with the advantages of the common schools, when young, and one winter at Bendersville High School completed his studies. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk for Jacob Pitzer & Son, at Bendersville, Adams Co., Penn., with whom he remained eighteen months. Since then, with the exception of conducting a green grocery at Harrisburg for eighteen months, he has been identified with the nursery business, either selling or raising nursery stock. He is now the owner of the Oak Hill Nurseries; has forty acres planted in nursery stock, and grows largely apple, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and quince. His business is done almost entirely on the wholesale plan; he employs no agents, keeps his own books, and personally superintends his grounds. Mr. Longsdorf was married, December 25, 1878, to Elizabeth Wright, and they have four children: Rebecca Alice, Paul Wright, Julia Keyport and Hiram Starr. Mr. Longsdorf is a Republican, takes an active interest in the public affairs of his vicinity, and is at present serving his second term as president of the Menallen school board. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, and his wife of the Society of Friends.

HON. WILLIAM A. MARTIN, P. O. Arendtsville, an extensive lumberman of Menallen Township, was born in Franklin Township, this county, August 17, 1842, a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Logan) Martin. He was reared on the farm, and at the same time received the benefits of a good education. At the age of twenty he learned the ambrotyping business, which he followed for two years in various places, and since then has been engaged in lumbering, charcoaling and farming, and now owns some 500 or 600 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat, and was nominated, out of thirteen candidates, in 1877, and elected by over 400 majority a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1880 he was appointed enumerator for taking the United States census for Menallen Township, and at the building of the railroad through Menallen took a prominent and active part in obtaining subscriptions for its stock, and raised over $5,000 of it in Harrisburg. He also secured the right of way for the whole length of the line, and probably to his labor and energy, as much as anything, may be attributed its prompt completion. He was the inspector of all the first ties used in its construction, and subscribed two shares of stock. He married, in 1870, in Menallen Township, Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Beamer, and to this union seven children were born, six now living: Harry Boyd, Minnie Alverta, Dora Alice, Elsie Natalie, Paul A. and Mary Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Lutheran Church at Arendtsville. The house occupied by Mr. Martin was built by a Mr. Kelsey 119 years ago, and occupied by Mr. Martin's great grandfather, William Boyd, about 100 years ago. His grandfather's deed was recorded in 1780, the fees charged being £9 6d. The great-grandfather Boyd paid £3,000 for the tract of 1,300 acres. June 14, 1886. Mr. Martin was nominated for joint senator for Adams and Cumberland Counties by the Democratic party, and, when elected, will serve with honor to himself and constituents.

REV. GEORGE McSHERRY, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bendersville, is a native of East Berlin, Hamilton Township, this county, born December 10, 1854, son of Michael and Susannah (Weaner) McSherry, both natives of this county. The father was engaged in operating a cigar manufactory at East Berlin nearly all his life. He was a zealous member of the German Reformed Church, and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school many years. He was a charter member and past officer of Oniska Tribe, No. 40, I. O. R. M., and an active member of Berlin Beneficial Society at the time of his death. He died March 15, 1886, aged fifty-eight years, nine months and eight days. Politically he was a Republican, though never an office seeker. His widow, who is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, resides at East Berlin. Our subject obtained his literary and theological education at the College of Gettysburg, being a student at Penn College in the fall of 1876, and graduated in June, 1880. He immedi-

ately entered the theological seminary (Lutheran Evangelical General Synod), and graduated therefrom in June, 1883. He qualified himself for teaching in a select school at East Berlin, and when seventeen years of age took charge of a school in Reading Township, near East Berlin; followed teaching for two more winters, when, with the intention of taking a collegiate course, he entered the preparatory collegiate school at Gettysburg, and graduated as above stated. He was licensed to preach in 1882, and while a licentiate received a call to the Lutheran charge at Bendersville, which he accepted. In 1883 he was ordained at the synod meeting in Carlisle, and remains the regular pastor. The Bendersville charge consists of Wenksville, Bethlehem at Bendersville, Biglerville and Bender's Church. In December, 1882, our subject married Eudora Lucas, a daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Lucas, of Unionville, Centre Co., Penn. Mr. and Mrs. McSherry have one child, Stella Elizabeth.

E. W. MUMMA, M. D., Bendersville, was born in what is now Waverly, Baltimore Co., Md., July 12, 1829, a son of David and Julia A. (Taylor) Mumma, the former of German and the latter of English origin. They both died at Waverly, and are buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore City, Md. David Mumma was for a long time superintendent of the Baltimore & York Pike Road, and for many years kept the first toll house out of Baltimore City. Our subject obtained the rudiments of his education at the common schools, and completed his literary studies at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. When nineteen years of age he began reading medicine in the office of James A. Reed, M. D., of Baltimore, graduated at the University of Maryland in 1851, and in January, 1852, located in Bendersville. From the start the Doctor succeeded in his practice, being favorably and kindly received by the people amongst whom he had cast his fortunes, and in turn was much pleased with them on account of their sterling worth in all those qualities which make the trusty friend and generous neighbor, and describes the vicinity at that time as a sort of Arcadia, where every one took delight in the good fortune of his neighbor, and envy and malice were unknown. The Doctor has, up to the present, enjoyed the bulk of the medical practice of the vicinity, and is one of the most popular citizens of the county. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as coroner, and served one term; was delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1884, and the same year was appointed a presidential elector. He has been twice married—first to Sarah Parker, a native of Charles County, Md., and a daughter of Walter Parker. By this union there were four children: David, Julia, Ella, and Edward, who died in September, 1877. Mrs. Mumma died in February, 1859, and the Doctor then married, in 1862, Sarah Wilson, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Susan (Wierman) Wilson, of Menallen Township, this county. By this union there are two children: Richard T. and Susan.

THE WILSON FAMILY were originally from Lochgall, County Tyrone, Ireland, and the first of the immediate ancestors of those who afterward settled in Menallen Township was George Wilson, who settled in Chester County, Penn., in 1690. He also had a brother, Michael, who afterward moved to North Carolina. George came to what is now Menallen Township, and built a log house just adjoining the village of Bendersville, about 1735. He had a family of one son, Benjamin, and several daughters. Benjamin lived and died in the log house. He had several daughters, and one son, George, who kept the first postoffice in Bendersville. George had the following children: William; Benjamin F., who made the first survey for the village of Bendersville; John; Ruth, who married James J. Wills, and became the mother of Judge David Wills, of Gettysburg; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Benjamin F. Wilson, of the fourth generation here, married Susan Wierman. Their children are Sarah, wife of Dr. E. W. Mumma; Nicholas G., now the superintendent of the cemetery at Gettysburg; and Benjamin F., of Norfolk, Va. The father died in 1834, aged thirty-three years. His widow remained single fifty years, and died July 26, 1884. The Wilsons were originally members of the orthodox Society of Friends, and many of their descendants still adhere to the faith. Being the only members of that society in their part of the county they never erected a meeting-house, but meetings were held every Sabbath at the house of George Wilson, a grandson of the original settler.

HENRY H. ORNER, surveyor and scrivener, P. O. Arendtsville, was born November 16, 1825, in Menallen Township, this county, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Knouse) Orner. He has long been identified with the educational affairs of this township, and taught school for over fourteen sessions. He has been for over twenty-eight years a professional and practical surveyor, and is probably better posted on matters pertaining to property than any other man throughout the county. He has acted for years as scrivener for his vicinity, making out with accuracy, in their proper forms, all kinds of legal documents and business agreements. Politically he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in all public enterprises that he thinks are calculated to benefit society and the country. He was elected a few years ago, and served one term as justice of the peace. Mr. Orner has never married, but, since the death of his mother, with whom he lived and cared for, he with his father, who is now eighty-nine years old, makes his home with his brother Francis W. Mr. Orner is honored and respected by all, and lives in the enjoyment of a comfortable competency.

FRANCIS W. ORNER, son of Henry and Sarah (Knouse) Orner, was born February 19, 1828, and first learned the trade of shoe-making. He married Elizabeth Frommeyer, August 19, 1861, and bought his present home, to which he has since added, and which now consists of ninety acres. He taught school for nine sessions before marriage and one session since. He still keeps a shoe shop, and being a natural mechanic operates a regular wood-working establishment; manufactures tubs, churns, harrows and almost everything that is used on a farm. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are the parents of the following children: Theresa A., Emery F., Augustus C. and Pius S.

JOHN H. ORNER, a son of Henry and Sarah (Knouse) Orner, was born February 18, 1833. He married Lovina Crum, and the following named children have been born to this union: Emma C., Anna M., Rosetta, David H. and Flora J. The first of the Orner family to settle in this county was Felix Orner of Northampton, Penn., who located in Butler Township about the time of the Revolution. He was a carpenter, but owned and resided on a farm. He and his wife, Julia Ann (Becker) Orner, were of German descent and had a family of fifteen children. Henry Orner, one of their sons, was born November 2, 1797. In early manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade, but later bought a farm in Menallen Township, this county, and operated it until his wife's death. Her maiden name was Sarah Knouse; she was born in 1798, and died in the spring of 1870. They had seven children, only three of whom are now living.

AMOS SCHLOSSER, lumberman, store-keeper and farmer, P. O. Wenks. Peter Schlosser, a native of Germany, was the first of this family to come to America. He settled in Berks County, Penn., about 1700 and reared a family of three. His son, Peter was born in 1750, and came to this county, in 1790; built the stone house, in 1812, where his grandson, George, now resides, and where he and his wife, Elizabeth, both died. He was a farmer and wagon-maker. Jacob Schlosser was born in this county, and died in 1878, aged eighty-four years. He was also a farmer; his widow, Susannah, is still living in good health, aged ninety-one, and resides with her son, George. The family were all members of the Reformed Church. Amos, a son of Jacob, last mentioned, was born June 16, 1824, and at the age of twenty-five began business for himself at farming, later adding lumbering, and has carried on business in the township for upwards of forty-five years. Twelve years ago he built the steam saw-mill that his son Aaron now operates. He owns 678 acres of land in the township, and also operates a store at Wenks, which he opened two years ago. In 1849, Mr. Schlosser married Catherine Newcomer, who bore him seven children, four living: Mary Ellen, Aaron, Georgiana and Laura Jane. Mr. Schlosser is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Lutheran Church, at Wenksville; has served his party as judge and inspector of elections, and is one of the most substantial men in the township. The Schlosser family are descendants of that German nationality to which the United States are more indebted for her most prosperous, upright and wealthy citizens than to any other. They began poor in this country, and by careful dealings, strict economy and industry, have become the possessors of considerable property. This volume mentions them in various ways from 1790 down to the present time.

C. J. TYSON, farmer and dealer in fertilizers, P. O. Flora Dale, Adams Co., Penn, is a native of Burlington County, N. J., and was born September 5, 1838, a son of E. C. and Susan (Griffith) Tyson. At elven years of age he went to work for himself in a house furnishing establishment at Philadelphia, and later was employed six years in a grocery. He then learned daguerreotyping and August 16, 1859, came to Gettysburg, this county, with his brother, Isaac G., and opened a gallery there and made the first photographs ever finished in Adams County. In 1864 he bought a one-third interest in the Spring Dale nurseries of Cyrus Griest & Sons, still retaining his interest in the photograph business, which however, he sold in 1865, and turned his entire attention to the nursery business. In 1866 he bought back the photograph gallery and in 1867 the entire interest in the nursery. In 1868 he sold out the gallery and in 1869 bought a farm of 167 acres where he now resides; closed out the nursery business at Gettysburg, and, in 1873, bought a half-interest in the Chambersburg nurseries, but continued to reside in Menallen. In 1874 he bought the one-half interest in the same photograph gallery. In 1875 he sold out his nursery business; in 1880 exchanged his half interest in the photograph business for a dwelling in Gettsyburg, and in 1881 became a charter member of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company. This company built a factory near Perryville, Md., capital stock of $15,000, increased in 1882, to $35,000; the plant was burned September 20, 1882, and the company was reorganized in Baltimore with a paid up capital stock of $100,000, and became known as the Susquehanna Fertilizer Company of Baltimore City, with officers as follows: C. J. Tyson, president; George B. Passmore, treasurer; S. P. Broomell, superintendent. The plant cost about $50,000. They sold, in 1881, 1,200 tons of fertilizers, and in 1885 11,000 tons. Mr. Tyson is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and has been the architect of his own fortune, for on his arrival in Gettysburg his ready cash consisted of $10 and was $150 in debt. His house is a fine brick structure and the grounds surrounding it evidence the care of an enterprising and prosperous man. April 30, 1863, Mr. Tyson married Maria E. Griest, who was born in this township March 7, 1840, a daugh-

ter of Cyrus and Mary A. (Cook) Griest. They were natives of York County, members of the society of Friends, both are now deceased, they left eight children, all now comfortably settled in Butler and Menallen Townships. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson have four children, Edwin C., Mary A., Chester J. and William C. Mr. Tyson and wife commenced housekeeping at Gettysburg just three weeks before the time of the famous battle, and he was among the last to leave his business in the town when the fight commenced. During his absence the rebels occupied his house, and on his return he found nothing of consequence missing, except the provisions and his wearing apparel, which were all gone. Mr. Tyson subscribed liberally, and otherwise aided in the completion of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, through Menallen Township. In 1874 Mr. Tyson's mother was deceased, since which time his father, now in his seventy-eighth year, has been furnished with a comfortable home under his roof.

WILLIAM WALHEY, retired farmer, Bendersville, was born August 2, 1816, in Menallen Township, this county, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bender) Walhey, former a native of Armstrong County, Penn., a son of Nicholas and of French extraction; the latter a native of Dover, York Co., Penn., a daughter of Henry Bender, and a sister of Henry Bender who was part owner of the original plat of Bendersville. John Walhey was a moulder by trade, but while living in this county followed farming. He died in 1819, a member of the Catholic Church, at the age of fifty years; his widow was a member of the Evangelical Church, and died at the age of eighty-seven years and eight months, in about 1866. William Walhey was reared a farmer; on December 13, 1843, he married Catherine Rice, of Gettysburg; she died in 1871, the mother of the following children: Eliakim, Elizabeth C., Angeline, John W., William W., Samuel H., and Annie Armenia, who died in childhood. March 4, 1873, Mr. Walhey's second marriage was celebrated with Ruth Wilson Wills, a daughter of James J. Wills, and a sister of Judge Wills of this county. Mr. Walhey now resides at Bendersville, retired from his main farm, and now operates twenty acres near town. He is a Prohibitionist; has served his township in local offices. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been steward and trustee. Mrs. Walhey is also a member of the same church.

MORRIS S. WICKERSHAM, Bendersville, was born in Newberry Township, York County, Penn., March 19, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah C. (Squibb) Wickersham. He was reared to farming until the age of sixteen, at which time he became a student at the Millersville State Normal School, to qualify himself for the profession of teaching. In 1872, he taught a school one session in Fairview Township, York County, and in 1873, came to Bendersville, where he was appointed and served two years as principal of the high school at that place. In 1875 he resigned his position and, in company with J. A. Mickley, under the firm name of M. S. Wickersham & Co., bought out the confectionery store of his brother John Wickersham. In the winter of 1876 Mr. Wickersham bought Mr. Mickley's interest, and in the fall of 1877 sold out the business. He immediately opened another store, keeping principally notions and groceries; since then he has continually added to his stock and now keeps a full line of goods usually found in a general store, and carries on an average, a stock valued at $7,000 the year round, with annual sales amounting to $10,000 and upward. He was appointed postmaster, August 25, 1884, and served until August 18, 1885, when, against the protest of a large majority of the citizens, both Democratic and Republican, he was removed by the present Administration. He is one of the prominent and energetic business men in this section of the county; takes a deep interest in the public affairs of his vicinity; and is generally the presiding officer in the public meetings of the Republican party at Bendersville. June 29, 1876, he married Miss Lizzie M. Elden, a daughter of Charles D. Elden of Bendersville. Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham have one child, Charles J., born May 18, 1878; another, Hannah Mary, born May 17, 1884, died October 27, 1884. Our subject and wife, are both members of the Lutheran Church.

WILSON FAMILY. The first of the Wilson family to settle in Menallen Township was George Wilson, in about 1745. He died September 15, 1785, aged nearly seventy-six years. His wife, Ruth, died from the effects of a bite of a copperhead snake, July 12, 1784, aged nearly seventy-five years. Their children were Alice, born September 10, 1741; Benjamin, born October 10, 1743; Sarah, born January 15, 1745, and Lydia D., born in February, 1747. Benjamin Wilson and Sarah, his wife, had the following children: Ruth, born November 1, 1775; George, March 10, 1778; Mary, September 13, 1780; Alice, December 6, 1782; Sarah, January 29, 1785. The following are the names of the children of George Wilson and his wife, Sarah (Wright) Wilson: William B., born February 11, 1800, died April 22, 1873 (was the father of George W. Wilson, now living in Menallen Township, and carrying on the nursery business); Benjamin F., Ruth W., Lydia and John. William B. Wilson, of the fourth generation here, was married to Mary Wierman, a daughter of Nicholas Wierman, and they had five children: George W., Eliza (who married William Tudor, now deceased), Jane (married to Samuel Way, of Bedford County), Hannah and Ruth (unmarried and residing at Bendersville). William B. Wilson died in 1873, aged seventy-three, and his widow in 1876, aged seventy-five years.

GEORGE W. WILSON, nurseryman, P. O. Flora Dale, was born April 6, 1830, and is a son of William B. and Mary (Wierman) Wilson. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861; was appointed first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundredth and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with the company and regiment until the summer of 1864, when he was detached from his regiment and given command of the Second Brigade, Third Division of Sharpshooters of the Sixth Army Corps, serving until January 7, 1865, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. In September, 1853, he married Margaret Porter, of Gettysburg, a daughter of John Porter, of Martinsburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had five children: William B., who married Ollie J. Van Lear, and died at Pittsburgh, Penn., February 7, 1886; B. F. Wilson, now a nurseryman at Bendersville; John E., a jeweler at Pittsburgh, and Charles S., who lives at home. Mr. Wilson was formerly a Republican, but, being a strong temperance man, acts with the Prohibition party.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT (deceased) was born in Menallen Township, this county, October 30, 1806, and was a son of William Wright. He followed farming, and was highly respected. He married Charlotte J. Steward, a native of Butler Township, this county, born May 3, 1811, a daughter of David Steward. By this union there are two children: Rachel A., born December 25, 1842, now the wife of Eliakim Walhey (they reside on a part of her father's homestead in Menallen Township, this county), and Albert S., born December 30, 1845. Mr. Wright was a member of the Society of Friends. His wife was reared a Presbyterian, and, although never joining, usually accompanied her husband to the Friends' meetings. Mr. Wright died July 8, 1882, and his widow August 18, same year.

ALBERT S. WRIGHT, retired farmer, Bendersville, was born December 30, 1845, and is a son of Thomas H. and Charlotte J. (Steward) Wright. He began farming a part of the old homestead on his own account at the age of twenty-four, and followed agriculture until the spring of 1885, when failing health compelled him to abandon the arduous duties of the farm. He then came to Bendersville, and erected a commodious brick house, where he now resides. He still, however, retains 150 acres of the homestead. He married, November 11, 1869, Sarah M. Bender, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Slaybaugh) Bender, and they have one son, Scott S., born September 29, 1879. Mr. Wright is a member of the Society of Friends, but his wife is a Lutheran, and he usually accompanies her to her church. Mr. Wright's ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and first came to America about 1691-92, or shortly after the battle of the Boyne, in which some of them were participants. The first of the family, however, that it is possible to identify by name, was John Wright, who was a member of the Society of Friends, a farmer. He lived many years in this county, and died in 1821 or 1822, aged about eighty years. His wife was Elizabeth Hammond, a native of this county, born near the Friends' meeting house; she died in 1823 or 1824. William, their son, was born September 29, 1778, in Menallen Township, this county; November 30, 1803, he married Rachel Thomas, a daughter of Abel and Ellen (Roberts) Thomas, natives of Berks County, and who came to Adams County in 1801. William, who had been a farmer all his life, died March 8, 1853; his wife was born March 8, 1778, and died April 19, 1836. They are both buried in the Friends' burying-ground in Menallen township. Their children were Ellen, Thomas H., Elizabeth, Abel T., Isaac J., Savannah R., all now deceased, except the youngest two.

CHAPTER LXIII.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP.

SMITH BARR, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born on the farm where he and his family now reside, in Mountjoy Township, Adams County, Penn., and is descended from one of the old pioneer families of this county. James Barr, Sr., the great-grandfather, a native of Ireland (but of Scotch descent) came to America before the Revolutionary war, and settled on the farm where our subject resides, marrying a Miss Watson. James, his son, who was but a boy when they settled here, in the course of time was united in marriage with Miss Leckey, and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters: George, Mary, James, Sarah, Nancy, Margaret and Alexander. Of these, James was also born on the old homestead; he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Joseph Hunter, who bore him seven children: James W., Jane A., Isabella, Smith (our subject), Sarah M., Albert L., and Agnes S. James Barr, the father of these children died in 1852, aged sixty-seven; and his widow departed this life in 1870, aged seventy-nine years. Smith Barr was

educated near home and is now one of the successful farmers of Adams County, owning the old homestead, with good substantial buildings thereon. He was united in marriage, June 2, 1859, with Miss Harriet Horner, daughter of Eli Horner, of Cumberland Township, this county. To this union have been born two children: Mervin G. and Margaret J. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, at Piney Creek, of which Mr. Barr has been elder nearly twenty years. Our subject enlisted his services in defense of his country during the late civil war, serving in Company G, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Politically he has ever been identified with the Republican party, and has served his township as justice of the peace for the last eight years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constitutents. He and his family are loved and respected by all who know them.

A. J. COLLINS, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born November 14, 1849, in Adams County, Penn., son of Edward Collins. He was educated in the schools of this county, and his early life was spent on his father's farms. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Reyburn Hunter & Co., of Philadelphia, in the lightning rod business, and for nine years traveled for the firm through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. After this he returned to his native county, and engaged in farming. Here he was married to Miss Maggie S., daughter of Joseph Mackley. To this union was born, October 28, 1879, one son—Ellis C. After marriage Mr. Collins farmed for two years on one of his father's farms. He next engaged in mercantile business at Two Taverns, keeping a general store and running a market car from Littlestown, Penn., to Baltimore, Md., for about five years. While making one of these trips, in the night of June 20, 1881, and while going at full speed, his car was run into by another car, and wrecked, and he lost his right leg, being otherwise injured. He proved by the suit which he entered against the railroad company, that the cars were running at a speed of fourteen miles an hour, and obtained a verdict for $8,000 damages, after which the suit went to the court of appeals, where the verdict was sustained, with interest from date of accident. The litigations lasted four years, Mr. Collins obtaining judgment May 27, 1884. Our subject's whole life has been an active one. He sold his interest in the mercantile business in March, 1883, when he bought his farm, on which he now resides, and which comprises 125 acres of land. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and has ever taken an active interest in political matters.

ISAAC N. DURBORAW, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born October 31, 1838, on his grandfather's homestead in this county. His great-great-grandfather, John Durboraw, a farmer by occupation, had three sons: Thomas (who begat John, Isaac and Absalom), John (who begat Thomas, John, Isaac, David and James), and Isaac. The last named farmed on land in this county, which is the site of Middletown; he, Isaac, married Martha Holmes, a descendant of an old family, and to this union were born the following named children: Thomas, John and Isaac. Of these Isaac came to Mountjoy Township, this county, and bought a farm of John McCallen, in 1804; he married Rebecca Beard, who died on our subject's farm. To Isaac and Rebecca (Beard) Durboraw were born William, Isaac H., John, Thomas and Samuel. Their son Samuel was born June 8, 1800, on an adjoining farm; was educated in the subscription schools, though was mainly self-educated; he studied surveying, taught school in early life, and filled different township offices, serving as school director for twenty-five years, justice of the peace thirty years, and as member of the State Legislature from 1858, being re-elected to the office in 1859. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he took an active interest in the cause of the Union, and was identified with the Republican party (formerly was a Whig). He was in the revenue service of Adams County during the war, and before the battle of Gettysburg; was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hanover, but managed to effect his escape while they were trying to open the depot safe. He hid in the wheat fields till night, when the dew was on the grain, and caught cold, from the effects of which he died the following year, March 18, 1864. In his passing away Adams County lost one of her most useful and respected citizens. He was upright and honest, and known, far and wide, for his many good qualities of head and heart. Hon. Samuel Durboraw was thrice married, the first time to Miss Anna Brinkerhoff, who died, leaving one daughter, Mrs. M. R. Cress, who is yet living in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. His second wife, Mary J. Horner, was a daughter of Alexander Horner, one of the pioneers; she died here January 17, 1849, aged thirty-seven years, the mother of three children now living: Mrs. Sarah J. Coshun, Isaac N. and Mrs. Maria E. Hartman. His third wife, Mary R. Coshun, who is yet living, is the mother of the Rev. Charles T. Durboraw, now of Kansas. Isaac N. Durboraw was educated in the common schools, and for a short time studied under private tutor Converse, at Gettysburg; has been a farmer all his life, with the exception of the time he devoted to his country. He enlisted June 8, 1861, in Company K, First Pennsylvania Reserves (he wanted to enlist when the first gun was fired, but his father did not think he could spare him); he was elected corporal, and promoted to second sergeant, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, except during a short time he was sick, and was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862. Our subject was married in the fall of 1864 to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Peter Conover. The children born to this union now liv-

ing are Mary J., Willie G., Addison H., Isaac N., Jr., Robert H. and Charles H. (twins), Martha E. and Margaret E. Mr. and Mrs. Durboraw are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he has been a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been elected five times justice of the peace in a Democratic township, and, besides, has served as school director two terms.

STEPHEN GIETTIER, farmer, P. O. Harney, Md., was born August 28, 1810, in Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., and was ten years old when he came to Adams County, Penn. John Giettier, father of our subject, died when the latter was about three weeks old, and the widow subsequently married John Morris (both are now deceased). The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Boran, a daughter of Ezekial Boran. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Peter Giettier, was a native of Germany, and when young came to America. To John and Elizabeth (Boran) Giettier were born three sons and three daughters: John, Joshua, Stephen, Elizabeth, Rachel and Anna. Stephen Giettier made his home near Hampton, this county, with Jacob Meyers, with whom he remained till he was sixteen years old, when he learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he never followed, however, but engaged in farming there until some twenty-five years ago, when he came to Mountjoy Township, this county, and bought a farm of 180 acres, where he has since lived. He was married to Elizabeth Schroeder, by whom he had twelve children living: Henry, a resident of California; Stephen, Tobias, John, Charles, Elizabeth, Emelia, Maggie, Hannah, Rosannah, Emma and Ellen M. Mr. and Mrs. Giettier and children are members of the Mountjoy Church. Mr. Giettier is a Democrat in politics and has filled many offices of trust; is now school director, and at one time was supervisor of Menallen Township, this county. He has been a successful farmer, horse farrier and veterinary surgeon for fifty years.

ABRAHAM HESSON, P. O. Harney, Md., was born October 20, 1828, in Frederick County, Md. The family is of German descent, and the grandfather, who came to America when a young man, settled in Carroll County, Md., where he farmed, and there died on the old homestead, aged ninety-five years. Of his family of eight children Daniel, who was born in Carroll County, Md., became a farmer; was married to Magdalena, daughter of Michael Harner, who bore him seven children: Caroline, Barney, Catharine, Abraham, Daniel, James and Margaret. Daniel Hesson, Sr., died in Frederick County, Md., aged eighty-two, and his wife in Adams County, aged seventy-four years. Of their children Abraham was educated near home and spent his early years on the homestead. At the age of nineteen he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven years, when he returned to farming, which he still continues. He owns, altogether, 140 acres of land, located in Adams County and Maryland. Abraham Hesson was married to Miss Ann M., daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Mehring) Waybright, natives of Adams County, Penn. (the latter of whom is yet living). Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hesson have seven children: Abraham W., John P., Mary C., Caroline C., Jennie, Jacob and Harriet. They are both members of the Mountjoy Lutheran Church. Mr. Hesson has ever been identified with the Democratic party and has filled different township offices of trust.

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Two Taverns, was born February 23, 1838, in Mountpleasant Township, this county. His father, George Hoffman, was born November 20, 1805, in Straban Township, this county, a son of Frederick Hoffman, who was born in 1778; married Miss Catharine Gilbert, to whom were born twelve children. His father, Nickolas J. Hoffman, was born in Germany December 18, 1700. George Hoffman married Lydia Stock, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., now nearly seventy-seven years old, and the only survivor of a family of fifteen children, all of whom grew up, married and were farmers. George Hoffman departed this life in Mountjoy Township in the fall of 1885, aged nearly seventy-nine years. To George and Lydia Hoffman were born seven children: Josiah (deceased), Catharine, Nancy, George W., Lydia, Margaret A. and Lucy A. B. George W. Hoffman was educated near home, but is principally self-educated. In early life he taught for eight winters, four of which were in the school he had attended in his boyhood in this township; but, his health failing, he had to give up teaching, and in March, 1865, left the school-room with part of a term untaught, and enlisted in the Union Army and served as a private in the One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, during the remainder of the war; since when he has been farming, and has now 120 acres of land in this township, composed of two small farms. He was married here in October, 1861, to Miss Agnes Sheeley, a native of the county, daughter of Andrew Sheeley. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church, in which he has been a deacon for ten years. He has been a member of church since he was eighteen years old. Politically he was a Republican, and has filled different offices of trust in the township, and now he advocates Prohibition.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MOUNTPLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BACHMAN, farmer, P. O. New Oxford, was born in April, 1819, in Hanover, York Co., Penn. His grandfather Bachman was born and married in Germany, and when a young man came to America and farmed in York County, Penn., but was accidentally killed in Adams County, Penn., by a wagon running over him as he was returning from a mill after night. He left two sons and one daughter. Of these David, who was born shortly after the death of his father, learned the saddler and harness-maker's trade, which he followed nearly all his life. He married Rebecca, daughter of David Hellman, and had six children: Ann, John W., Louise, Amelia, Emma and Maria. David Bachman and wife died at Hanover, York Co., Penn., aged eighty and sixty years, respectively. Of their children, John W., was educated in Hanover, Penn., and there learned his father's trade and carriage-trimming, which he followed forty years and gave good satisfaction to his customers, having learned his trade thoroughly. He removed to his farm of forty acres, in this county, in 1860, and has remained on it ever since, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits since coming here. He was married to Nancy, daughter of David Slagle, an old pioneer of Oxford Township. They have two children now living: Otis G. and Emma E. Otis G. has been a successful teacher most of his life and an active business man, well known nearly all over the county in local and political circles. Our subject has been identified with the Democratic party all his life and has served his neighbors and friends in different offices, especially in the capacity of justice of the peace, and was re-elected without opposition in the spring of 1885.

W. J. BEAMER, farmer and preacher, P. O. Granite Hill, was born in Gettysburg, Penn. The family originally came from Germany. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and died near Taneytown, Md. His son, Jacob, was born near Taneytown, Md., was a carpet-weaver by trade, but followed farming in later years and died in Gettysburg, where he spent the last years of his life. Jacob Beamer was identified with the Whigs at first, but later voted with the Republican party. In early life he was a zealous member of and deacon in the Reformed Church, but in later years he was a member of the United Brethren denomination and was a class-leader. Jacob Beamer was married to Ann M. Wentz, of German descent, born in York County, Penn., May 24, 1815, daughter of John Wentz, who came here from York County, and died, aged eighty-four, near the famous peach orchard where he resided during the battle of Gettysburg, his own son being an officer of a Confederate battery that was stationed at the head of the lot, his nephew facing the battery in the Union Army. The widow of Jacob Beamer is still living. They were parents of ten children, of whom the living are Henry H., Harriet E., Walter J., Franklin S., Jacob H., Emma C., Philip W. Of these, Walter J. was reared on the farm and attended the common schools in Gettysburg and vicinity, but is mainly self-educated. He joined the United Brethren Church when twenty-four years of age, and commenced to study for the ministry when twenty-six, and three years later was ordained at Shippensburg, Penn., since when he has been laboring for the Lord. His first charge was Fulton Mission, in Fulton County; he next had the Perry Circuit, in Perry County; then Shopps Station, in Cumberland County; and later the Otterbein Church, in Baltimore City. In 1880 he was elected presiding elder over the Chambersburg District, Pennsylvania Conference, which position he filled six years. Making his headquarters one year in Mechanicsburg, Penn., and then on his farm (of 144 acres) in Mountpleasant Township, this county, where he now resides, having charge of the Hanover Church. Mr. Beamer was married, in this township, June 5, 1870, to Miss Sarepta Miller, a native of this county, daughter of John Miller of the old Miller family. Two children are the result of this union: Alice C. and Laura E. Our subject is identified with the Republican party. During the war of the Rebellion he served two years for his country. He enlisted in June, 1863, first in the six month's service, in Bell's company of cavalry, and at the expiration of his time re-enlisted in the three years' service in the same company and regiment, and remained till the close of the war. He was in the battle of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, where they were engaged in the entrenchments for one month (this was while in Company B, Twenty-first Regiment of Cavalry, being dismounted for five months); after which, with Gregg's Second Division, he participated in many skirmishes. After the war he returned to his farm, and subsequently entered the ministry.

JOSEPH COSHUN, farmer, P.O. Bonneauville. John Coshun, the great-grandfather of this gentleman, came from Flanders, and settled in New Jersey. He had three sons: John, Joshua and Peter, and of these Peter settled in Frederick County, Md., Joshua in New York, and John in Mountpleasant Township, this county, where he farmed and eventually died, aged sixty years. He, John, married Hannah, daughter of John Conover, a native of Long Island and of Dutch descent. John and Hannah Coshun had nine children, of whom Joseph married Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Barr) Robinson. Her mother was a daughter of William and Rebecca (Torrence) Watson, and the latter, Rebecca Torrence, was a daughter of Aaron Torrence. To Joseph and Sarah (Robinson) Coshun were born seven children: Mary R., Catharine, Amanda (deceased), John, Sarah, Ann J. (deceased), and Joseph. Joseph Coshun, Sr., was a farmer by occupation; took an active interest in educational matters, serving as school director for a long time; he died in this township aged fifty-two, and his widow when sixty-four. Of their children our subject was educated in this county, and is a farmer. He was married in Gettysburg, Penn., to Sarah J., daughter of Squire Samuel Durboraw, and by this union there are six children now living: Mary J., John N., Anna L., William, Emma J., and Alice F. Mr. and Mrs. Coshun are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization. During the late civil war he served as a member of Company C, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, enlisting in March, 1865, and serving till the close of the Rebellion.

HENRY M. FORRY, farmer, P. O. Bonneauville, was born two miles northeast of Hanover, York Co., Penn.; son of John (a farmer by occupation) and Nancy (Myers) Forry, who died in Hanover, aged sixty six and eighty-three years, respectively. They had fourteen children: Jacob and John (twins), the latter living in Ohio; Eliza; Nancy; Mattie; Abraham; Maria; Henry; David, a farmer in Indiana; Amanda; Millie; Mrs. Barbara Kindig, who died in Washington, D. C.; Benjamin and Martin (the latter deceased), and Frances, married to Amos Rohrbaugh. The Forry family originally came from Germany. Henry Forry has been a farmer nearly all his life, though he resided for four years in Littlestown, Penn., but subsequently removed to Bonneauville, in the fall of 1865; bought land, and has still a farm of 110 acres. He was married to Louise, daughter of Benjamin Landis, and she has borne him three children: John L., married to Addie, daughter of Levi Weikert (have one child, Charles Forry); Mary Jane (deceased), and Harry G., who was partly educated in the home schools, partly under the private instruction of Dr. A. Noel, partly at the Preparatory to Pennsylvania College and Select Classical School at Littlestown, Penn., necessary branches, preparatory to his taking a medical course. Our subject has ever been a Republican in politics.

MICHAEL H. GEISELMAN, farmer, P. O. Centennial, a native of this township, was born May 6, 1848, on the old homestead which his grandfather, Michael Geiselman, had purchased from McCreary, who bought it from the Indians and from the Government. Michael Geiselman, Sr., was born in York County, Penn., and came here from near Abbottstown, Penn.; married Catharine Keller, and had seven children: Daniel, Samuel, Mary A., Catharine, Sarah, Louise and Michael. The parents died in Hanover, Penn., aged seventy four and eighty-three years, respectively. The paternal great grandfather of our subject, a native of Prussia, married a Polish lady (both had immigrated to America in youth), and settled in York County, Penn., where they lived, died, and are buried. The grandmother was interred in winter time, under an apple tree, close to the house, which was on an embankment, fifty feet high, near Seven Valley, and over which the Northern Central Railroad now runs. Of the seven children born to Michael and Catharine (Keller) Geiselman, Samuel was born near Abbottstown, Adams County, Penn., has been a farmer all his life, but is now living retired in Hanover, Penn. He inherited the old homestead, and has much improved it. He married Catharine, daughter of Harry Felty, an old settler, whose father was a captain in the Revolutionary war. To this union were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Samuel A., when twenty-two years of age. Those now living are Michael H., Mrs. Sarah A. Heaggy, Charles W., John C., a merchant at Hanover, Penn. Of these Michael H. was educated near home, has been a farmer all his life, and now owns a part of the old homestead. He was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George Basehoar, and by this union has six children: Mary K., Sarah G., Harris B., Annie M., Michael L. and Elsie I. Mr. and Mrs. Geiselman are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

SIMON HARNISH, farmer, P. O. Bonneauville, was born November 9, 1824, in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn. The Harnish family originally came from Germany, and after arriving in America first settled in Lancaster County, Penn., but their descendants soon scattered themselves over different parts of southern Pennsylvania. Samuel Harnish (grandfather of our subject), who was a farmer, settled in the valley of Pigeon Hills. One of his brothers settled near Chambersburg, and another near Carlisle, Penn. Samuel Harnish was a Democrat in politics, served as county commissioner; married Elizabeth Burghart, and had nine children: Jacob, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sally, Barbara, John, Michael, Nancy and Daniel. The parents died on the old homestead at an advanced age. Of their children, Jacob, born March 11, 1794, was a farmer; married

Nancy, daughter of Samuel Bechtel, and who died aged thirty-five, the mother of seven children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Simon, Barbara and Anna (twins) Joseph and Magdalena. Jacob Harnish's second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Meyers; she died aged fifty-five, the mother of three children: Maria, Jacob and John; Jacob Harnish died near the old farm in this township, aged eighty years and five months. Simon, his son, was educated in common schools, and farmed until he was twenty-one; then learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed twenty years, in Adams and York Counties, Penn., and in Carroll County, Md. He finally settled down in Conowago Township, where he successfully prosecuted his trade fourteen years. After this he embarked in mercantile business at White Hall, where he continued four years, and kept a general store in Bonneauville, Penn., one year. In 1871 he removed to the farm where he has been ever since, and has 120 acres of land. He was married here to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry Shriner, of German descent, who was a resident of Carroll County, Md., and to this union were born six sons and two daughters: Theodore H.; William F. P., an artist who died in Milford, Ill., aged twenty-one years; Clinton S., Charles S., Harry W., Oliver P., Abarilla J. (deceased) and Nannie L. Mr. Harnish is a member of the German Reformed and his wife of the United Brethren Church. Politically Mr. Harnish has been identified with the Democratic party, and has filled township offices. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and has been school director for over twenty years.

HARRY J. LILLY. (See next sketch below). The great-great-grandfather, Samuel Lilly, came from Bristol, England, landing at Philadelphia, Penn., thence went to Chester County, Penn., but after a short time came to Conowago Township, Adams County, Penn., (where his great-grand-daughter, Sarah Lilly, still resides) in 1733. He was nine months making the trip from England, being wrecked on the coast of Ireland. He learned the trade of fuller, in his native land, and first settled on the west side of Conowago Creek, on account of the water-power, and erected a factory, which was carried on for many years, his son succeeding him, but which was finally abandoned, as it did not pay, cloth being manufactured so cheap in Eastern cities. No vestige of the building now remains, everything being torn down. Samuel Lilly, also, operated a feed and saw-mill, which was replaced by a stone mill. He entered a great deal of land, and the homestead he first settled is still in possession of his descendants. When he first came to this township the Jesuits had the only log church, which was served once a month by priests, who came from Harford Co., Md. Indians still roamed over the forests. Mr. Lilly was a man of great physical endurance, and, although not of large size, was undaunted by discouragements or obstacles that were thrown in his way. He had several sons and daughters, and one of his daughters married Dudley Digges, who at one time owned much land around Conowago Chapel, and was shot by one of Michael Kitzmiller's boys. Samuel Lilly's sons—Richard, John and Thomas—were mentioned in his will, which was signed by John Digges, Henry Slagle and Archibald Irwin. Sarah Lilly, a daughter of Samuel Lilly, who was a grandson of Samuel Lilly the first, was born October 22, 1800, and has always resided on the homestead, with the exception of the time she attended school in Baltimore, and to-day, although she has seen more than four-score years, she is one of the most sensible ladies in the county; she still owns several hundred acres of the original homestead, which is farmed by her nephews, Edgar and John L. Jenkins. Miss Lilly is a member of Conowago Chapel, which her ancesters helped build, and is most highly respected by its members, who are in perfect harmony with all denominations.

HARRY J. LILLY, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born on his father's old homestead, a part of the Lilly tract, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, September 18, 1848. His grandfather, Henry Lilly, was born in Eden, Oxford Township, Adams County, and, at an advanced age, built the house where our subject now resides, and a mill. He, Henry Lilly, was twice married, first to Miss Kane, a native of Harford Co., Md., who died, leaving three sons, who grew up to manhood: Thomas, who was educated at Georgetown College, of which he subsequently was teacher, and then treasurer, and finally a priest; later was stationed at St. Inigoes, in Maryland; afterward was sent to St. Joseph's Church, at Philadelphia, and there died; George, who farmed here until 1860, when he went to Texas; Col. James, who resided in this neighborhood until 1859; when he went to Richmond, Va., where he remained till Fort Sumter was fired on, when he went to White Sulphur Springs, Va., and there resided until 1873, when he moved to Hinton, W. Va., where he died in 1881, aged seventy-four years. None of these three sons were married. Mrs. Henry (Kane) Lilly died at an early age, and Henry Lilly subsequently married Catharine, daughter of John Sneeringer, and who died at an advanced age in McSherrystown, Penn., the mother of six children: Joseph, John, Henry, Samuel, Caroline and Mary. Of these, Joseph was born in 1816, on the old Lilly farm; became a farmer and miller, and while still single, in 1832, moved to the place where our subject now resides; he died August 14, 1869, at Indianapolis, Ind., where he was under treatment for cancer in the face. Politically he was a Democrat, as were all the members of the family but the eldest, who was a Whig. Joseph Lilly was married to Catharine Reily, who is now seventy years old, a daughter of Edward Reily, an old pioneer, who came here about 1797. Of the six children born to Joseph and Catharine Lilly, three attained maturity: Mary

J., Harry J., and Edward, now residing at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River, 150 miles south of St. Louis. Of these, Harry J. was educated at Calverd College, New Windsor, Carroll Co., Md., with the exception of two years, when he took his father's place at the mill. Our subject has followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns about seventy-five acres of the old farm; he has been quite a traveler, and has made many trips to St. Louis and other western points. Our subject was married in Baltimore County, Md., September 13, 1876, to Miss Helen Jenkins, who was born in March, 1856, daughter of Edward F. Jenkins, formerly a citizen of Baltimore, Md. This union has been blessed with four children: M. Josie, Edward J., Mary L., Alfred Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Lilly are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been identified with this party nearly all his life.

EPHRAIM MILLER, farmer, P. O. Granite Hill, was born August 26, 1828, on the old homestead, in this county, where his father, John H. Miller, had settled in an early day. The Millers are descendants of Michael Miller, who came from Germany in an early day and settled in this county, near Round Top, where George Luckenbaugh now lives. Michael Miller was married here to a Miss DeGraff, and died at an advanced age. His widow was over ninety at the time of her decease. Of the several children born to this couple, John, a native of this township, first engaged in farming and huckstering in early life, but later kept a store in Mountpleasant Township, where our subject now resides. He commenced doing business on a small scale, with one horse, but afterward used four horses. He was quite successful, financially, and in the course of time became a wealthy man. He bought land from time to time, till he owned about 545 acres. He was a busy man, and built and repaired much property. Politically he was a Democrat. He married Sarah Flater, who died here, aged seventy years, Mr. Miller being seventy-three at the time of his demise. To this couple were born eight children: Elizabeth, Noah, Catharine, John, Michael, Margaret, Mary Ann and Ephraim. Of these, Ephraim attended the county school, which was held in a cabin, and was conducted on the old subscription plan. He and his brother John took up their father's business (general store), and after his death were in partnership for fourteen years. John next died, and Ephraim became sole possessor of the business, and has also a farm of 155 acres. Ephraim Miller has been a successful business man, as was his father before him. He was married, June 5, 1849, to Miss Susan, daughter of David Showalter, who has borne him four children—three daughters: Lida K., Cora A. and Sarepta Alice (latter of whom died in infancy), and one son, Charles H., a bright lad, who died when fifteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the United Brethren Church of Christ. Politically he is a Democrat.

JACOB E. MILLER, farmer, carpenter and undertaker, Bonneauville, was born August 23, 1828, in Straban Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Peter Miller, a native of Hamiltonban Township, this county, who was a potter and farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth Kemp, and had six children: Catharine, who died aged ten years; Mathias (deceased, aged twenty), Mrs. Mary Bricher (deceased), Jacob E., Mrs. Elizabeth Gitt, Peter, Jr. Peter Miller, Sr., died in Mountpleasant Township, and his wife in Oxford Township, this county. Great-grandfather Miller came from Germany. Jacob E. Miller was educated in the common schools, and in early life learned carpentering, which he has followed more or less all his life. Since 1865 he has also been an undertaker. He was married, in Conowago, this county, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Henry Weaver, who has borne him six children, two of whom are living: John H. and Jacob F. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Miller are members of the Catholic Church. Politically our subject has been identified with the National Greenback party; is no office-seeker, and votes for the best man. During the late civil war he responded to the nine months' call; was elected captain of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and filled the office till his term expired, and with his regiment participated in various engagements.

LEVI D. MILLER, farmer and merchant, Bonneauville, was born in December, 1861, in Carroll County, Md., son of Louis and Elizabeth (Hann) Miller, who were parents of two children: Mrs. Mary E. Sherman and Levi D. Louis Miller was a native of Maryland, a farmer by occupation, and died at Two Taverns, Adams Co., Penn., aged forty-nine years. Our subject, who was educated in the schools of his native county, worked on a farm until the spring of 1883, when he embarked in a mercantile career, becoming a partner with Jacob Sherman, a merchant of Two Taverns, Penn. They kept a general store for a year and a half, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Miller removed to Bonneauville, this county, where he engaged in the same business on his own account, and has been very successful. He was married here to Miss M. Ella, daughter of Michael Fiscel, a representative citizen of Mountjoy Township, this county. One child has been born to this union—M. Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. AGIDEOUS NOEL, physician and surgeon, Bonneauville, was born in Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Samuel E. Noel, whose ancestors were of French descent and settled in Adams County in the beginning of the eighteenth century, near the Pigeon Hills. The paternal great-grandfather, a farmer by occupation, in an early day resided near East Berlin, this county, and died here at an advanced age; his son,

Peter Noel, also a farmer, was a mill-wright by trade and died near Bonneauville, this county, aged over ninety years; he was a Whig politically. He (Peter) was twice married; the first time to Miss Dull, who died leaving ten married children: Jacob, Samuel, Peter, Henry, Bernard, Louis, Gerome, George, Elizabeth and Margaret. By Peter Noel's second marriage, with Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Noel, he had one son and several daughters. Of Peter Noel's children, Samuel, a hatter by trade, married in this township, Barbara Kase, a native of Northampton County, Penn., and of German descent. Samuel Noel died October 9, 1860, and his widow August 20, 1871, aged seventy-six years. They had two children: Francis A., who resides on the old homestead, and Agideous. Our subject received a primary education near home and his literary education at the New Oxford Institute. At the age of fourteen he became imbued with the desire of studying medicine, and read with Dr. M. D. G. Phieffer, of New Oxford, Penn., who was also the principal of the New Oxford Institute. He afterward attended the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, where he graduated in 1862. After graduating the Doctor located in Bonneauville, Penn., of which place he is now the oldest physician, and here he enjoys the esteem and respect of his neighbors and has a lucrative practice. Dr. Noel was married here to Mrs. Lucinda M. Swope, a daughter of Benjamin Landis (Mrs. Noel had three sons by her first marriage). During the late war Dr. Noel offered his services to his country, and September 5, 1864, was commissioned, by Gov. Curtin, first assistant surgeon of the Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He served at the Third Division field hospital till the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge June 2, 1865.

FRANCIS POHLMAN, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born June 7, 1848, at Mount Rock, Mountpleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Francis Pohlman, Sr., who was born near Osnabruck, Germany, and who came to America before he was of age. The latter was the youngest son in his father's family and, as was the custom in that country, supposed he would inherit his property, on which there was a small debt, so he came to America to make up the money owed, but found on his return to Europe with the necessary funds, that his eldest brother had taken possession, and as he did not wish to disturb him, though he was entitled to the place, he returned to America and to Adams County, Penn., where he farmed the latter part of his life. He was also a lime burner, and probably burned more lime than any other man in the county. He died at Mount Rock February 6, 1884, aged seventy years. He was married here to Mary Gosman, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, daughter of Frederick Gosman, and is yet living. Of the seven children born to them three are living: Francis, John and Mrs. Susie Klunk; Mary, another daughter, died at the age of sixteen. Francis Pohlman, Jr., was educated near home and at New Windsor, Md. He was married, in this township, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dominie Gosman, and by this union there is one child, Joseph Dominie. Mr. and Mrs. Pohlman are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

EMANUEL RUDISILL, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born August 20, 1827, in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn. The family was originally of French or German descent. Three brothers came to Pennsylvania at an early date, one settled near York, one in Lancaster County, and one near Jefferson, in York County. Our subject's grandfather, Andrew Rudisill, was born and reared in York County, and was a son of Worley Rudisill, who was born at Codorus, same county. Andrew Rudisill was a poor boy when he started out in life for himself; was a shoe-maker by trade; became quite wealthy, and gave each of his four sons a homestead farm near Hanover, York County. He was an industrious man, a remarkable character, and was a representative citizen of York County. He married Miss Elizabeth Wildesin, a descendant of one of the oldest families in York County, where her father's brothers used to hunt with the friendly Indians in an early day. Mrs. Andrew Rudisill died in York County when over one hundred and eleven years of age (when one hundred and three years old she would still go out fishing, and she kept all her faculties till the last). To Andrew and Elizabeth Rudisill were born four sons and three daughters, who lived to a good old age: Mary was ninety-one years and some months, John was ninety-one, Andrew was over ninety-one, Eve was eighty-six, Jacob was sixty-two, Henry, who is still living, is about eighty-eight, Elizabeth was fifty years old when she died. Of these, Jacob, who was also a farmer, married Christiana Lohr, who was seventy-two years old at her death. They both died in Hanover, Penn. They had six children: Jacob, Emanuel, Rebecca, Christiana, John and Abraham. Of these, Emanuel Rudisill was educated near home and has been a farmer all his life; he now owns 230 acres of land in Mountpleasant Township, this county. He was united in marriage with Leah Spangler, born in York County, Penn., daughter of Zachariah Spangler. Twelve children were born to this union, all now living: Spangler, Alice, Worley, Charles, Martin, Frank, Jacob, Alverta, Katie, Andrew, Minnie and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Rudisill are members of St. James Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, but is no office seeker, preferring a quiet life.

MELCHIOR SLINGHOFF, farmer, P. O. Red Land, was born September 29, 1838, in Hessen Cassel, Germany, son of Richard and Margaret (Rosenberger) Slinghoff (who died

in Germany), the parents of three children: William, residing in Germany, Mary wife of Jacob Hupser, of Russell County Kas., and Melchior. Our subject went to school in his native land until he was twelve years of age, when he was left an orphan, and was sent by an uncle to the United States, he and his sister coming over by themselves, and landing at Philadelphia, Penn., where Melchior worked one month and then came to this county, where he worked on a farm for a time and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, and served as a nine months' volunteer. After that he obtained an honorable discharge, and shortly after went to Washington, D. C., where he worked at his trade for the Government, till the death of Abraham Lincoln, when he returned to this county, bought 150 acres of land and went to farming, in which he has been very successful. Melchior Slinghoff was married, October 13, 1865, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Bonnetts and by her he has six children now living: Charles H., Emma E., Sarah J., Ellen M., Millie R. and Lillie M. Mr. and Mrs. Slinghoff are active members of the German Reformed Church, in which he was deacon for about eight years. Our subject is one of the representative citizens of this township, is a Democrat in politics and has filled minor township offices.

HON. J. E. SMITH, merchant, P. O. Centennial, was born near Bonneauville, Mountpleasant Township, Adams County, Penn., March 28, 1829. His grandfather, Charles Smith, who came from Germany when a young man, and settled in Mountpleasant Township, was a farmer and distiller; married a Miss Spittler who bore him eleven children that attained maturity (eight at one time were cradling wheat in their father's field), all of whom married and had large families of their own, who showed the sturdy stock from which they sprang and made good members of society. The names of the living are John, Andrew, Anthony, Jacob, Joseph, Charles, Peter, Adam, Elizabeth, Anna and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith died near Bonneauville, at a good old age; they were quiet country people, highly respected by those who knew them, and were devout Catholics, members of Conowago Chapel. Their son, Peter, also a farmer by occupation, died on a farm between Bonneauville and McSherrystown, aged ninety years; he held some township and county offices, was a prominent Whig until the Know-nothing party sprang up, when he became identified with the Democratic party. He volunteered in the war of 1812 under his brother in law, Capt. Adams, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore. Peter Smith married Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Adams, of Oxford Township, this county, a miller and farmer by occupation. Mrs. Peter Smith died at the homestead, aged seventy-two years, the mother of eleven children, of whom eight reached maturity: Anna S. (now Sister DeSales, Order of St. Joseph), John E., David B., Peter G., Maria, Louisa, Anthony, Francis J. John E. was educated in the public schools and also by private teachers. In early life he farmed and taught school (five winters in all), and then entered a mercantile career at Irishtown, Penn., where he continued for five years; thence came to Mount Rock, where he has been keeping a general store; has been also engaged in the lime industry since 1855, and has done a large business (he has had several partners at different times), and for the past five years has manufactured cigars extensively, making usually 900,000 per annum, which he sells to Eastern markets. Mr. Smith has been twice married in this county. His first wife, Maria, daughter of George Lawrence, died aged thirty-eight years, the mother of four children, all now living: Louise, Rosa, Gregory and Ignatius. His second marriage was with Miss Mary Jane, daughter of John Kuhn, and by this union there is one child living—Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are prominent members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he was a Whig, but left the party with his father, and for the same cause, and has since been identified with the Democratic party. He was elected justice of the peace about 1850, re-elected twice to this office, and in the fall of 1876 was elected county commissioner; was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives; and two years ago was appointed by Gov. Pattison to fill the office of associate judge of Adams County, holding the office one year.

D. C. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born November 5, 1836, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, son of Anthony B. Smith, who was born and died here. Charles Smith, the grandfather of our subject, and his brother, Andrew, were born in Alsace, Germany, and there their mother died, and their father, Gabriel Smith, re-married. The step-mother made home unpleasant for the boys, so Charles and Andrew obtained their father's permission to come to America, at the ages of seventeen and fifteen, respectively. They had to work their way over, paying for their passage by earning the money, Charles working at grubbing three and a half years for this purpose, and his brother four years and a half at spinning. Andrew Smith married and had children, but his family finally died out. Charles Smith came to Mountpleasant Township, this county, and here married and reared eleven children: John, Andrew, Elizabeth, Jacob, Charles, Mary, Joseph, Katie, Peter, Anthony and Adam. They all married, and had, collectively, 111 children (of the grandchildren, only the last born of Adam Smith were twins). Of Charles Smith's children, Anthony died here in 1855, aged nearly sixty years. Anthony Smith was a farmer and weaver by occupation, he married Rachel, daughter of Jacob Adams. She died here in 1859, aged fifty years, the mother of eighteen children, of whom fifteen reached maturity and thirteen are still living. Of these, D. C., our subject, attended school in this town-

ship, but is principally self-educated, especially in music. He was a music teacher in early life, and still follows the profession in addition to farming, and is also an organist of Conowago Chapel. He taught school for ten years (three terms at Conowago Chapel), and also taught himself practical surveying. He was married here to Miss M. C., youngest daughter of Henry Spalding, and they have six children: Paul A., Rose G., Henry S., Mary M., Helen M., Mark J. The family are all members of Conowago Chapel. Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

CARROLL J. SNEERINGER, farmer, P. O. Centennial, was born June 3, 1833, in Mountpleasant Township, this county, son of John Sneeringer, a native of Conowago Township, Adams Co., Penn., and a descendant of the old Sneeringer family. John Sneeringer was a farmer all his life; a Whig politically. He married Lydia House, by whom he had six children: Carrie, Carroll J., Joseph, William, Thomas and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. John Sneeringer died in this township, the latter at the age of seventy-five years. Carroll J. Sneeringer was educated in the town schools; was a carpenter in early life, and then was a successful merchant at Hanover, York Co., Penn., fourteen years. He first worked at carpentering there, and then embarked in the coal and lumber business. In April, 1880, he returned to agricultural pursuits, and purchased the old Reily farm, and has now 100 acres of land. Our subject was married in this township to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George Thomas, and by this union there are two children: Edgar and William, both of whom were educated at home and are now on the farm. Mr. Sneeringer and family are members of Conowago Chapel. Politically he has been a Democrat all his life. He has been as successful as a farmer as he was as a merchant.

NEWTON A. TAWNEY, farmer, P. O. Gettysburg, was born October 22, 1845, in Mountjoy Township, Adams Co., Penn., son of Abraham Tawney, a native of this county and of German descent. Abraham Tawney, who has been a successful mason and contractor, erected many of the important buildings of this county, and among those in Gettysburg may be mentioned the gas works, churches, court house, etc. He is now seventy-six years of age; is self-made in every respect; starting out in life a poor boy, encumbered with debt, he has, by hard work, perseverance and an indomitable will, made a place for himself in the world, and to-day enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He never was a politician, but has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, and is identified with the Republican party. He was married in this county to Miss Catharine A., daughter of David Zuck, a member of an old pioneer family and an old wagoner to Pittsburgh; he kept hotel on the Pittsburgh Pike. Abraham Tawney is now seventy-six years old, and his wife about sixty-five; they are members of the German Reformed Church. The children born to this couple, four in number, were; Newton A., Susannah E., Selena M., and Clinton J., who was a born mechanic and died when thirteen years of age. Our subject, Newton A., was educated in his native county; has learned no trade, but is a mechanic naturally, though he has followed farming the greater part of his life. He was married, in this county, to Clara J., daughter of Daniel Stallsmith, and by this union there are four children: Alverta G., Clinton E., Carrie E. and Charles B. Mr. and Mrs. Newton Tawney are members of the St. Mark's Reformed Church. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. JAMES G. WATSON, physican and surgeon, Bonneauville, was born August 1, 1851, in Quincy, Franklin Co., Penn., son of Robert Watson, who was born in Washington Township, Franklin Co., Penn., from where his father, who was a farmer, had removed, in about 1820, to Hamiltonban Township, where he spent the balance of his days, dying March 23, 1869, at the ripe old age of one hundred and two years. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America when fifty years old. He was married here to Mrs. Mary Hindman (*nee* Gibson), who died aged sixty-eight, the mother of five children: Robert, James and Eliza (twins), John and George. Of these Robert, who has been a dentist in Fairfield, this county, about forty years, was married in Franklin County, Penn., to Hannah Mentzer, who has borne him five children, of whom four are living: James G., John, Mrs. Anna E. Musselman, Dr. D. Stuart. He has taken quite an active part in local politics; has filled nearly every township office, and is one of its prominent citizens. Our subject received his primary education in this county; then attended the Mercersburg College, Franklin County, Penn., and later the first session at the University of Pennsylvania, and second session at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, whence he graduated in the spring of 1876. He then located at Montgomery Square, Montgomery Co., Penn., where he remained but eighteen months, however, and then went to Sabillasville, Md., and after three years practice came to Bonneauville, this county, in April, 1881, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. The Doctor was married, in Philadelphia, Penn., November 18, 1875, to Miss Marie E., daughter of August Diehm, a native of Germany, and they have three children living: Robert J., Anna L. and William Stuart. Dr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

DAVID C. WENTZ, farmer, P. O. Bonneauville, was born November 9, 1832, in Carroll County, Md., a grandson of Frederick Wentz, a native of America, but of German descent, a farmer by occupation, who died in Carroll County, Md., when nearly

eighty years old. David, the son of Frederick Wentz, was born and died in Carroll County, aged eighty-two years. He was well known in the community, was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church. He was married to Catharine Crouse, a native of Carroll County, Md., daughter of Michael Crouse, and who is yet living in Carroll County, the mother of eleven children, all of whom are living but two: Valentine C., John D., David C., Samuel, William, Noah, Henry, Louis and Mrs. Lydia Kemford. Our subject was educated in his native State, and there farmed and worked at carpentering for fifteen years. In April, 1870, he came to Mountpleasant Township, this county, where he has 176 acres of land. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Bankert, also a native of Carroll County, Md., daughter of Peter Bankert. Of the twelve children born to this union ten are now living: Mary J., William P., Anna, Emma, Edward, Martin, Laura, Clara, Ellen and Alverta. Mr. and Mrs. David C. Wentz are active members of St. Luke's Lutheran Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled the office of supervisor two terms, being re-elected in the spring of 1885.

CHAPTER LXV.

TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD & BOROUGH OF NEW OXFORD.

MRS. LEAH DIEHL. John Adam Diehl and wife emigrated to this country from Germany in the year 1731. Their descendants to-day are numerous and are singularly prosperous, and are, with a few exceptions, stanch Lutherans. They are always to be found on the moral side of all public questions. The erection and maintenance of the Lutheran Church in New Oxford was and is due in a marked degree to the energy and liberality of that portion of the family residing in and around the village.

This original couple took up 360 acres of fertile land in what is now known as Spring Garden Township, York County, Penn., paying an English agent £12 ($60) for it. To this pair were born four sons: Peter, Daniel, George and Nicholas. Daniel settled in Seven Valleys, York County; George in Virginia, and Peter and Nicholas in Hellam Township, York County, having purchased the original tract from the heirs after the death of their father.

Peter, the grandfather of our subject's husband, was born in Germany, and was probably three years old when his father, John Adam, came to this country. He was married in 1748, and had a family of six children: Peter, Nicholas, Jacob, Daniel, Elizabeth, married to Henry King, and Catharine, married to John Brillinger.

Peter, the father of our subject's husband, was born in Hellam Township, York County, and had a family of three sons and four daughters: Daniel (our subject's husband), George, Jacob, Elizabeth Golden, Sarah Blair, Mary Albert and Susan Diller. This family moved into Adams County, Penn., in all probability about the year 1801, settling in Oxford Township, having purchased a large tract of land lying along the Gettysburg Turnpike and reaching from the village of New Oxford to the banks of the Little Conowago, embracing several hundred acres of choice land. Mr. Diehl paid half a bushel of silver for the tract, and brought the money from Hellam Township to New Oxford in saddle-bags, thrown across the back of his horse. It is said the animal presented a sad sight, having been sorely blistered by the weight and friction of the coin. Daniel was born in the old mill near York, which (being rebuilt) is still in possession of the name, and was fifteen years old when the family moved into Adams County. His birth occurred on the 20th of August, 1791. His first marriage was with Elizabeth Carl, October 26, 1809, by whom he had fifteen children, seven of whom are yet living: Amanda Baehr, Amelia Butt, Catharine Schaeffer, Deliah D. Feiser, Mary E. Wagner, Jesse (a practical farmer) and Carl, a professional teacher of high rank in the schools of Illinois. These remaining seven children are all married and prospering. Mrs. Diehl died September 19, 1833. Mr. Diehl married again on the 22d of February, 1835; this time Leah (Myers) Baugher, whose name heads this sketch. Her parents, John and Margaret Myers, now deceased, were residents of Bucks County, Penn., and at an early day moved to York County, settling in Warrington Township. Mr. Myers was an educated man, being able to converse in three different languages. Two of his sons lost their lives in the war of 1812. The original Myers stock came from Holland a century and a half ago. From this union of Daniel Diehl with our subject six children were born: Rebecca (now deceased); Joseph R., proprietor of the well-known "Diehl's Mill," on the banks of the Little Conowago; Elijah, a scientific farmer, and a newspaper correspondent of some note; Emma, wife of Henry Weikert, a successful farmer; Samuel A., a rising young minister in the Lutheran Church, who has already made for himself a name for usefulness, and Miriam, wife of Jacob Heltzel.

PETER DIEHL, retired farmer and tanner, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of York County, Penn., where his birth occurred in 1802, having descended from the prominent and influential family of Diehl, who settled in an early day in York County, and whose history is recorded elsewhere in this work. His parents were Daniel and Rosanna Diehl. Peter was reared in York County; was there married in November, 1823, to Anna M. Smyser, whose family was one of prominence in York County, Daniel Smyser having been a judge on the bench and his father, George Smyser, one of the early associate judges of that county. Our subject, in February, 1824, after his marriage, located in the neighborhood where he now resides, being the first member of his family to settle in that vicinity. He purchased a small farm and in connection with it a tannery, that was established in 1800 by John Slagle, which business he carried on successfully for many years, retiring therefrom in 1864. A portion of his land lying adjacent to New Oxford, he had it laid out into lots and platted, and it now forms an addition to the borough. In 1830 he erected the brick mansion in which he now resides, where he and his wife are spending the evening of their lives together, surrounded with all comforts, the fruits of their industry and economy in former years. Each has been a member of the Lutheran Church since 1820, and they have contributed liberally to its support. Time has dealt gently with this aged couple, who have journeyed together through a period of sixty odd years, and are in reasonably good health and in full possession of all their faculties. Mr. Diehl is now the oldest person living in New Oxford. He remarks, with great pride, that since 1830 he has been an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance and was the first person in his neighborhood to openly announce his principles, which were instilled in his posterity, and some of his sons, all grown, never have tasted intoxicating liquors. Our subject, in his younger life, was an active local politician, and held almost every office in the township. He has been a good business man, and is one of the substantial citizens of Adams County. He was at one time a director of the Hanover branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1842 he was chosen one of the county commissioners, and in 1875 he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, a position he still retains. To this couple have been born seven sons and four daughters (ten living), viz.: Martin, Israel, Jeremiah, Henry, Andrew, Edward, Charles, Sarah A., Louisa S., Anna M. and Elvira J. October 7, 1883, there was a family reunion in the old mansion, each living representative being present. Israel was one of the most renowned temperance orators in the United States, and traveled extensively in Europe. Having been educated for a Methodist minister, he accomplished a great work prior to his death, which occurred January 4, 1875. Five children yet remain in Adams County; all are married and doing well. Sixty-three years of married life have sat lightly on Mr. and Mrs. Diehl.

GEORGE W. DIEHL (deceased) was a native of Adams County, Penn., born on the homestead located on the banks of the Little Conowago Creek July 23, 1818. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Carl) Diehl, the history of whose ancestors is given in the sketch of Mrs. Leah Diehl. Our subject was twice married—the first time to Susanna, daughter of George Emig, which event occurred in 1840, and to this union were born three daughters: Leah E., Sarah E. and Amanda. Mrs. Diehl died in 1854, and in 1858 Mr. Diehl was married to Sarah, daughter of John Emig, and a cousin to his first wife. To the second marriage one son, John M., was born, who died in infancy. The mother of this child died in 1883, and two years later Mr. Diehl died, leaving one daughter, Miss Sarah E., the only surviving heir. Mr. Diehl was a substantial citizen and a useful member of society, highly esteemed and respected by all. His daughter, since 1885, has resided in New Oxford.

ELIJAH F. DIEHL, P. O. Leesburg, Kosciusko County, Ind., son of Daniel and Leah Diehl, whose family history is given in the sketch of the latter, was born near New Oxford, Adams Co., Penn., March 13, 1841. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, supplemented by several terms in Dr. Pfeiffer's College, at New Oxford. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in Mountpleasant Township, which occupation he followed until 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac. After his service in the army he went to Leesburg, Kosciusko Co., Ind., and there taught school one term; thence he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was again for a time engaged in school-teaching. He then returned to Leesburg, where, in 1867, he was married to Miss M. Annie Berst, and to them have been born the following named children: Willis Edwin, Leah Hulda, Miriam Alice, Henry Albert, Mary, Laura Kate, Ruth (deceased) and Carl Sanford. After his marriage Mr. Diehl took charge of one of his father-in-law's farms, and for several years during the winter months, in connection with farming, was employed in teaching school. Since 1880 he has served as assessor, and during that year and in 1886 was land appraiser, and is now filling his third term. Conrad Berst, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Diehl, was born near Strasburg, Germany, in 1779, and immigrated to America in 1798, and in 1807 married Catherine Gunther, of Lancaster County, Penn., whose birth occurred in that county in 1785. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died of wounds received at the battle of Bunker Hill. Henry Berst, the fourth of thirteen children and father of Mrs. Diehl,

was born in Lancaster County August 28, 1814. In 1829 the family moved to Butler County, and in 1832 to Erie County, Penn.; thence Henry went, in 1836, to Kosciusko County, Ind., where he purchased a large tract of land on Big Turkey Creek prairie and adjoining it. In 1837 his parents, two brothers and two sisters, located in this locality, where the mother died in 1849, and the father in 1859. Henry Berst's marriage with Mary A. James occurred June 14, 1840, and to them were born eleven children, of whom Mrs. Diehl is the fifth, born June 17, 1848. Her maternal ancestors came to America prior to the war for independence, the Jameses from England, the Wards from Ireland. Her grandfather, James Ross James, was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1796, and his wife, *nee* Lavina Ward, in the same county in 1797. They were married in 1817, moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1822, and to Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1837. Mrs. James died in 1864, and her husband in 1871. Mary A. James, mother of Mrs. Diehl, was born January 31, 1819, in Sussex County, Del. The Berst and James families stand high in the estimation of the people of their respective communities, and members of both families filled important official positions in the war of the Rebellion.

JOSEPH R. DIEHL, miller, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born June 3, 1838, near the old mill in Oxford Township, which, since 1790, has been in possession of the Diehl family, first owned and carried on by Peter Diehl, the grandfather of Joseph R. The parents of the latter were Daniel and Leah (Myers) Baugher Diehl, the history of whose ancestors appears in the sketch of Mrs. Leah Diehl. Joseph R. attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and completed his studies at the college or academy of Dr. Pfeiffer, located in New Oxford. In 1854, he was employed as clerk for one year for William D. and Alexander S. Himes, and then entered the employ of Aaron Heagy, with whom he remained three years. After this he learned the miller's trade, with George W. Diehl. In 1860 he again engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Heagy, and March 4, 1862, was united in marriage with Katie, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Slagle. The domestic life of our subject and wife was commenced in the old Diehl mansion, and Mr. Diehl took charge of the mill near by. In 1863, after the death of his father, he purchased the mill, since which time he has been engaged in the milling business. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Diehl have been born three sons and one daughter: Charles E., Martin D., Alverta L. and Ervin J. Charles E. has received a commercial education, and is now engaged in mercantile business in New Oxford. The others are still with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Diehl have been lifelong members of the Lutheran Church, of the council of which he has been a member for a quarter of a century. Mr. Diehl has for many years been earnestly devoted to and interested in the cause of education, and has since 1870 been secretary of the school board and a director. A Republican by education and principle, he has always voted with that party, and was, in 1884 their candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority in a strong Democratic county.

JOSEPH S. GITT, civil engineer, P. O. New Oxford, is descended from one James Gitt, who, with his wife, Mary Magdalena, came to this country, he from Ireland and his wife from Germany, about the year 1740, and settled in the "Pigeon Hills," near Hanover. His memory was a most retentive one, and to him his descendants are indebted for many reminiscences. The red man still occupied the land, and the site of Hanover was still a primeval forest. At that date he was a constable in the service of his Britannic Majesty. Hanover was controlled by the British, and the town in its early settlement was known as a "town of refuge," or "rogues' harbor." William, their only son, was born in a cabin among the hills, October 15, 1746. Five years later his parents came to Hanover, and the father disappeared and was never heard from. His son purchased a farm in Adams County, and was there married to Magdalena, who was born November 13, 1757, and died October 14, 1826. Mary, the wife of James Gitt, was born September 27, 1720, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. William and Magdalena Gitt were the parents of Jacob, George Henry, William and Daniel, and left seventy grand and great grandchildren to represent them. William and Magdalena, grandparents of Joseph S., died on the farm of Daniel Gitt, in Adams County, he at the age of ninety-eight years, and she when upward of eighty years. Our subject was born near McSherrystown, Penn., September 9, 1815, a son of Daniel and Lydia Gitt, the former born near New Oxford, this county, the latter, a daughter of David and Catherine Slagle, and now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Daniel and his wife resided more than half a century upon the spot where they first settled; then moved to McSherrystown and finally to Hanover, in York County. The children, Joseph S., Henry, David, Maria, Permelia, Alexander, Nathaniel, Howard, Walter and Belinda were born and reared in this county, and are all living but three. Joseph S. was educated at Gettysburg College, and in 1836 was rodman on the "Old Tape-worm" Railroad. He taught school near his father's farm two years, and was editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, *Democrat*, *Planter* and *Weekly News*, at Hanover for four years. In March, 1841, he was married to Anna M. Bachman, and one daughter, Alice L., now the wife of Frederick G. Stark, jeweler at Hanover, was born to them in that borough. In 1846 Mr. Gitt removed to Carlisle, and commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Statesman*, a semi-weekly Dem-

ocratic paper, and also the *American Democrat*, which he sold four years later, and moved back to Hanover and published a campaign paper, and also conducted a book-store and bindery. The absorbing topic of that day was the building of the Hanover Branch Railroad, and he was engaged as assistant engineer upon that line continually until its completion, when he moved to Media, Delaware Co., Penn and accepted a position as chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Westchester Railroad. When the Gettysburg & Littlestown Railroads were built, he assumed charge of them in a similar capacity, and later performed his first service on the Western Maryland Railroad. He afterward performed a similar service on the European & North American Railroad, from Bangor, Me., to New Brunswick; later he assumed the same position on the Harrisburg & Potomac and Hanover & York Railroad; also on the Bachman Valley Railroad, the Emmittsburg, Md., Railroad, the Berlin branch, and numerous surveys for proposed lines, traveling, while making these surveys, 48,580 miles, he is still engaged by the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, but will soon retire from active service. Four children, the one above mentioned, Luther B. (deceased) was born at Carlisle; Maria L. was born at Hanover, and Ada M. (deceased) born at New Oxford, comprised the family, of whom Maria L. is the wife of William G. Smyser, civil engineer, now located at Topeka, Kas. During his busy life Mr. Gitt has been a very successful man, and will now retire with a competence honestly earned. He was the first president of the borough council of New Oxford, and has been a member continuously up to date. For nearly forty years Mr. Gitt has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is liberal and progressive in all affairs of public benefit and improvement. He is also a trustee and on the building committee of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in progress of erection in New Oxford.

JACOB HELTZEL. The ancestors of our subject—citizens of the Palatinate—shipped on board the "William and Sarah" with 400 other Palatines in the year 1727, and came to this country to find a retreat from religious persecution. These early progenitors of the Heltzel family settled in the county of York, Penn., on a large tract of land, and were the parents of four sons: Nicholas, Stephen, Philip and one whose name is not known; the last son and two uncles on the maternal side were slain in the Revolutionary war; the two latter in the battle of Long Island. The old gentleman, prior to his shipping for America, being somewhat prominent in the Palatinate, was, on account of the persecutions, deputized to petition the Crown for protection. Nicholas Heltzel was married to Catharine Hershinger, and with the grandfather of our subject moved to Adams County in 1822, settling in Mountpleasant Township. Five children were born of this union, viz.: Christina Greenawalt; Jacob, a bachelor; Daniel, a farmer and hatter, who, after a retired life of twenty-five years, died July 26, 1879, at the age of eighty years; Catherine McMaster; and Nicholas, a printer the former part of his life, and during the latter part an extensive farmer; he represented Adams County in the Legislature during the years 1877-78, and filled other important places of trust.

Daniel, our subject's father, married Elizabeth Voglesong (whose ancestry came from Germany), January 10, 1824. To this couple eleven children were born, viz.: Lucy Ann Marks; Rufus, deceased; Nicholas, a soldier in the regular army, who lost his life on the frontier; Caroline, deceased; Daniel, who served three years in the infantry service of the United States during the late war, and who was captured at Winchester and taken to Danville, where he died the miserable death of starvation; Franklin, a carpenter and tradesman; Alfred, a car inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who gave four years of his life in the defense of his country; Martin, a confectioner, who served in the emergency of eastern Pennsylvania; William, a carpenter and soldier for three years; John (deceased), a printer and telegraph operator, and who was employed as proof-reader on the new constitution of Pennsylvania, and Jacob. The latter was born September 23, 1843, and was married to Miriam Diehl (youngest daughter of a family of twenty-one children) June 4, 1871. His life was made up of clerking, teaching, justice of the peace, census enumerator, in 1880, and of filling the different offices of the district in which he resides. He is at present engaged in manufacturing infants' and children's shoes for the wholesale trade. The family are strict adherents to the faith of the Reformation.

J. W. HENDRIX, M. D. (deceased), was a native of York County, Penn., born near Shrewsbury, in May, 1823. His parents were Joseph and Nancy Hendrix. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received his scholastic education in the State of Maryland. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Geary, Sr., at Shrewsbury, in York County, and subsequently graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland. In 1849 he located as a practitioner of medicine at New Oxford, where he continued in his profession until his death, which occurred May 26, 1885. November 4, 1852, Dr. Hendrix was united in marriage with Miss Helen, the daughter of Col. George and Helen (Barnitz) Himes, whose family history is given elsewhere in this volume. The Doctor's widow was born in what was called "Butcher Frederick's Stand," an inn, and the first house erected in New Oxford. Dr. Hendrix was one of the borough's useful and most esteemed citizens. His popularity as a gentleman, physician and business man of enterprise made him the unanimous choice of the citizens for the office of burgess, to which he was elected at

the first election held for the borough officers in October, 1874. To this office he was continuously re-elected until his failing health caused him to decline a nomination the year of his death. As a public-spirited citizen and an advocate of everything pertaining to the advancement of social and educational interests, he had no peers. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church from childhood, and his death deprived that body of one of its most faithful workers. His widow recently purchased the lot at the corner of Pitt and Hanover Streets, New Oxford, and donated this and $1,000 cash toward the new edifice, which will be completed this year. Dr. Hendrix left no heir to perpetuate his name, but his good deeds will remain enshrined forever in the hearts of those who knew him. Modest and retiring in disposition, but earnest in everything undertaken, he made a success of his business life, and leaves his widow in easy circumstances. She resides in the mansion where so many years of happiness were spent with her devoted husband. For a number of years the Doctor was a trustee of Dickinson College, and made liberal donations from his private purse to that institution. He was also one of the committee that erected the scientific building connected with that college.

WILLIAM D. HIMES, retired merchant, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born at New Oxford May 29, 1812. His father, Col. George Himes, a son of Francis Himes, of Hanover, York County, was born December 16, 1775, and was married to Helen Catherine Barnitz, whose birth occurred in 1787, and in 1810 removed from Hanover, York County, Penn., to New Oxford, where he purchased from John Hersh and took charge of a tavern, known as "Butcher Frederick's Stand," the first inn or tavern built in the place, and this he conducted until 1828. In the early muster days he was commissioned a colonel of a regiment of State militia, and bore the title through life. The wife of Col. Himes was a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Eichelbarger) Barnitz, the former of whom served as fife major throughout the Revolutionary war, and whose family was one of note in York County. The first son born to Col. George Himes was Charles F., who was graduated from Dickinson College, and read law with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens before being admitted to the bar. He became one of the first engineer corps that surveyed the route taken by the old "Tapeworm Railroad," and was a man of great promise. His death occurred July 23, 1838. The other children were as follows: William D., Susan C., (who became the wife of Thomas Himes); Anna M., (married to Rev. James H. Brown); George B. (married to Elizabeth Eby); Elizabeth C. (married to John R. Hersh); Helen, the widow of Dr. Joseph W. Hendrix, and Alexander S. Our subject was schooled in his native town, and learned the tanner's trade. May 23, 1836, he married Magdalene, daughter of Christian Lanius, of York, and to them were born eight children: Edwin (died in infancy), Charles F., Helen A. (wife of Rev. William H. Keith), James L., Mary E., Sarah M. (died in childhood), William A. and Harry O. After marriage Mr. Himes engaged in mercantile business in Lancaster County, where he remained three years; disposed of his stock and returned to New Oxford and managed his father's business, who for many years, in company with John and Charles Hann, had been extensively engaged in mining enterprises in York County. These were subsequently purchased and carried on by Himes, Curran & Himes. William D. is still in possession of the furnace property. In 1858 Mr. Himes engaged in mercantile business at New Oxford, which he carried on until 1863, when he retired from active business life. Since 1842 he has been officially connected with the Bank of Gettysburg, a National Bank since 1866, and in 1884 was chosen vice president of that institution. For forty years he has been a director of the York & Gettysburg Turnpike Company, and for fifteen years president of the Petersburg & Gettysburg Turnpike Company. He also served as president of the first and only building and loan association organized in New Oxford, in which $60,000 were handled without the loss of a penny and without suit to any stockholder. He was president of the New Oxford Cemetery Association for ten years. As a business man he has been successful. He is the oldest man now living in this borough that was born in New Oxford. Mrs. Himes died September 25, 1874. Charles F., Ph. D., son of our subject, is now professor of science and mathematics in Dickinson College, and was a professor in the female seminary at Baltimore, Md., and in Troy University, N. Y., after which he went to Europe, and as a pupil attended the university at Giesen, Germany, for eighteen months. He is the author of numerous text books, and is authority in photographic science. He was one of the number recently appointed by the government to photograph an eclipse of the sun. His wife was Mary E. Murray. James L., another son of our subject, was graduated from Dickinson College, studied law with Erastus Weiser, was admitted to the bar of York County, and died in 1881, leaving a widow, Bellmina E. (Kline) Himes. Mary E., a daughter of William B. Himes, was married to Lieut. Freemont M. Hendrix, and after his death became the wife of J. W. Kilpatrick, professor of natural sciences in Central College, Fayette, Mo. William A., another son of William D. Himes, was educated in Dickinson College, from which he graduated; was married in 1877 to Kate W. Gitt; and is now a dealer in coal and lumber, at New Oxford. Harry O., the youngest son of our subject, was educated in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and is now professor of music in a female seminary at Ashville, N. C.

ALEXANDER S. HIMES, P. O. New Oxford, youngest son of Col. George and Helen Catharine (Barnitz) Himes, whose family history is given in the sketch of William D. Himes, is a native of Adams County, born in the old family mansion at New Oxford, in the year 1828. He received a fair education, first attending Oak Ridge Academy, a select school at Gettysburg; then pursued a course of study in the academy of Dr. Pfeiffer at New Oxford. Two year later he engaged with Thomas Himes, his brother-in-law, in mercantile business in Lancaster County, where he was occupied two years, and in company with his brother-in-law, who was interested in the Margaretta furnace, took charge of a store in that vicinity. One year later he entered the employ of John A. Weiser, a merchant of York. The next year the death of his father occurred, and Alexander S. returned to the home of his boyhood, and in company with his brother, William D., engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1861. In 1870 Mr. Himes was married to Mrs. Sarah F. Reed, daughter of Hon. R. G. Harper, of Gettysburg. One son, Harper A., has blessed this union. Soon after his marriage Mr. Himes again engaged in mercantile business in New Oxford, and two years later disposed of the same to his nephew, George T. Himes. In 1866 Alexander S. Himes was elected a director of the First National Bank of Hanover, and has since held the same position. He was, prior to 1865, a director of the bank of Gettysburg. His attention is now devoted to the management of his extensive farms in Adams County. His handsome residence in New Oxford was erected the year of his marriage, every brick of which Mr. Himes selected with his own hands; Eli Roth was the builder, and the site was purchased of John R. Hersh, upon which was formerly located the first tannery in the borough.

CAPTAIN JAMES LEECE landlord of the "Eagle House," New Oxford, was born in York County, Penn., May 2, 1835, son of James and Elizabeth (Palmer) Leece, the former of whom was a native of Conewago Township, York Co., Penn., and for a time operated a nail factory at York. James Leece, Sr., was married about 1823, and to the union were born five children: James, Jacob, Sarah, Benjamin and Rebecca, of whom the captain is the only resident of Adams County. George and Elizabeth Palmer, the parents of Mrs. Elizabeth Leece, were among the earliest settlers of York County, and lived to the rare ages of ninety-nine and ninety-two years, respectively. The latter was a daughter of one of the Bentzels, and both she and her husband were born, married, lived and died in York County. George Palmer and the Bentzels were soldiers of the Revolution; one of the latter, George Bentzel, was a captain in that war. The father of Elizabeth Palmer was the first miller in Conewago Township, York County, and built the first mill. Our subject, when young, learned the nail-making trade under his father. In 1855 he enlisted in the regular army, and in 1857 was married to Catherine Kelly, of Leavenworth, Kas., at which fort he was stationed, being at that time quartermaster sergeant in Company K, First Regiment, United States Regular Cavalry. At the expiration of his term of service they came to York, where Mr. Leece was engaged in stock-dealing until 1862. He then raised Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was commissioned first lieutenant, and soon afterward was promoted to a captaincy. His regiment participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His term of service having at this time expired, he returned home, and in 1863 organized Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Volunteer Calvary, of which he was made captain. The command was at Brandy Station, Warrenton Junction, Bull Run, Mine Run, and in numerous skirmishes with Mosberg's guerrillas, battle of the Wilderness and on to Richmond. Capt. Leece was three times wounded, and is one of the few who have made no application for a pension. He is proprietor of the "Eagle House," at New Oxford, and has associated with him in the hotel a son, Louis, who was married to Lydia A. Olemiler on the 4th of February, 1885. The hotel is inviting, and is properly kept in every way. The Captain also owns a fine farm near New Oxford.

JACOB MARTIN (deceased) was a native of Adams County, born in the village of New Oxford on the 1st of May, 1806. His parents were Matthias and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin, highly respected people of Adams County. Our subject was a tailor by trade, which occupation he commenced in 1831, and after following it for a period of ten years he commenced mercantile business for himself, in which he was engaged for eighteen years. He was of a sympathizing and confiding nature, which brought upon him embarassments in a financial way, and favors extended to acquaintances and friends proved a financial ruin to him. For a period of ten years after retiring from mercantile business he managed the "Eagle Hotel." He was twice married; first, to Catherine Swearinger, by whom he had two sons, Franklin and Anthony M., both soldiers in the late war, the latter serving as first-lieutenant of Company I, Eighty-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to adjutant, and was killed at Monacacy Junction, Md. The Adjutant Martin Post, No. 510, G. A. R., at New Oxford, is named in his honor. Three years after the death of his first wife Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Lydia Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Follow) Smith, of Adams County, and of this union were born five children: Lizzie and Harry, who passed childhood years (now deceased) and three who died in infancy. Mr. Martin's

death occurred May 10, 1885. He lived a long and useful life, which was passed in New Oxford. He was a devoted Catholic (to which church his widow belongs), and donated the lot and aided largely in building the church at New Oxford.

DAVID J. A. MELHORN, justice of the peace, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of Adams County, Penn., born near McSherrystown April 14, 1833. His great-grandfather was Simon Melhorn, a native of Suabia, in South Germany, where his birth occurred September 2, 1725, and when young was brought by his parents to America, the family settling in this county. Here Simon married Anna Barbara Dubbs, and located at what is now McSherrystown, and to this union were born four sons and one daughter, of which children David was the grandfather of our subject. David was born at what is now McSherrystown, this county, August 19, 1761, and in 1784, was married to Rosanna Swartz, whose birth occurred near Littlestown, this county, January 28, 1763, and in McSherrystown they settled and lived during their married life, to their death, which occurred—David's on May 24, 1831, and Rosanna's on June 28, 1816. To them were born eight children: Mary, Elizabeth, Simon, John, J. Henry, J. Michael J. Jacob, and Daniel. J. Jacob, the father of our subject, was born December 23, 1801, and when about eighteen years of age married Catharine Reigle (born April 6, 1796), a daughter of Henry Reigle, whose wife was a Miss Greisher. J. Jacob Melhorn and his wife located near McSherrystown and there resided several years, when they bought property south of that village, where they resided until 1849, and where all of their children were born, viz.: Henry Mary Ann, Harriet, Emanuel, Rosanna E. A., Catharine, David J. A., Caroline and Flora. From 1849 until his death, which occurred October 6, 1880, Jacob lived on various farms and in different places in Adams County, occupied mainly as a farmer, though latterly he was employed as a school-teacher. Toward the latter part of the decade between 1860 and 1870 he was elected to the office of prothonotary of Adams County and served three years. He was for upward of twenty consecutive years chosen as justice of the peace of his township, and for many years taught school. His wife died July 17, 1869, and he was subsequently married to Mrs. Thoman a widow. Our subject worked at agricultural pursuits for his father until twenty years of age; then began teaching school, first in Reading Township. In 1852 he commenced learning the plastering trade with Jacob Melhorn and Absalom Aulabach, near Hanover, and after finishing it worked at the same during the summer seasons (teaching school during the winters) a portion of time in Delaware County, Ind., for eight months. He then returned home, and on January 22, 1861, was married to Sarah L. Bender, a daughter of Daniel Bender of Hamilton Township, this county. The latter, when quite young, came from Lancaster County, and was here married to Mary Spangler, a daughter of George Spangler of East Berlin. Our subject and wife began their married life in Mountpleasant Township, where a child, Jacob Daniel, was born to them January 5, 1862, which died August 25 of the same year. During the years 1863 and 1864 Mr. Melhorn was engaged in the butchering business in partnership with his father. In 1868 he sold his property in Mountpleasant Township, and moved to New Oxford, where he engaged in photographing, and in the spring of 1869 he became a partner with D. S. Bender in the grain and produce business, which partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Bender withdrew, and Mr. Melhorn added to his business the manufacturing of ice cream and huckstering. December 4, 1882, he disposed of the business, excepting the ice cream department, which he still carries on. In the spring of 1882 he was elected a justice of the peace, an office he still holds. February 7, 1881, after a lapse of nearly nineteen years from the birth of their first and only child, another son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Melhorn, by name David John Andrew, whose death occurred in Ohio November 5, 1881, where the parents were visiting.

HON. HENRY J. MYERS is a native of Adams County. Although now engaged in the business of forwarding and commission merchant and dealer in produce, he was formerly an extensive farmer, with large merchant-mill on Conewago Creek, Tyrone Township, near New Chester, at which occupation he was engaged until he removed with his family to New Oxford, April 1, 1873.

NICHOLAS MYERS, wife and sons migrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1753, and located in Lancaster County, Penn.; ten years later Nicholas bought 900 acres of land in Adams County and moved to the tract, building near Round Hill, in the vicinity of York Sulphur Springs. Their children were John, Jacob, David, William, Ludwick, Nicholas, Jr., Elizabeth, Susan, Margaret J. and Mary. John, the eldest, was born in Amsterdam, married Miss Sherman, of York County, and had issue. Jacob, our subject's grandsire, was born in 1760, married Hannah Smith, and in 1796 removed to Canowago Mills, and later to New Chester. Their children were John, Philip, Henry and Elizabeth. The father lived to be eighty-five and the mother seventy-five years of age, and their remains were interred in the Bermudian Cemetery. David married Mary Sultzbach, of York County, and to them three daughters and one son were born. Margaret married Peter Binder, and became the mother of four sons and one daughter. Elizabeth, daughter of David Myers, married James Jameson, grandsire of Henry J. Myers, and died October 14, 1805, aged twenty-five years. They resided a number of years at East Berlin, and were buried at Abbottstown. William Myers married Miss Erb, of Frederick, Md., and died in Virginia.

They had issue whose names are unknown. Ludwick married a sister of the above lady and had issue. His second wife was a Miss Dull, living near Abbotstown, and they were the parents of eighteen children. Ludwick was seventy-nine years of age at his death, and was interred at the Bermudian Church. Nicholas, Jr., married a Miss Weaver, and had issue. His second wife was a Miss Chronister; the two bore him twenty-six children, all of whom reached an advanced age except two. Philip wedded Mary Heikes, and to their union were born five sons and one daughter. The parents were interred at the Bermudian Church. Peter also married a Miss Erb, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Elizabeth married Michael Miller; they had issue whose names are unknown. Susan wedded Andrew Albert, and their issue was Jacob and Anna. They resided near Dillsburg. Margaret married Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Frederick County, Md., who was elected State senator of that district, and to this marriage one son, Anthony, was born. Mary married a Mr. Weaver, of York County, and had sons and daughters, whose names are unknown. John, the eldest son of Jacob Myers, was born in 1783, and married Eva Myers, who became the mother of five sons and three daughters. After her death John married the widow of Adam Myers, who died April 11, 1872, aged eighty-nine years. Philip was born in November, 1788, and married Elizabeth Smyser, who bore him five sons and five daughters. After her death he married Annie Hersh. His death occurred August 5, 1881, at the age of ninety-three years. Elizabeth, only daughter of Jacob Myers, married Peter Myers, and their issue was two sons and three daughters. The parents lived and died near Round Hill; she at eighty-three and he at seventy-nine years of age. Henry, youngest son of Jacob Myers, was born April 1, 1791, on lands located by his grandsire, Nicholas, Sr. His parents later moved to Conewago Mills. At the age of twenty-one years he married Nancy Jameson (their children are mentioned in note of David Jameson). In 1842, when the Whigs had a majority of 700 in Adams County, Henry was elected a member of the Legislature by the Democracy. He died at New Chester, this county, February 29, 1868, aged seventy-seven years. For the following maternal history of our subject the writer is indebted to Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson. It embraces five generations. David Jameson, a graduate of the Medical University of Edinburgh, Scotland, immigrated to America about 1740, stopping first at Charleston, S. C., and finally settling in York County, Penn. He was commissioned first as captain, then as brigade-major and lastly as lieutenant-colonel of the Provincial forces of Pennsylvania, and also held a commission as colonel of militia of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. He also held civic offices by executive appointment in the county of York in 1764 and 1777. He practiced his profession many years in York. His wife, *nee* Elizabeth Davis, bore him a family of five children: Thomas, James, Horatio G., Cassandra and Emily. Thomas was a physician of York until 1838; he served as coroner from 1808 to 1818, with the exception of two years, and as sheriff from 1821 to 1824. His first wife was Miss Hahn, of York, whose children were Thomas, Catherine, Charlotte and Margaret. His second wife was Mrs. McClellan, with two children, and she bore him one son, Charles. Catharine P., daughter of Thomas Jameson, married Daniel P. Weiser, of York, and had issue—Gates J., David, Oliver P. and James. Charlotte, the daughter of Thomas Jameson, married Adam J. Glossbrenner, formerly member of Congress from the York, Adams and Cumberland District, and had issue—Emily, Jameson C., Mary and Ivan. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Jameson, died unmarried. Charles, son of Thomas, became a Methodist minister and located in or near New York. Oliver P., son of Daniel P. and Catherine J. Weiser, married and had issue—Emily, Grace, Oliver and James (latter deceased). Emily and Mary, daughters of Adam J. and Charlotte J. Glossbrenner reside in Philadelphia (unmarried). Jameson C., son of Adam Glossbrenner, died young. He was a page in the House of Representatives at the time his father was sergeant-at-arms of that body. Ivan, son of Adam J. Glossbrenner, married Annie Hantz, of York, where they now reside, their issue being Lottie L., Adam J., Emily M. and Magdalena.

Horatio Gates Jameson was born in 1778, and August 3, 1797, was married to Catharine Shevell, of Somerset, Penn. They resided at villages in Pennsylvania, the last place being Gettysburg, until 1810, when a permanent location was made at Baltimore, where he founded and became president of the Washington Medical College. Their children were Cassandra, Elizabeth, Rush, Catharine, Alexander C., David D. and Horatio G. David D., a physician of Chambersburg, Penn., died in 1832, without issue. His brothers Alexander C. and Rush were also physicians, and died without heirs, the latter in 1837, while in military service. Horatio G., Jr. (son of Horatio Gates Jameson), was born in 1815, and in 1836 graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In 1841 he married Sarah McCulloch, daughter of Mary (Pannell) and William Porter of Baltimore, Md., whose brothers, David R. and George B. Porter, were governors of Pennsylvania and Michigan, respectively, and James M. was secretary of war under President Tyler. The Doctor and wife left no heirs, and died, within a few weeks of each other, at their home at Mount Washington. Cassandra Jameson was born in 1798 in Somerset, Penn., and married the Rev. William James Gibson in Baltimore in 1832, and had issue—Catharine, Cassandra, William and Robert; of whom Catharine only survives. Cassandra Jameson Gibson died in 186--, and the Rev. Dr. Gibson married Elizabeth Murray in 187--, and had issue—Rob-

ert and William. Catherine, daughter of Rev. J. W. Gibson, of Philadelphia, became the wife of George R. Maze, a merchant of Chicago; Cassandra and Robert died without issue. Elizabeth Jameson was born in Wheeling W. Va., February 20, 1801, and married the Rev. John Gibson, September 27, 1821, and had issue—Margaretta Rebecca Mitchell, William, Horatio Gates Jameson, John and Robert. Elizabeth Jameson Gibson died in York, November 9, 1855. William Gibson was born in Baltimore May 26, 1825. As a *protege* of Capt. Isaac McKeever, he made a cruise of three years in the Pacific, 1837–40. February 11, 1841, he was appointed by President Van Buren a midshipman, and rose to the grade of commander on the active list of the navy—which rank he now holds. He married at New Orleans, December 26, 1868, Mary Meade Addison, of Washington—a niece of Rear-Admiral Sands. Horatio Gates Gibson was born in Baltimore May 22, 1827, and is now colonel of the Third United States Artillery. He was appointed cadet at West Point March 8, 1843, by John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, and from that institution his diploma was received in 1847. March 16, 1863, he was married to Harriet L., daughter of Mary H. and Benjamin Walker of St. Louis, and to them were born Annie, in St. Louis; Horatio G. J., in Louisville, Ky., and Catherine F., in Fort Preble. Margaretta R M , in 1844, married Hiram Schissler, of Frederick, Maryland, and to them were born Catherine C., Annie M., Horatio G., William and John. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1882. Catherine S., daughter of Hiram Schissler, was born in Williamsburg, Penn., in 1847, and in 1872 was married to Hon. F. J. Nelson, of Frederick. Annie M., her sister, married Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Penn., late member of Congress from that city, and to them were born William F., Kate and James H. John Gibson was born in Baltimore April 17, 1829. He studied law with C. F. Mayer, Esq., and Hon. Robert J. Fisher, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar and practiced until his election to the bench in York County, in 1881. June 22, 1865, he married Helen Packard, of Albany, N. Y. Their children were Robert F., Charlotte P. and John. Robert Gibson was born in 1831, served in 1847 and 1849 as a page in the United States Senate, and was assistant on coast survey, and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan second lieutenant in Third Infantry, United States Regiment. He afterward graduated in law, and died at his home in Warrensburg Mo., in 1861, without issue. Catharine, daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, who was born in Baltimore in 1808, was married, in 1836, to Robert J. Fisher, Esq., who for thirty years was president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. To the marriage were born eight children, of whom George, Catherine, Emily S., Annie, Helen C. and David A. grew to maturity. Catherine J. Fisher died in 1850. Catherine Fisher was born in York, Penn., in 1837. July 2, 1867 she married James M. Marshall, an army officer, and to the marriage were born Kitty F., Ellen M., Robert J., Jonas F., Thomas A. and Emily S. Annie H. Fisher was born in York, and married James W. Latimer, Esq., now one of the judges of the Common Pleas of York County, and to them three daughters were born, viz.: Catherine J., Janet C. and Emily F., and a son, Robert Cathcart. Robert S. J. Fisher was born in York, Penn., July 4, 1847. He studied law with his father, Robert J., and from the position of examiner in the patent office was promoted, in 1883, to that of chief examiner by President Arthur. His wife is Harriet Tyler.

James Jameson, grandfather of our subject, married a daughter of David Myers, of Adams County, to whom were born Nancy and David. The father was also a physician of Allentown, Penn., and principal owner of a chain bridge across the Lehigh River at that place. He was born in 1771 and died in 1831. Nancy, daughter of James Jameson, married Henry (her first cousin), son of Jacob Myers, of New Chester, Penn., and had issue: Jacob A., Singleton (deceased), Henry Jameson, Ann E. J., Horatio Gates, David P. and William (latter deceased). David Jameson, son of James, married and had issue: Henry M., Amelia, Nancy, James B., Rush and Elnora. They lived one and a half miles east of Gettysburg, and their brick barn was used as a field hospital by the Confederates during and after the battle of Gettysburg. Jacob A., son of Henry and Nancy J. Myers, a native of Adams County, married Sarah Deardorff, of York Springs, and their children were Emily S., George H., Ellis G (deceased), Nancy, Leigh R., Jacob U. and William B. Jacob A. resided many years on a farm near York Springs, in Adams County; then moved to Bethlehem, Penn., where he operated coal lands, which made him rich. Henry J. Myers, son of Henry and Nancy Myers, and the subject proper of this sketch, was born in Adams County November 22, 1826. He married Belinda M. Slagle, of Hanover, York Co., Penn., and to them were born Charles, Robert Gates, Jacob Ross, Edward, Annola, all of whom are deceased, except Jacob Ross (Charles reached his sixteenth year). Henry J. Myers was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and re-elected in 1862, and since 1873 has been agent at New Oxford for the H. J. H. & G. Railroad in connection with his business, that of a commission merchant and produce dealer. Ann E. J., daughter of Henry and Nancy J. Myers, was born in Adams County; married Dr. Lewis Stonesifier, of Littlestown, and had one son, A. C. Stonesifier. After the Doctor's death she married J. M. Walter, of Gettysburg, by whom she had one son, George M., now an attorney at law. Horatio Gates Myers married and had issue—Herndon and Elizabeth. He was a merchant of Hanover, and at the outbreak of the late war became captain of a company in a Pennsylvania

regiment, and died from exposure, at Verdant Mead. Hagerstown, Md. Mollie, his widow, married William Russell, of Lewistown, Penn. Emily S., daughter of Jacob A. Myers, married James Ellis, of Pottsville, Penn., attorney for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and member of the Legislature from Schuylkill. George H. Myers, president of First National Bank and burgess of Bethlehem, Penn., married Callie Weiss; Nancy, his sister, wedded F. C. Matles. Leigh R., a prominent lawyer of Bethlehem, Penn., married Kitty Weiss. William B. resides in Bethlehem, Penn.; he married a Miss Chapman and has issue. J. Upton, another son, is a capitalist in Bethlehem, Penn. J. Ross, son of our subject, was born near New Chester, Penn., June 30, 1867; now a student of Ursinus College, Montgomery County, Penn. Herndon Myers, son of Horatio Gates Myers, married Edith, daughter of Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, and resides at Altoona, Penn. Elizabeth, his sister, married a son of B. L. Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg, and now resides in Jamestown, Dakota. Rush, son of James Buchanan Jameson, is a telegraph operator in Philadelphia, Penn. J. B. Jameson, Sr., who was during the late war first lieutenant of the Union Light Guard, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and commander of President Lincoln's and Andrew Johnson's body-guard, married for his second wife Miss Amanda C. Myers, of Hanover, and removed to Lake Como, Putnam County, Florida, where he now lives.

PIUS J. NOEL, grocer, New Oxford, was born in Oxford Township, this county, in 1832, a son of Peter R. and Lydia A. (Clunk) Noel, who for many years have resided on a farm in the vicinity of Oxford, and to whom were born twelve children (all in Adams County), viz.: Caroline, Pius J., Mary, John, Agnes, William, Joseph, James, Louisa, Francis, Lydia A. and Lucinda. At the age of eighteen Pius J. began the blacksmith's trade with his uncle, Joseph Clunk. In 1854 the family removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where William, Pius J., Joseph and James opened a wheelwright shop, the former two being smiths and the latter wagon-makers. The brothers continued the business until 1873, when Pius J. returned to Adams County and engaged in the mercantile business at New Oxford, in which he is still engaged. In 1856 our subject paid a visit to Pennsylvania, and married Miss Caroline, daughter of James and Mary (Myers) Robinson, who had been neighbors of the Noels for many years, Miss Robinson being one of his schoolmates. Mr. Noel returned to Grand Rapids, taking with him his young bride, and during their stay there eight children were born to them: Mary, William, James, Ella, Martha, Cora, Henry (deceased) and Carrie (deceased). After their return to New Oxford, two sons, Pius and Lewis, were born. Mrs. Noel died in March, 1882. Mr. Noel is a self-made man, and has earned every dollar he is worth. In business he has always been successful, and has avoided politics, so far as a desire for official honors is concerned. From infancy he has been a consistent Catholic. Mary, the eldest daughter, is a Sister of Charity. Ella and Cora received a liberal education at the academy at McSherrystown, and are housekeepers for their father. One son, James, is engaged in business for himself at Waynesboro, and another son, William, is clerking for his father at the present time.

ELIAS ROTH, architect and builder, New Oxford, was born at Roth's Mills, in Butler Township, Adams County, Penn., July 21, 1829, a son of Jonas and Barbara (Kauffman) Roth, natives, former of York County, and the latter in the vicinity of East Berlin. The parents came to the neighborhood of Roth's Mills about 1825, and the father was occupied as a farmer through life. They reared nine children: Maria, Elias, Jeremiah, Henry, Abraham, Reuben and Sarah (twins), Leander and Susanna, the latter died in infancy) all of whom, except Susanna, attended public schools and received a fair education. Leander, who is now practicing in York County, studied medicine, and graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College. Elias was gifted with unusual ability in the art of mechanism, and without instructor (while working on a farm, and before he was twenty years of age) was making furniture which found a ready sale. His first attempt at building was the barn on the home-farm, still standing, which he put up when twenty-one years of age, from which time he engaged regularly in the business. For thirty-five years he has been the leading architect and builder in Adams County, and has furnished designs for thirty churches, located in Adams, York, Franklin and Montgomery Counties, Penn., and Frederick County, Md. He has erected one-half of these, notably among which are the Reformed Church at New Chester and the Lutheran at the Pines, the Reformed and Lutheran Churches at Emmittsburg, Md., the Reformed Church and public school building at Waynesboro, the Lutheran, Reformed and Methodist Churches at New Oxford, the Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist and Catholic Churches at Hanover, York County. All the principal houses erected in New Oxford since 1860 were designed and built by him. He has invented and manufactured a saw-file set and jointer that has revolutionized the art of saw-filing, and to date has sold over 30,000. He came to New Oxford in 1860, and two years later was married to Sarah Shane, and to them were born ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Anna M., Harry G., Kate E., Jennie S., Cora B. and John E.

W. C. SANDROCK, M. D., P. O. New Oxford, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1854, a son of Julius F. and Sophia Sandrock, the former of whom was, for upward of a quarter of a century, a prominent grocer of that city, and reared a family of four children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest. Our subject received his scholastic education at Knapp's

Institute, Baltimore. There he studied medicine with Dr. H. W. Webster, Jr., a prominent physician and surgeon, as well as a member of one of the most noted families of Maryland. In 1872 he entered the College of Pharmacy, and in 1875 was graduated from that institution, taking the first prize in a class of fifteen. In the same year he matriculated in the University of Maryland, and in the spring of 1878 graduated in medicine. Locating in Baltimore, he practiced five and a half years, and had an extensive practice, but close application to the laborious duties of a practicing physician caused ill health, which necessitated his removal to a more salubrious clime, and the smoky air of the city was exchanged, in the autumn of 1883, for a home in the pleasant borough of New Oxford. In 1879 his marriage with Miss Louisa, daughter of Henry and Louisa Wagner, was celebrated. Mr. Wagner was one of the celebrated Seventh Regiment of Hussars, Col. Baron De Marbot commanding, under Napoleon Bonaparte, and was in action at Waterloo. While residing in Baltimore Mr. Wagner was a teacher of languages. He died in 1865. To the Doctor and his wife two sons have been born: Edgar and Walter. Dr. Sandrock has, by reason of merit and skill, firmly established himself in practice, which is not only large, but is rapidly extending among the best families of this section of the county. Although a young man, his education and lengthy training has eminently fitted him to discharge well the practice of medicine and surgery, and his success is all that could be desired, in both a social and professional sense. He is a member of the school board, also belongs to the Patmos Lodge, No. 348, A. F. & A. M., of Hanover, and is a member of Adams County Medical Society.

ABRAHAM SHEELY, dealer in lumber, New Oxford, was born near Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn., January 20, 1828. His father was Jacob Sheely, a son of Nicholas Sheely, who emigrated from Germany in an early day and settled in Mountpleasant Township, on land now owned by Solomon Snyder, which he entered from the Government. He subsequently married Elizabeth Rife, of this county, and their first son, Jacob, was born in 1799. Jacob's birth was followed by that of John, Hannah, Mary and two other daughters, whose names are unknown. Upon the farm the parents remained until the death of the sire, when the mother rented the farm and remained upon it until her death, which occurred in 1840. Jacob was married to a daughter of Diederich Bishop, by whom he had six children, of whom John, David, Rebecca and Eliza were reared. Jacob, by trade, was a blacksmith, and had a shop near Alloway's Creek, on the Gettysburg Turnpike; he also owned a small farm in that vicinity. The death of his wife occurred about 1820, and two years later he was married to Catherine, daughter of John Erhart, of this county. Subsequently he moved to Germany Township, and worked at his trade, one and a half miles distant from Littlestown, where our subject was born. Six children were born to Jacob Sheely and his wife Catherine, of whom he reared Abraham, Joseph and Catherine, the others dying in infancy. Jacob purchased a farm in that vicinity, and erected a blacksmith shop, and there lived for several years. Our subject was educated principally in Germany Township, and was married, at the age of twenty-four, to Catherine Eckert. They commenced housekeeping on a small farm in Union Township, now owned by William Weikart. For a number of years he was engaged in the huckster business, and in 1861 came to New Oxford, and in connection with huckstering engaged in the dry goods trade. Later this was abandoned for the grain and produce business, to which, in 1867, he added a stock of lumber, to which branch of business he has since devoted his attention. He was one of the members of the first borough council, after the incorporation of New Oxford borough, and from that time to the present, with the exception of two years, he has remained a member of that body. His popularity and business qualifications made him the choice of the Democratic party, in 1884, for county commissioner, to which office he was elected, and is now one of the present incumbents. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheely nine children have been born, seven of whom are living: George C. (married to Clara Diehl), Charles H. (married to Sallie Chronister), William F., Catherine Elizabeth (wife of H. C. Sanders), Sarah Jane, John A. and Edward V., all residents of New Oxford except Mrs. Sanders, who resides at Harrisburg. During the long business life of Mr. Sheely his sterling qualities have made him a central figure in commercial circles, and as a man of merit his repeated official terms furnish abundant proof.

HENRY I. SMITH, editor and publisher, P. O. New Oxford, is a native of York County, Penn., born at Hanover, May 13, 1859. His parents were Jacob and Mary A. (Eckenrode) Smith, whose history is given above. Henry I. obtained a fair education in the public schools of his native place, and in the spring of 1878 commenced the printer's trade with H. J. Miller, of White Hall, Adams County, and in the autumn of that year purchased an interest in the *Weekly Visitor*, then owned by Mr. Miller. In the spring of 1879 the press and material were removed to New Oxford and the name of the paper was changed to the New Oxford *Item*, the first number of which was issued on April 18. In February, 1880, Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the paper, the circulation of which, under his judicious management, has been greatly increased and the paper improved. There is connected with the *Item* one of the finest job printing offices in the eastern part of Adams County. December 25, 1881, Mr. Smith was married to Mary C., daughter of H. J. and Louisa Hemler, of Mountpleasant Township, Mrs. Smith

being the eldest of seventeen children, her birth occurring in 1858. Both the Smith and the Hemler families are long-time residents of Adams County and have always been enterprising farmers.

JACOB SMITH, farmer, P. O. New Oxford, is descended from Charles Smith, who, in about 1766, with a brother, came from Germany, both of whom were sold to pay their passage, and parted never to meet again. Charles was then eighteen years of age; subsequently he was married to Miss Spitler, and settled on a farm in Mountpleasant Township, this county, near the village of Bonneauville. Eight sons and four daughters were born to this union, of whom the following named can be located: Joseph, John, Jacob, Catherine, Andrew, Charles, Peter and Anthony. Of these, Joseph was the father of our subject. The death of the mother occurred several years before that of the father, who lived to the ripe old age of eighty-six. Joseph, at the age of twenty-seven, was married to Magdalene, daughter of Jacob Lawrence, and they commenced housekeeping on the Smith homestead. He was given a part of that farm, and afterward purchased the remaining interests. This farm he sold about 1832, and purchased another nearer Gettysburg. Of the children born to this union, George, Jacob, Catharine, Marian, John, Joseph, Alloviece and Levi were born on the old farm, and Sarah, Louis, Pius and Cordelia on the subsequent purchase. Joseph had reared his children strictly to the Catholic faith, and until his death, in 1859, was a regular attendant at church services. Jacob Smith was born November 7, 1822. He learned the blacksmithing trade with John Felix, commencing the same at the age of eighteen years. He has since worked at the trade in different parts of the United States, and during the Mexican war was employed as a blacksmith by the Government. After peace was declared he traveled through Mexico, and sailed from the Gulf of California to San Francisco, returning home via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1850 he was married to Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hemler) Eckenrode. During his wandering our subject secured money enough to procure a farm, which he now owns, and upon which he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Hanover, and on which were born the following named children: Edward J., John F., William W. (deceased), Mary E., Laura (deceased), Maternus J., Emory N., Francis S. and Oliver A. Two of their children were born—Josephine, at her grandfather's home in Mountpleasant Township, and Henry I., in Hanover, York County. Of this large family of sons and daughters all are living but two.

CHAPTER LXVI.

READING TOWNSHIP.

JOHN L. BOSSERMAN, farmer, P. O. East Berlin, was born in Reading Township, Adams Co., Penn., December 23, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Lerew) Bosserman, natives of this county. His father resided all his life in Reading Township, engaged in farming, but retired from active life some time prior to his death, which occurred March 27, 1886; his widow is yet living at the age of sixty-six years. John L. was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he married and located on his father's farm, where he lived until the spring of 1886. He then moved to where he now resides, and where he owns 100 acres of land. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock, cattle, etc. He was married September 9, 1869, to Dilla J. Raffenspiger. They are the parents of six children: Minnie K., Albert L., Almira, Nettie M., Collin A. and Ryno. Mr. Bosserman was drafted during the Rebellion, but paid $850 for a substitute. He is a Republican in politics.

W. HOWARD DICKS, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born in Adams County, Penn., September 13, 1842, and is a son of Thomas N. and Lydia A. (Hanes) Dicks, natives of Adams County. His father was a farmer, but in his younger days, when the railroad was yet in its infancy, he was engaged in hauling goods from Baltimore, Md., to Pittsburgh, Penn., taking about eighteen days to go through. He engaged in farming where W. Howard now resides on 137 acres, until his death, which occurred October 25, 1884. Our subject was brought up on a farm, remaining with his parents until twenty years of age, when he attended the college at New Oxford, under Dr. Pfeiffer for two years. In 1868 he took a pleasure trip through Illinois and Iowa, and while in the West taught three months, but hunted most of the time. Previous to going West he had taught four terms of school, and four terms after coming home, and is a well educated man. He farms on the old homestead, comprising 137 acres, and makes a specialty of raising cattle,

also buying and selling some. He is a great lover of sport and spends his leisure time in hunting, killing deer, etc., and has now in his posession a set of eight-prong antlers, which he took from a deer he killed in Virginia. There were ten children in his father's family, nine of whom are now living: W. Howard, J. W., John A., Neely, H. B., R. M., Margaret A., Kate E. and Mattie A. Most of the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dicks has held the offices of township and county auditor. He received the nomination for Assembly at the Democratic County Convention on the 14th of June, 1886, and will be elected, as this county is largely Democratic.

AARON B. KAUFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Bermudian, was born in Reading Township, this county, December 12, 1838, and is a son of Christian and Margaret (Binder) Kauffman, natives of Pennsylvania. His father followed farming nearly all his life and came from Lancaster to Adams County when quite small. He died October 1, 1881; his widow is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. Aaron B. was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married and settled on the old homestead, where he remained about two years. He then moved to another farm, which his father owned, where he lived eight years. In 1874 he moved to where he now resides, and owns 200 acres of land with very good improvements. He married, September 20, 1860, Anna M. Bushey, who bore him seven children, six of whom are living: Elias L., Christian B., Ida N., Ellen J., Mary E. and Minnie M. Elmira J., is deceased. Mr. Kauffman is now engaged in the poultry business. He gets from eighty to ninety dozen eggs a week, has a flock of 200 hens and a fine poultry yard. He also raises cattle to some extent.

LEVI LAYDOM, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 31, 1826, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Chronister) Laydom, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, died in January, 1878. Levi was reared on a farm, and remained at home until the war broke out. In 1862 he was drafted in Company F, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, served ten months, and participated in the battle of the "Deserted House," in Virginia. His draft expired in July, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He was again drafted in November, 1864, and served until the close of the war, when he was discharged. He returned home, engaged in farming, and now owns seventy-five acres of good land. He married, May 9, 1877, Eliza A. Myers. He and his wife are members of the church.

CORNELIUS MYERS, retired farmer, P. O. Hampton, was born October 29, 1815, in Adams County, Penn., and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Smyser) Myers, natives of York County, Penn., who located in Reading Township in an early day, where the former followed farming until he was about sixty years of age, when he removed to New Chester, Steuben Township, where he remained until his death in 1881. Cornelius was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the store of John Brough, where he clerked about one year; then went to New Oxford and there clerked for two years; next went to Gettysburg and clerked for six months; then returned to Hampton and clerked for about three years; afterward worked at farming, etc. He was employed in driving a team from Baltimore to Pittsburgh for about one year. November 29, 1838, he married Levina, daughter of John and Nancy Brough, natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers the following children were born: Cornelius L., Seright, Nancy E., and Levina, all living and married, and John and Philip L. are deceased. After marriage, Mr. Myers settled on his father in law's farm, where he remained three years; then bought 100 acres of land from his father, on which he remained twelve years, when he sold out and bought 118 acres from his father in law, on which he remained until 1877. He then moved to Hampton, where he is now leading a retired life. He owns the property where he resides and 140 acres of good land. He has held he offices of inspector of elections and school director, and also several other offices. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW MYERS, farmer, P. O. Hampton, was born in Reading Township, this county, in March, 1826, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Haverstock) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm and remained at home until he was thirty-five years of age, when he went to work for himself. He married and moved to where he now resides, and owns seventy seven acres of land. In 1863 he was drafted into Company I, Fifty sixth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Corps; served about four months under Gen. Leacock, and traveled 300 miles in thirteen days on foot. He did not participate in any battles, but was always in readiness. He married, in January, 1867, Susanna Border, who bore him seven children: Lewis, Mary E., Charlie, Alice, Soder, Emma and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics.

HENRY MYERS, merchant, Hampton, was born in Adams County, Penn., to Philip and Mary (Haverstock) Myers, also natives of Adams County. His father, who was a farmer, died on the old home place. His grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Myers was reared on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about ten years. From 1869 until 1870 he was engaged in the grocery business at Harrisburg, Penn., and in the latter year moved to Roxbury, Cumberland County, where he engaged in mercantile business,

keeping dry goods and groceries, and thus continued for two years. In 1871 he came to Hampton, where he has been engaged in business ever since. He keeps a good stock of dry goods and groceries, has a large trade, and has won the confidence of the entire community by dealing honestly with all. He was married March 12, 1870, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Snader) Cline, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of five children, four of whom are living, Raymond, Luther, Clara and Minnie; the deceased was an infant. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Myers was appointed postmaster in 1871, and served until 1875.

CORNELIUS SMITH, retired farmer, P. O. Hampton, was born August 26, 1826, in Adams County, Penn., and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Crumb) Smith, natives of Maryland. His father was a farmer and moved to Adams County, Penn., at an early day, where he lived until his death in 1878. Our subject was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until he was thirty-five years of age, when he commenced farming on his own account and lived on the homestead six years. In 1866 he moved to Hampton and bought the property where he now resides, and where he has followed farming until last year, when he retired. He owns twenty-five acres of good land. March 6, 1860, he married Nancy Dicks. Mr. Smith is an enterprising, intelligent citizen; Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. SPANGLER, miller, P. O. Hampton, was born in Reading Township, this county, January 21, 1844, and is a son of Rudolph and Mary (Snyder) Spangler, natives of Pennsylvania. His father spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1846. George W. was reared on a farm, remaining at home until he was ten years of age, when he was put out among strangers until eighteen years of age. He then learned the miller's trade at Atheburg's Mill, serving an apprenticeship of one year. He has worked in different places ever since. He has lately rented the grist-mill owned by William P. Himes, located about two miles northwest of Hampton, which he has operated about one year. He is a competent miller and does good work. He is a member of the Reformed Church; politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN SPANGLER, farmer, P. O. New Chester, brother of the above, was born in Reading Township, this county, March 4, 1845. He was reared on the farm and remained with his mother all his life, his father having died when he was but four months old. He now owns sixty-four acres of land where he resides. He married January 20, 1870, Amelia Morrow, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Morrow, natives of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born three children: Georgiana, Charles and James Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

DR. DAVID M. C. WHITE, P. O. Hampton, was born November 8, 1820, near Hampton, Adams County, a son of David and Sarah (Dicks) White, also natives of the same county. His father followed farming until 1826, when he moved to Hampton and entered mercantile business, which he followed for a number of years. Later he engaged in speculating, but died suddenly at Fort Wayne, Ind., August 10, 1853, and was buried in Hampton. Our subject was six years of age when his parents moved to Hampton. In early life he received a good education and assisted in his father's store. Later he studied dentistry and located in Hampton, where he has since resided and where he has an extensive practice. In 1845 he married Retura S. Blish, who bore him seven children: Charles, Emma, Wert, David, John, Sarah and Heber, five of whom are now living. Mrs. White died October 1, 1863. Her father, Dr. Charles Blish, was a native of Massachusetts and one of the pioneer settlers of Hampton, Adams Co., Penn., where he located in 1818, and established an extensive practice. He was also the first postmaster of Hampton, and took an active part in everything calculated to build up the place and promote the interests of the community. He died May 9, 1861, at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving three daughters: Retura, Hannah and Addie. Dr. White's second marriage took place in 1876.

JACOB WOLF, merchant, Hampton, was born in Adams County, Penn., June 4, 1826, and is a son of James and Polly (Little) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania, but his great grandfather was born in Germany. James Wolf, in early life, was engaged at carriage-making, but later followed the trade of a chair-maker, and died in Adams County March 16, 1855, and was buried in Hampton Cemetery. Our subject was reared near New Chester, where he learned the chair-maker's trade, which he followed for thirty years at different points. In 1858 he entered mercantile business at Hampton, which he continued until 1865, when he moved to Hollinstown, Cumberland County, and engaged in the same business for four years, working one year at his trade. In 1869 he moved to Hunterstown, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, which he rented out, working at his trade for twelve years. In 1880 he sold his farm, moved back to Hampton, and again entered mercantile business, which he has since followed. He was married January 6, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of Griffith and Anna E. Conner, and to this union ten children were born, nine of whom are living: James E. (an Evangelical missionary in the Indian Territory), Martha A., Susan A., Rosa A., Sarah E., Jacob O., Mary A., George B. M. and Effie; the deceased was an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Methodist Church. He has served as township clerk.

CHAPTER LXVII.

STRABAN TOWNSHIP.

W. D. BREAM, farmer, P. O. Unity, was born in Butler Township, this county, March 24, 1840, and is the son of John and Margaret (Myers) Bream, natives of this county. The father was a farmer, and reared a family of five children, of whom W. D. is the eldest. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated at the schools of his neighborhood. He chose the vocation of farming and in it has met with success. He is also a natural mechanic, and is able to turn his hand to any kind of mechanism. He was married, in 1866, to Anna E., daughter of Jonas Rebert, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bream are the parents of the following named children: Harry C., Ella M., John M., Edwin S., Edith A., Mary N. and Edna Merttle. Mr. and Mrs. Bream are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Granite Hill, was born on the farm where he now resides February 16, 1825, a son of James and Susan (Range) Brinkerhoff; the latter a native of this county and of German descent. His father, grandfather (John Brinkerhoff) and great-grandfather were all born on the farm, which is now occupied by the seventh generation, and which formerly consisted of 640 acres, but which now numbers only 112. James and Susan Brinkerhoff's family consisted of six children, of whom Isaac F. is the second. Our subject received a rudimentary education, and from his youth up has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Moritz, a farmer of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff have a family of five children, as follows: J. Frank (employed in the Government Mint, at Philadelphia), Mary Jane, Anna, Maggie and Fannie. The family are members of the Reformed Church, in which Mr. Brinkerhoff is elder. He has also served as school director. In politics he is a Democrat.

AMOS CASHMAN, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Plainview, was born on the farm where he now resides January 25, 1833, a son of George and Rebecca (Thomas) Cashman, also natives of this county; former, a farmer. Their family consisted of five sons, all living, of whom our subject is the third. Amos was reared on the farm where he now resides, and where he has lived all his life, except two years spent in Ohio. He has made farming his business, and is the owner of seventy-five acres in Straban Township. He has been twice married; first in 1865, to Lydia Ann Deardorff, who bore him five children; Caroline E., Rebecca E., Mary Jane, Emma Kate and Absalom. Mrs. Cashman died in 1875, and in 1877 our subject married Lucy Shull, a lady of German descent, who has borne him five children: Cora E., Luther F., Maggie B., Amos B. and Charles H. Mr. and Mrs. Cashman are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican. The Cashmans are of German origin and have been generally agriculturists. The farm where our subject now resides has been in the possession of the family ninety-four years.

JOHN CLEVELAND, farmer, P. O. Unity, was born on the farm where he now resides February 7, 1831, a son of John and Sophia (Essick) Cleveland; latter a native of this county. His father, who was a native of New York and of English descent, followed farming and died March 6, 1872. Their family consisted of four children, three of whom survive, our subject being the third. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Cleveland, came from New York to Pennsylvania, participated in the Revolutionary war, and the paternal great-grandfather, Jabez Cleveland, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. The paternal grandmother, Mrs. Cleveland, was Maria VanBuren, of Dutch extraction, born in New York, daughter of Henry VanBuren, a full brother of ex-President Martin VanBuren's father, which made her mother a first cousin to the ex-President. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He married, January 21, 1864, Anna M. Lower, daughter of George C. and Sarah (Crum) Lower, who were of German origin; former a carpenter and farmer. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are as follows: George Elmer, Sally K., John Emory, Anna Mary, Ella Margaret (deceased) and Robert Calvin. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Cleveland is a Republican. By referring to the history of the Cleveland family it is found that our subject is a relative of President Cleveland.

EPHRAIM DEARDORFF, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, is a native of this county, born January 19, 1822, a son of Daniel and Eva M. (Miller) Deardorff, the former of whom was born of German parents in this county, where he spent most of his life; the latter was born in York County, Penn. Ephraim, their only child, was

educated in the district school, and from his youth has followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful. He is the owner of 150 acres of land on which he resides and which he acquired by industry and self-denial. In 1844, he married Jane M. Deamree, who bore him the following named children: Sarah E., Mary M., John and D. W., a farmer and teacher. Mrs. Deardorff died October 26, 1853, and August 22, 1855, our subject was united in marriage with Anna M. Lott, to which union were born Jacob (deceased), Elizabeth E., Ephraim Oscar, Anna Belle (a teacher), Charles Howard and William Henry (a teacher). Mr. and Mrs. Deardorff are members of the German Baptist Church, in which denomination he has been deacon. He is a useful, influential farmer, and it is said of him that no man was ever turned from his door hungry.

WALTER H. DECHERT, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Chester, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., May 2, 1854, a son of Peter and Margaret (Hoffman) Dechert, the latter of whom was born on the farm where Walter H. now resides, in Straban Township, and with whom she makes her home. Peter Dechert was born in Chambersburg, of German origin, and for many years was proprietor and editor of the *Valley Spirit*, at Chambersburg, and was widely known for his ability as an editor. Politically he was a Democrat. He died March 1, 1875, a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a man of enterprise and a citizen of much influence in the community. His family consisted of two children, of whom Walter H. survives. Our subject received a common school education in youth, and later attended the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. He adopted farming as his vocation, at which he has been very successful, and is the owner of 332 acres of land where he resides, which is well improved and stocked. In 1875, he married Emma Thomas, of German origin. They have one child—Mervin Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Dechert are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been deacon. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of Straban's prominent farmers.

AMOS M. DETRICK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Heidlersburg, this county, November 20, 1839, a son of David and Elizabeth (Houck) Detrick, natives of Pennsylvania, latter of whom was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1801, and died in November, 1885. His father was born in this county in 1806, and still survives; he is of German descent; was in early life a carpenter, but later a farmer and merchant. His family consisted of four children. Amos M. was reared on the farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He has passed his life in this county, except some years after the war which he spent in Maryland. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in Company B, and was in the following battles: Brandy Station, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek; also following skirmishes: Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Talopotomay, Bermuda Hundred, Snicker's Gap, Charlestown, Smithfield, New Market. The distance he traveled was, by rail, 825 miles; by water, 625 miles; distance marched, 1,975 miles; total, 3,425 miles. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, and has since followed farming. June 9, 1861, Mr. Detrick married Lydia A., daughter of Jonathan C. Forest, who lived to be ninety-two years old, and was never sick a day in his life, except the two weeks before his death. Mrs. Detrick is of German origin, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Detrick is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of Corp. Skelly Post No. 9. He is a Republican in politics.

J. R. DICKSON, A. M., M. D., Hunterstown, was born near this place February 23, 1858, a son of John and Martha E. (Campbell) Dickson, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Straban Township, this county. His father was a farmer, and his family consisted of five children, the Doctor being the second. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common school, and spent two years at Chambersburg Academy under the instruction of Prof. Shumaker; then entered Lafayette College, Penn., and graduated in the class of 1877. The same year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1880, and has been in the practice of his profession in Straban Township since 1881. He married, January 31, 1882, Margaret R., daughter of John and Rebecca (Taughinbaugh) McCrea, of Scotch-Irish origin; former of whom was superintendent of iron furnaces in Armstrong County, Penn., many years. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are parents of the following children: James Allen, Martha Campbell, and an infant not named. Mrs. Dickson is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dickson has been school director, and at present is justice of the peace of his township. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, well improved and valuable, where he resides.

JOSEPH A. DIEHL, farmer and thresher, P. O. Plainview, was born in this county, November 7, 1840, a son of Samuel (a farmer) and Catherine (Bream) Diehl, natives of York and Adams Counties, Penn., respectively, and of German origin. Their family consisted of seven children, Joseph A. being the fourth. Our subject was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and chose farming as his occupation, in connection with which, for seventeen years, he has operated a threshing machine, for the last eight years a steam thresher. In 1863 he married Anna Mary Heagy, daughter of John and Amanda (Weigle) Heagy, natives of this county, and of German origin. Mr.

and Mrs. Diehl have one child—Hermie Irene—whose profession is music teaching. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Diehl is a Republican.

S. A. GILLILAND, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 4, 1834, a son of Flemming and Sarah Gilliland, natives of Straban Township, this county. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Adams County and many of them participated in the Revolution and also in the war of 1812. Our subject's father, who was a farmer by occupation, was a soldier in the latter struggle. His family consisted of four children, three of whom are still living: J. J. F., a druggist in Texas; S. A.; and Sarah E., who resides in Gettysburg. S. A. grew to manhood in Straban Township on the farm where he now resides, and was educated at the country school. As an agriculturist he has met with great success, and his farm consists of 225 acres of land. In 1865 he married Margaret G., daughter of James McKnight, of Allegheny County, Penn., and their union was blessed with five children, three now living; W. Fleming, Sarah E. and John H. Mrs. Gilliland died May 20, 1885, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat. His grandfather was a judge and held the first court in Adams County; also was in the State Senate a number of terms.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD GOLDSBOROUGH, Hunterstown, was born December 16, 1834, at Graceham, Frederick Co., Md., and studied medicine in his father's office and at the University of Maryland. His family on his father's side were Anglo-Saxon, and on his mother's Scotch. His paternal ancestors were seated at Goldsborough Hall, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England, on several cates of land granted to the head of the family by William the Conqueror. The head of the family in America was an officer in the British Army, who settled near Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md., in early colonial times. Robert Goldsborough, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a distinguished black-letter lawyer, and, although educated at the Middle Temple, in London, and married there Miss Sarah Yerbury, he headed the Maryland Delegation in the First and Second Continental Congresses that met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in 1774-76, against the mother country. He supported and voted for Richard Henry Lee's resolution, July 2, and also the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; but as the Declaration was ordered to be engrossed and was not signed until August 2, following, a sickness, that soon after proved fatal, prevented his being present at that time, and it was signed by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who succeeded him, but was not a member when the bill was passed, July 4. His son William, also a lawyer by profession, married Miss Sallie Worthington, of Annapolis, Md., and located at Frederick City after the Revolutionary war, where, in May, 1804, Leander W., his youngest son, was born, who married Sarah Ann, daughter of Capt. Perry Dunkin, who for many years sailed from Baltimore, and was finally lost in the ship "Cervantes." From this marriage six sons and one daughter were born, Charles Edward being the third child. After crossing the plains with an ox-team, during the immigration to California, in 1853, he returned via Cape Horn, in 1854, and commenced the practice of medicine in Hunterstown, Adams Co., Penn., in 1855. March 4, 1857, he married Mary McC. Neely, daughter of the late Capt. John Neely, by whom he had two daughters: Grace Annie, born January 8, 1858, and now married to James F. Bell, and Mary McConaughy, born March 4, 1860, and died August 31, 1860. His wife dying March 10, 1860, he entered the United States Army at Frederick City, Md., soon after the battle of Ball's Bluff, and assisted in establishing the United States General Hospital at that place. Upon the invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee he was captured, September, 6, 1862, but, upon Lee evacuating the city, was released and did efficient service after the battle of Antietam, as executive officer, in establishing hospitals for the wounded at Frederick. At the battle of Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, he was again captured on the field at Carter's Woods, by his brother, William, who was serving as major of the Second Maryland Infantry, Confederate States Army, and sent to Libby prison, where he was confined a prisoner until November following, when he received the following parole:

"RICHMOND, October 20, 1863.

"Dr. Charles E. Goldsborough has permission to go North, upon his giving his parole of honor to return to Richmond, Va., within forty days, if he does not secure the acquiescence of the Federal authorities in the following propositions, to wit: That all surgeons on both sides shall be unconditionally released, except such as have charges preferred against them. Such proposition is to be understood as embracing not only those already in captivity, but all surgeons who may hereafter be captured. RO. OULD,

"*Agent of Exchange.*"

(INDORSED.) "I accept the conditions proposed in the above instrument of writing, and hereby give my parole of honor to comply with its requirements.

"C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH,

"*First Assistant Surgeon Fifth Regiment Maryland Infantry.*"

Aided by Sec. S. P. Chase and others, he succeeded in effecting the release of about 100 Federal surgeons confined in Libby prison, and more than as many Confederate sur-

geons confined in Fort McHenry; but through the opposition of Gen. Grant and Edwin M. Stanton he was unable to do anything toward effecting a general exchange of prisoners, as was hoped. In December, 1863, he was assigned to duty at Fort Delaware, where he found his brother William, who had been severly wounded and captured at Gettysburg, and Eugene, belonging to Harry Gilmore's battalion of cavalry, both prisoners of war. Eugene died a prisoner, and William, after being sent to Morris Island and Fort Pulaski, was returned to Fort Delaware and released in July, 1865, after being a prisoner more than two years. In the spring of 1861 Dr. Goldsborough went with his regiment to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River, and joined the forces of Gen. B. F. Butler, and assisted in the siege of Petersburg, where he was wounded July 6, 1864, and sent to Chesapeake Hospital. After his recovery, being unfit for field duty because of disability contracted in the service, he was assigned to duty at Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, D. C., where he remained until August, 1865, when he returned to Hunterstown and resumed his practice, and engaged extensively in farming. November 14, 1866, he married Miss Alice E., daughter of Jesse McCreery, and had ten children, as follows: Eugene Worthington, born April 9, 1868; Alice Lenore, born January 23, 1870; Virginia G., born August 29, 1871; Fannie Josephine, born May 3, 1874; Charles Edward, born September 15, 1875; Martha Estelle, born March 25, 1877; Sara Neva, born September 8, 1878; Vera S., born May 26, 1880; Robert McCreery, born September 3, 1881; and died March 4, 1883; and William Worthington, born March 29, 1883. In politics Dr. Goldsborough, although descended from old Federal stock, early in life embraced the faith of Jefferson and Jackson, and always espoused Democratic principles; but when the party became contaminated with Hamiltonianism, he refused to be bound by its conventions, and voted independently for such candidates as nearest conformed to his political views. He regards the "mugwump" as the offspring of political adultery. He is a member of Corp. Skelly Post, No. 9, Gettysburg, G. A. R.

GEORGE J. GROVE, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Westminster, Carroll Co., Md., June 19, 1848, a son of Jacob and Mary (Harbod) Grove; the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The father was born in Martinsburg, Va., March 31, 1790, of German descent. He was a son of Jacob, Sr., who was a native of Germany, a wheelwright (he spelled his name Groff instead of Grove). Jacob Jr., was also a wheelwright in early life, having learned his trade in Hanover, but later followed farming. He was twice married, George J. being the third child by the second wife. Our subject was educated at Westminster, Md.; has traveled over most of the western country, and for a time was engaged in mining; has made altogether, five trips to the far West. On his return in 1883, he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm left by his father, which consists of 130 acres. His mother is still living, and resides with him. In 1886, Mr. Grove married Amanda, daughter of Jacob Foot, a farmer; she is of German origin and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Grove is a member of the United Brethren Church, and also a teacher in the Sunday-school. Politically, he is a Republican.

F. A. HANKEY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Cumberland Township, this county, March 6, 1836, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shriver) Hankey, natives of Maryland and of German origin. Jacob was a farmer and also a cattle dealer and drover which occupation he followed for many years. His family consisted of eight children, F. A. being the fourth. Our subject's early education was obtained at the common schools and later at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He was reared on the farm and has followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with success. In 1863, he married Ellen C., daughter of Joseph Wible, of German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Hankey the following named children were born: Joseph S. G., B. W., D. S., Elizabeth Rebecca A., and Willie Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Hankey are members of the Lutheran Church. He enlisted in 1863, in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served on detached duty most of the time. He entered the enemy's lines and was the first man to go through the enemy's camp at Gettysburg and report to Gen. Meade what he saw. After the battle of Gettysburg he took charge of the hospital here until the close of the war.

JOSEPH HOLTZ, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. New Chester, was born in Straban Township, this county, September 2, 1839, a son of Frederick and Sarah (Snyder) Holtz, natives of York and Perry Counties, Penn., respectively. The family are of French-German descent. The Grandfather Holtz was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; while crossing the ocean was shipwrecked, but was saved by clinging to a mast. After arriving in America, he worked in the powder-mill at Philadelphia, to pay his passage money. Frederick Holtz was married in York County, in 1833, and had a family of seven children, of whom Joseph is the sixth. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. For three years he was engaged in the grocery and produce business in New Oxford, under the firm name of Myers & Holtz. Since then he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and is the owner of 162 acres of land. The names of his brothers and sisters are as follows: Caroline, Sarah (wife of P. C. Harbold), Susan (wife of B. F. Leineberger), David (a farmer), Abraham (a physician, who died in Hampton) and G. W. (farmer).

ISAAC N. HULICK, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Straban Township, this county, January 7, 1840, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Monfort) Hulick; former a native of Pennsylvania, both of low Dutch origin. Latter died June 18, 1858. His father, a tanner in early life but later a farmer, died March 29, 1882; he came into possession of the farm in 1839 from the executor of David Demeree. Isaac N., the eldest of the family of two children, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in Hunterstown Academy. He engaged in farming and owns the farm of ninety-eight acres where he now resides, which is well improved and well stocked. In 1868, he married Elizabeth A. Haverstock, a daughter of Isaac Haverstock, who was a farmer and of German origin, and their children are as follows: Jacob M., Sarah Olive, William N., Mary Jane and John Luther. Mr. and Mrs. Hulick are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics.

J. B. LEAS, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Menallen Township, September 2, 1823, son of Joseph and Margaret (Bender) Leas, natives of this county. The father was a brick-layer in early life, and later a farmer. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters, J. B., being the second child. The early life of our subject was spent with his parents on the farm, and his education was acquired at the district school, and from his youth to the present has followed agricultural pursuits. By his energy and industry he has succeeded and is now the owner of 187 acres in Straban Township, on which he resides. In 1850, he married Mary A. Walter, a daughter of Adam Walter, of Gettysburg. Her parents are of German origin, while Mr. Leas is of French and German. To them have been born six children: Louisa S., Ellen Mary, Maggie Sophia, Anna K., J. Walter and John H., a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Leas are members of the Lutheran Church in which he has been deacon; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He possesses the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides. In politics he is a Republican.

CORNELIUS LOTT, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Plainview, was born in Mountpleasant Township, this county, in 1821, to Henry (a farmer) and Magdalena (Houghtelin) Lott, natives of Adams County and of Holland-Dutch descent. In a family of eleven children, Cornelius is the eldest. He spent his earlier years with his parents on the farm; received his education in the school of his neighborhood; and since youth has followed agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 150 acres of land, where he now resides. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Beggs, who died in 1853, in Lauderdale County, Tenn., where he resided at that time. He then married, in 1857, Mary J., daughter of John McIlhenny, and of Scotch Irish origin. She has borne her husband four children, three of whom John K., David G. and M. Lizzie are living. Mr. Lott is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has been elder for eight years, and Mrs. Lott is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics; and takes an active interest in school matters and the education of his children, two of whom are teachers. He was jury commissioner from 1867 to 1870.

JOHN H. MAJORS, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in Adams County, Penn., May 25, 1832, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Kerr) Majors, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom was a farmer in early life, but later followed milling for many years, and died in Straban Township, this county, in 1854. Their family consisted of two children: John H. and Margaret Jane (married to Harney Scott, now deceased). John H. was reared on the farm, educated in the district school, and chose farming for his vocation, which he has continued to follow to the present time. He owns ninety-four acres of land, well stocked and improved. November 24, 1857, he married Martha Jane, daughter of Hugh McIlhenny, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty four years; has retired from active duties, and now resides in Gettysburg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Majors are as follows: Margaret Jane, wife of S. R. Bayly; Robert K., a farmer; and Anna H. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Majors is a Republican. He and wife are very highly esteemed in the community to which they belong.

JACOB G. McILHENNY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Hunterstown, was born in Adams County, Penn., February 19, 1830, a son of Hugh and Ann (Taughinbaugh) McIlhenny, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish and English origin; former of whom was a miller and a farmer, but made milling his principal occupation. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are living, and of whom Jacob G. is the second. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools, and learned the milling trade with his father, which business he followed for twenty years, but of late years he has devoted his time to cultivating the farm where he now resides, and which consists of 180 acres, all acquired by his own exertions. Mr. McIlhenny was united in marriage, in 1854, with Miss Sarah A., daughter of Henry Lott, a farmer. Her paternal and maternal ancestors were Holland Dutch and early settlers of this county. Mrs. McIlhenny was a very successful school teacher, and taught in Adams County for several terms. Our subject and wife are the parents of the following children: Henry Lott, now a practicing physician in the State of Kansas; William Bell, a farmer in Adams County; Jacob Harrison, a teacher in Kansas; Robert Alexander, a merchant in Ohio; John King, with his

father on the farm; Rebecca (deceased) and James Gray. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. McIlhenny has been trustee many years. He takes great interest in church and school matters; has served his district as school director for six years. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner of Adams County, and served one term. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB RUMMEL, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Hunterstown, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 13, 1825, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stallsmith) Rummel. They were of German orgin, and had a family of twelve children, of whom Jacob is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the district school, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, and devoted his time to that occupation for ten years; then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has since successfully followed, and has a fine farm, on which he and his family now reside. He was married, March 16, 1848, to Julian Eckert, of German extraction, daughter of Henry Eckert, a farmer, and an early settler of Adams County. Mrs. Rummel bore her husband eight children, four of whom are still living: Charles H., a farmer; Rosanna C.; Emma; Jacob E., a farmer, residing in Straban Township. Mrs. Rummel died January 19, 1884, a member of the Reformed Church, of which Mr. Rummel is an elder. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Corps, and served until the close of the war. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB C. SCHRIVER, carpet weaver, P. O. Gettysburg, was born December 7, 1816, a son of John and Elizabeth (Chronister) Schriver, natives of Adams County, and of German origin. The ancestors of our subject came from Germany to America about 1726; one settling in Hampton, Reading Township, one at Annapolis, Md., and another at West Philadelphia. Our subject is a member of the Hampton branch of the family. His father was a weaver by occupation, which he followed until his eighty-fourth year, and died in his eighty-eighth year; his wife lived to be eighty four years old. Jacob C. was educated in the district school, and early in life learned the weaver's trade with his father, and has made that his principal business in connection with his farm, which consists of eighty-two acres of land. In 1840 he married Elizabeth Reynolds, a daughter of Jonathan Reynolds, and of French and German descent. Her father, who was a farmer, died at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Schriver had a family of eight children, five of whom are still living: Anna Maria, wife of John Rummel; Emma Amelia, wife of Henry Weigle; Sidney S.; Francis R., a farmer, and Sadie A. The family are members of the Reformed Church, of which Mr. Schriver has been elder and deacon. He has also served as register and recorder of Adams County and school director, and served nine years as postmaster at Hampton, from 1851 to 1860.

SAMUEL SHULL, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. New Chester, was born on the farm where he now resides November 9, 1840, a son of John (a farmer) and Elizabeth (Cashman) Shull, natives of this county, and of German descent. The family of John Shull consisted of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and four are now living, of whom Samuel is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, and acquired his education in the district school. He chose agricultural pursuits as a vocation, which he still follows, and is the owner of the farm where he now resides. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was slightly wounded, and served until the close of the war; when the time of his first enlistment expired he again enlisted in the same company. In 1870 he married Miss Retura E. Eiholtz, daughter of John Eiholtz, and of German origin; she bore her husband the following-named children: Grace A., Anna U., Emma M., Gertrude E. and Kate V. Mrs. Shull died in 1882, a member of the Lutheran Church. In this church Mr. Shull has been deacon. He has also been clerk and inspector of elections; is a member of the G. A. R.; a Republican in politics.

PETER STALLSMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Gettysburg, was born near that place September 23, 1813, to John and Catherine (Knop) Stallsmith, natives of Pennsylvania; the former a cooper in early life, but later a farmer; he reared a family of ten children, of whom Peter is the fourth. Our subject was educated at the country school, grew to manhood on the farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he still follows. In 1839 he married Rebecca Rinehart, a daughter of John Rinehart, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stallsmith were the parents of the following children: Mary Jane, wife of Emanuel Reed; William Henry, died in 1862; Rebecca, wife of E. W. Deardorff; John A., married to Sally Blair. Mrs. Stallsmith died in 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Stallsmith married Mrs. Hannah Herr, a daughter of George and Mary (Bream) Hartzel. Mrs. Stallsmith had one child by her first husband: Freddie Anna Herr, now the wife of George Stallsmith. The family are members of the German Reformed Church, in which Mr. Stallsmith has been deacon and elder. He votes for the man, not for the party, on political questions. He is a useful, influential citizen.

WILLIAM CLAYTON STORRICK, farmer, stock-raiser and school-teacher, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in this county, September 16, 1856, a son of Adam and Margaret (Seltzer) Storrick, natives of Germany. Adam came to America in 1832, and in 1840

settled in this county. He was a tailor in early life, but later a farmer, and died in 1881; his widow, who came to America in 1833, now resides with her son. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, and of whom William C. is the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated at the country school and at Gettysburg Normal School. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, and taught twelve terms in this county, four schools in all. In 1879 he married Mary J. Brinkerhoff, of Holland Dutch descent, and their children are Charley C., Nina G. and Norman W. Mr. and Mrs. Storrick are members of St. James' Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL H. TAUGHINBAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Chester, was born in Reading Township, this county, June 12, 1838, a son of John L. and Barbara (Shank) Taughinbaugh, natives of this county, of German origin. John L. was a saddler, a trade he followed successfully through life. Samuel H., the eldest of the family, was reared on the farm, attended the common schools and also Cumberland Valley Institute, and taught school for two winters, but has made farming his principal occupation, in which he has met with success. He is the owner of 270 acres of well improved land—the farm where he resides, near New Chester, consisting of 130 acres. He married, in 1861, Sarah E., daughter of Samuel Deardorff, a farmer of German descent. Their children are Christian D., Anna C., William A., Samuel Emory, Charles G., Jacob Harvey, Sarah Ida and Alice May. Mr. and Mrs. Taughinbaugh are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM F. THOMAS, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born near East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn., September 17, 1834, son of Isaac C. Thomas, who was born April 10, 1807, and Anne Riffle, who was born February 29, 1809. Isaac C. Thomas had, by his first wife, six children: Sarah A., born September 23, 1829; Mary Jane, born September 23, 1830; William F.; Isaac R., born January 28, 1836; Joseph, born May 19, 1838; Catharine, born August 14, 1840. By his second wife, Sally Riffle, who was a sister of his first, there was but one child—Lydia Ann—born February 9, 1842, married to Adam Bupp, now with her mother near East Berlin. Isaac C. Thomas was a Whig in politics, a member of the Catholic Church. He died March 11, 1856. William F. Thomas, in his early day, learned the mason trade, and went to Fulton and Schuyler Counties, Ill., in 1853, and worked at the mason trade one year. In 1854 he went on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as second engineer one year, and had to leave the boat on account of illness of his father, who died March 11, 1856, and since that time Mr. Thomas has remained in Adams County. In 1859 he married Susanna Yoe, who bore him fourteen children, all of whom are living at home: Joseph I., born August 10, 1860; Mary A., born August 15, 1861; William F. Thomas, Jr., born October 17, 1862; Henry Edwin, born December 17, 1863; Jacob L., born February 1, 1865; George A., born March 11, 1867; Lydia Jane, born August 1, 1868; Sara Catharine, born June 24, 1870; Susanna Ellis, born January 25, 1872; James Adam, born March 4, 1873; Amanda Ella, born December 25, 1874; John Andrew, born January 1, 1877; Elza Anna, born July 2, 1878; Theodore Pius, born December 17, 1879. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Democrat. He was elected director of the poor in 1884, and has now served three years. Since residing permanently in Adams County he has followed agricultural pursuits successfully, and is the owner of some very fine stock, making a specialty of Hereford cattle.

HENRY B. WEANER, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Gettysburg, was born in this county September 22, 1827, a son of Conrad (a farmer by occupation) and Sarah (Bream) Weaner, natives, respectively, of York and Adams Counties, Penn. Their family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, of which number, Henry B. is the second. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and at the age of eighteen commenced to learn the carpenter trade, a vocation he followed twelve years. In 1856 he married Margaret E. Cashman, a lady of German origin, daughter of William Cashman; she bore her husband seven children, of whom the following are living: Cornelius J., James O. G. and Phebe Jane. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Weaner has served his township as school director; has been successful in business, at present owing 125 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN WERTZ, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Gettysburg, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 7, 1819, a son of Henry and Susan (Thoman) Wertz, natives of York County, Penn. The paternal and maternal ancestors were natives of Switzerland, and early settlers of Straban Township, this county. The Wertz family first settled in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1743, where the grandfather of our subject and his three brothers enlisted in the Revolutionary war, in which struggle the last three mentioned lost their lives in defense of their country. Henry Wertz, who was a farmer, settled on the place where his son now resides, in 1810. His family consisted of six children. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He chose farming for his vocation and is the owner of 128 acres of land. He is a Democrat; is unmarried; served twelve years as school director in this township. He is a deacon in the Reformed Church, a great reader and well posted.

MARTIN S. WITMOR, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Table Rock, was born in this county, August 24, 1829, a son of Henry and Catherine (Eaholtz) Witmor; the former of whom was born in Maryland, July 4, 1801, and died in 1874; was a farmer and served in several minor offices while a resident of Butler Township; latter was born in this county, in 1803, and is still living with her son (our subject); she is of German origin. They were parents of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, Martin S. being the second. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools of his native county, and embarked in the nursery business, which he followed until 1880, and during that time also paid some attention to farming, but made the nursery business his principal occupation. He is the owner of the old homestead of 112 acres of fine land well improved. In 1865 he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Reformed Church, and has served his township as assessor.

J. R. WITMOR, elder brother of our subject, and who resides on the adjoining farm, was born in this county, May 12, 1827; was reared on the farm and for a time engaged in the nursery business, since which he has followed farming and stock-raising. In 1858 he married Margaret Toot, daughter of Jacob Toot, who was a farmer and of German origin. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Witmor are as follows: Anna Maria; William H., a farmer; Franklin G. and George E. Mr. Witmor is a member of the Reformed Church, Mrs. Witmor of the Lutheran. Mr. Witmor owns 138 acres of well improved land.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS EHREHART, farmer, P. O. New Chester, was born in this township, in 1825, and is a son of Thomas, Sr., and Margaret (Messersmith) Ehrehart, natives of York County, Penn., who settled in this county in 1808 or 1810. They first located in New Oxford, and ten years later located in Tyrone Township, where the father engaged in farming and tanning; he was county commissioner one term, and held some of the offices of the township; was a gentleman of large business capacity, moderately successful, and a good liver. Thomas Ehrehart, Sr., had ten children: George, Sarah (deceased), Catherine, Elizabeth (deceased), Mary, Daniel, Thomas, Charles (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Agnes R. He and his wife belonged to the Lutheran Church, of which he was an official member; he died in 1855, aged sixty-eight years, and Mrs. Ehrehart only a few hours after the demise of her husband, and was buried in the same grave. Thomas Ehrehart (our subject) was reared to farm pursuits, and received a common school education. He married, in 1851, Susanna, daughter of John Thomas, and located on the place where he now resides. He has filled some of the township offices. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and officially he has held the positions of deacon and elder. They are parents of four children: Milton J., Luther T., Margaret E. and Harry E. (latter deceased). Mr. Ehrehart owns a farm of 120 acres of land, which is well improved, produces grain and rears stock. Politically he is a Democrat.

GEORGE MECKLEY, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Heidlersburg, was born in Tyrone Township, this county, June 29, 1842, and is a son of George Meckley, Sr., who was a son of George, the latter being a son of John George, a native of Germany, and the founder of the family in this country. George Meckley, Sr., was born in York County, Penn., and removed to Adams County, Penn., with his wife and two children, Samuel and William, in 1836. He died in August, 1870, aged sixty-three years. His wife died in 1854, aged forty-five years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. He was a director of the poor from 1863 to 1866. To him were born eight children, six of whom were born in Adams County: Anna M. (deceased), Catherine (deceased), George, Elizabeth Ann, John F. (killed by a runaway team) and Lucy A. Mr. Meckley married Lydia (Wolf) Flickinger for his second wife. George Meckley, our subject, was reared on a farm, and in the district schools obtained a practical education. In 1865 he married Mary Getz, and immediately afterward settled where he now resides, purchasing at the time 124 acres of land. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace of Tyrone Township, and was re-elected in 1884, his term expiring in 1889; was director of his school district five years, for four of which he was secretary of the board; also served as secretary of the board of directors of the poor of Adams County, from 1882 to 1886. He is one of the directors of the Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, having been elected in 1886. Mr. Meckley pos-

sesses good executive ability, and in the discharge of his duty, whether of an official or private nature, he is always found on the side of safety and right. As proof of this, we cite the fact that, out of seventy-nine cases tried before his tribunal, only one has been appealed. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, with which they have been connected upward of twenty-five years. In the church, Mr. Meckley is an untiring worker, and a generous supporter of all Christian and benevolent enterprises. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meckley: Anna K., Mary A., William F., Minnie E., Alta A., Clara M. G. and Maggie M. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

J. P. MILLAR, farmer, P. O. Heidlersburg, was born in Tyrone Township, this county, in 1826, and is a son of Peter and Anna Margaret (Yett) Millar; former of whom died in 1873, aged eighty-six years, and the latter January 30, 1873, aged eighty-four years. Peter Millar held some of the offices of the township, and he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and are consistent Christian people. J. P. Millar married, in 1863, Eliza Flickinger, and settled where he now resides. He is the father of five children: Maggie, wife of Franklin March; P. Emory, J. Harry, R. M., Katy and Emma. Our subject is one of Adams County's self-made men. Having begun life with small means, he has succeeded admirably; carries on a farm of 100 acres, and owns another of 100 acres, all well improved. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church, with which they have been connected since quite young. For the past three years Mr. Millar has been an elder in this church, having previously been deacon. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHAPTER LXIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

JACOB G. BASEHOAR, farmer and miller, P. O. Littlestown, was born August 1, 1828, in Union Township, this county; son of George Basehoar, Sr., who was born December 26, 1800, near Pequea, Lancaster Co., Penn., and died in April, 1878, at Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn. George Basehoar, Sr., came to Union Township, this county, in 1828; settled on the farm now owned by Elias Basehoar, and was a farmer all his life. He married Miss Mary Grove, born near New Holland, Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of Jacob Grove, and who died on the homestead, aged forty-five years, the mother of nine children, who reached maturity: Mrs. Susan Kindig, Jacob G., Mrs. Margaret Swartz, George D., Mary A., Samuel, David, Elias, and Mrs. Sarah Geiselman. Jacob G. Basehoar was reared and educated in his native township, and has been a farmer and miller all his life, operating the mill built by his father in 1845, and owns a farm of 150 acres of well improved land, on which he built a barn in 1863. Our subject was married, in November, 1851, to Miss Lydia Bitinger, born August 25, 1828, in Germany Township, this county, daughter of Frederick Bitinger. Four children were born to this union, all living: Charles H., John B., Mary A. and Edward D. The whole family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Basehoar has generally been identified with the Republican party, but at home, in township affairs, he votes for the best men. He has been successful financially, having secured a well earned competence, and intends to retire from active business.

GEORGE D. BASEHOAR, farmer, P. O. Littlestown, was born on the old homestead in this township, March 10, 1837, son of George and Margaret (Grove) Basehoar. He was educated in this county, and has been a farmer all his life. Our subject was married here, February 23, 1860, to Miss Louisa Duttera, born in Adams County, Penn., in December, 1836, daughter of John and Margaret (Weikert) Duttera, who were among the old settlers of Union Township. George D. Basehoar and wife were the parents of eight children: Henry H., E. Frances, George W., Louise Ann, John D. (killed by an accident at ten years of age); Sarah E., Jennie D. and Daniel D. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Basehoar resides on a farm of 122 acres of land with good improvements, and is counted among the well-to-do farmers of this township. He has been identified with the Republican party all his life.

HARRY FELTY, farmer, P. O. Red Land, was born September 1, 1863, on the old homestead which his grandfather, Harry Felty, got from his father-in-law, John Young, one of the earliest settlers in this county. Harry Felty, Sr., was born and raised in Hanover, Penn., where his parents, who came from Germany, died. He died on the home farm, aged eighty four years; and his wife Sally (Young) died there, aged forty-four years. They were parents of four children: Mrs. Catharine Geiselman, Mrs. Rebecca Young,

Mrs. Anna M. Faver and Harry. Harry Felty, Sr., was married, on second occasion, to Miss Schwartz. Of his children, John H. married Sarah, daughter of John Spangler, and she bore him four children: George W., Mrs. Jane Rife, Emma and Harry. Our subject was educated at the Union Schoolhouse, has been an agriculturist all his life, and is now farming on the old homestead. He was married, August 28, 1884, at Gettysburg, Penn., to Miss Sally, daughter of Edward Stambaugh, by whom he has one son, Mark H., born July 17, 1885. Mr. Felty is a member of the Reformed Church and Mrs. Felty of the Lutheran denomination. Politically our subject is a Republican, as was also his father.

HON. DANIEL GEISELMAN, farmer, P. O. McSherrystown, was born February 19, 1819, in York County, Penn. The family was originally of German descent, though the great-grandfather came to America from Switzerland (the family in the old country were of noble birth), first settling in Berks County, Penn. Frederick Geiselman (grandfather of our subject), a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, went to York County, Penn., in an early day, and there died at the age of eighty-four. His wife, Eva (Pheanus), also died in York County when nearly seventy years old. They had nine children, all of whom married and reared families of their own. Of these Michael, who followed farming and tanning in early life, married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Keller. Michael Geiselman and wife died in Hanover, Penn., aged sixty-eight and seventy-four, respectively. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They reared a family of eight children: Daniel, Samuel, Mary, Catharine, Jacob (deceased), Michael, Sarah and Louisa. Daniel Geiselman attended the common schools of Adams and York Counties, but is principally self-educated. He has been a successful farmer and is still owner of 144 acres of good land. He was united in marriage, in this township, with Fannie, daughter of Abraham Rife, by whom he has eight children now living: George R., M. Alexander, Daniel, Elder, Mary, Ellen, Clara and Sarah J. Mr. and Mrs. Geiselman and family are members of the Lutheran Church, at Hanover. Our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled many township offices of trust; was elected assessor; then county commissioner, and from 1875 to 1876 was a member of the State Legislature. He has always held to the true principles of his party, and has filled the offices, to which he was elected, with ability.

JOHN KINDIG, farmer, P. O. Sell's Station, was born November 26, 1819, in Spring Garden Township, York County, Penn. His father, John Kindig, also a native of York County, a farmer and distiller, came in 1837 to Conowago Township, this county, where he died aged eighty-one years. He married Mrs. Catharine Longnecker, *nee* Lindermoot, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and died in York County, Penn., the mother of four children by her first husband and of eight by Mr. Kindig: Levi, Matilda, John, Anna, Jacob, Sarah, Martin and Mary. Our subject was reared on the farm and has followed agriculture all his life. He was married in Conowago Township, this county, March 26, 1846, to Susan, daughter of George Basehoar. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 23, 1826, and died June 8, 1878, the mother of ten children, all of whom are now living: Henry, Mary C., Lucy M., Emma J., Alice R., Susannah M., George D., Charles W., Samuel G. and Franklin D. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. John Kindig came to Union Township, this county, in 1848, and bought the old Jacob Wagner farm, and has now 140 acres of land with good improvements, most of which he has made himself, as he has been a very industrious farmer. Politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH L. SHORB, farmer, Littlestown. The ancestors of this old pioneer family left Lorraine when it was attached to France, because they loved the old German fatherland and language better than the French. Three brothers, supposed to have been named John, Jacob and Anthony, immigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. One kept a hardware store in Hanover, York County, buying his stock in Germany, and making seven sea voyages for the purpose; one settled in York County, near Hanover, and the other near Goshen Huppen, Berks County, and there they farmed, and their descendants lived for many years. John Shorb, the brother that settled in Hanover, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He married a lady by the name of Fricker, who bore him three sons and one daughter: Anthony, Jacob, John and Mrs. Mary Obold. Of the sons Jacob and John finally settled in Frederick County, Md., and Anthony (who died in Conowago Township, this county, in 1800) married a Miss Obold, by whom he had six children, four of whom attained maturity: John, Anthony, Jr., Joseph and Mrs. Mary Shultz. Of these, Anthony Shorb, Jr., moved to Tyrone, Blair County, Penn., and there engaged in the iron business as a member of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co. He died in Littlestown while on a visit to relatives. Joseph was a physician, who lived and died in Littlestown, Penn. Mrs. Mary Shultz died in Missouri. John, the eldest, a farmer by occupation, was married in Littlestown, this county, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Beecher, and of the eight children that blessed this union all attained maturity: Basil A., Joseph L., Alexander C., Samuel J., Edward, Matilda M., Sallie and Johanna. John Shorb's first wife died February 15, 1833, and his second marriage was with Mrs. Susan Stonesifer, who also died near Littlestown, the mother of one child, James E., now residing in St. Louis, Mo. John Shorb bought the farm where his son Joseph L. now lives, was a successful farmer, and died near Littlestown, this county, February 5, 1847, aged

sixty-two years. He took an active part in public matters, and was much respected by all who knew him for his honesty and uprightness. He had a remarkable memory, and possessed those sterling traits of character for which the whole family, from the great-grandfather down to our subject, have been noted. Joseph L. Shorb was born on the old homestead March 19, 1812, and has been a farmer as well as a business man. When the Littlestown Savings Institution was started he became its president, and remained so for eighteen years, when his health failed him and he refused a re-election. He has served as justice of the peace for forty years, which shows for itself how well he is loved and respected by his neighbors. In the evening of life Mr. Shorb may look back over a busy career that can give him unqualified satisfaction.

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HISTORY

OF

ADAMS

COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTAINING HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES, THEIR TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES; HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA, STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, ETC., ETC.

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